

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

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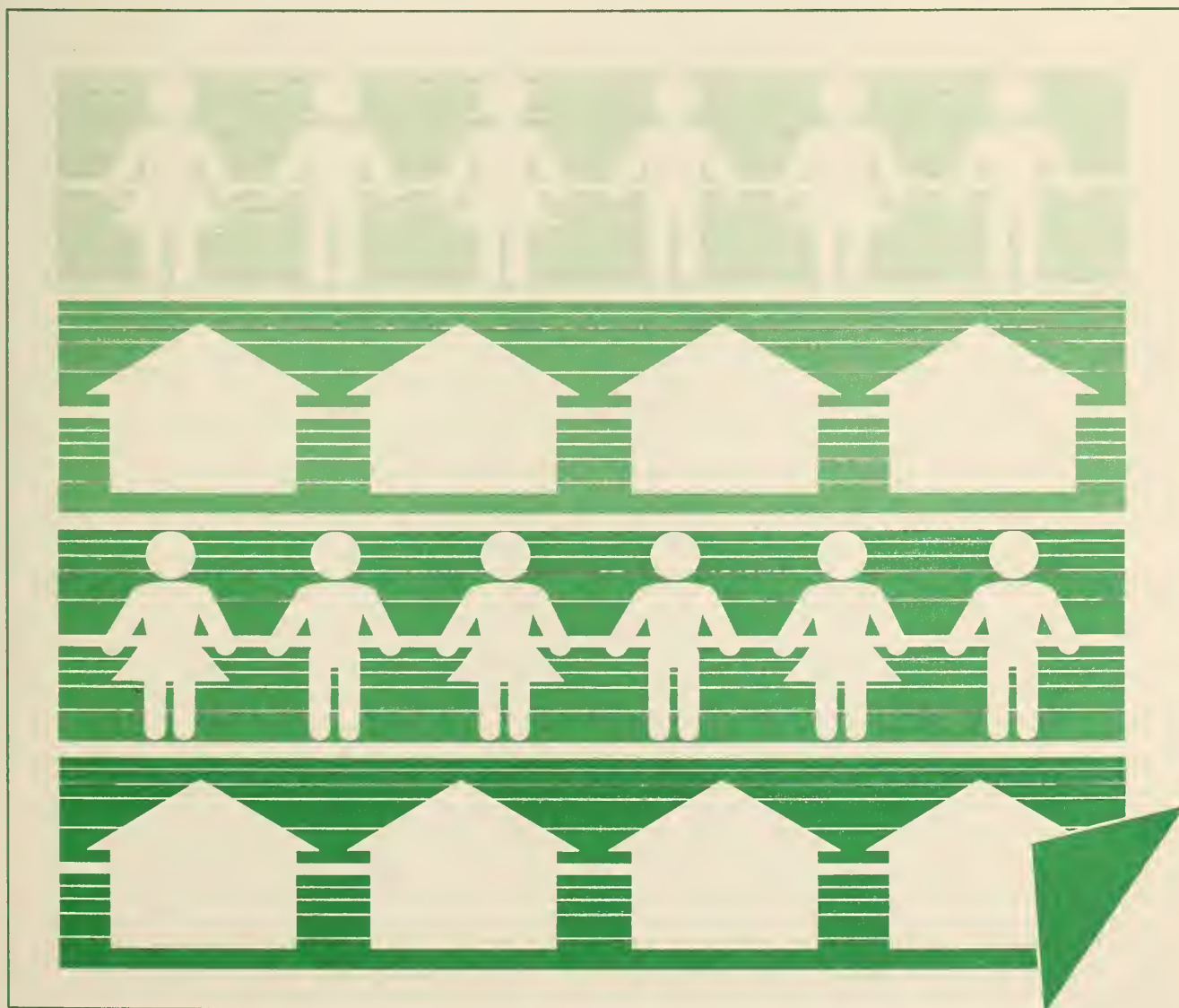




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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Congressional Districts  
of the 103rd Congress  
**Kentucky**



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1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
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Characteristics for  
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# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision <sup>2</sup>		American Indian and Alaska Native area <sup>3</sup>
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm <sup>1</sup>	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age .....	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 108(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
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... Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

<sup>2</sup>The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

<sup>3</sup>Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.



Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

## HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

### Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The diagram illustrates the structure of a statistical table with the following components labeled:

- Table number and title:** Located at the top left, identifying the specific table and its subject.
- Headnote:** Located at the top center, providing additional context or instructions for the data.
- Column head:** Located at the top right, defining the categories for the data columns.
- Heading:** The top section of the table, including the table number, title, headnote, and column heads.
- Stubhead:** The leftmost section of the table, containing the row labels (stubs).
- Boxhead:** The top section of the data field, containing the column labels (boxheads).
- Stub:** The main body of the table on the left, containing the row labels.
- Sidehead:** A section on the left side of the data field, often used for subtotals or additional categories.
- Data field:** The main body of the table on the right, containing the numerical data.

At the bottom of the diagram, the page number and state name (e.g., "28 ALASKA") and the report title (e.g., "SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS") are shown.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the

table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

### Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.



- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.



**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age .....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry .....	13	...	...	...
Citizenship .....	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	15	...	...	...
Disability .....	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children .....	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship .....	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry .....	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked .....	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area .....	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status .....	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work .....	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation.....	15	...	...	...
Period of military service .....	14	...	...	...
Place of birth .....	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989 .....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race .....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985 .....	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school .....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	13	...	...	...
Veteran status .....	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989 .....	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

## Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) <sup>1</sup>	American Indian and Alaska Native area
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>				
Age of householder .....	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms .....	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status .....	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent .....	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent .....	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989 .....	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over .....	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent .....	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room .....	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit .....	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit .....	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities .....	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder .....	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms .....	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water .....	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit .....	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure .....	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder .....	7	...	...	...
Units in structure .....	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics .....	7, 8	8	8	...
Value .....	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available .....	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit .....	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built .....	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

\* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

<sup>1</sup>The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.



# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

#### User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the

greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

## **User Note 6**

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

## **GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION**

### **KENTUCKY**

#### **User Note 1**

The population totals for Congressional Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 do not match the official totals because a number of 1990 census blocks are split between, that is, located within, more than one district. In these cases, the commonwealth election officials determined into which district each such block would be tabulated.



**Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>LAND AREA</b>							
Square kilometers .....	102 906.7	29 085.2	20 102.4	618.0	15 132.8	25 945.5	12 022.9
Square miles .....	39 732.3	11 229.8	7 761.5	238.6	5 842.8	10 017.5	4 642.0
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>614 226</b>	<b>614 833</b>	<b>613 603</b>	<b>614 245</b>	<b>614 119</b>	<b>614 270</b>
White .....	3 391 832	561 481	574 373	494 625	597 696	606 222	557 435
Black .....	262 907	47 932	33 700	112 290	13 180	5 884	49 921
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	5 769	1 105	1 142	945	814	872	891
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	17 812	1 892	3 655	4 516	1 957	936	4 856
Other race .....	6 976	1 816	1 963	1 227	598	205	1 167
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	21 984	4 458	5 103	4 075	2 666	1 635	4 047
White, not of Hispanic origin .....	3 378 022	559 199	571 527	492 064	595 694	604 842	554 696
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>614 226</b>	<b>614 833</b>	<b>613 603</b>	<b>614 245</b>	<b>614 119</b>	<b>614 270</b>
Under 5 years .....	250 871	39 911	43 741	41 630	43 759	41 201	40 629
5 to 9 years .....	265 457	42 720	47 172	41 372	46 265	46 705	41 223
10 to 14 years .....	275 287	44 194	47 781	41 082	47 290	52 616	42 324
15 to 19 years .....	285 161	46 249	49 718	41 662	46 414	52 549	48 569
20 to 24 years .....	277 307	45 452	47 242	42 190	43 680	43 506	55 237
25 to 34 years .....	610 119	94 671	102 693	106 609	101 742	96 895	107 509
35 to 44 years .....	549 063	85 701	90 387	93 646	93 070	91 304	94 955
45 to 54 years .....	382 366	64 896	64 265	61 675	64 656	63 652	63 222
55 to 64 years .....	322 820	56 665	51 815	58 485	53 330	52 409	50 118
65 to 74 years .....	268 226	51 923	40 749	49 521	43 093	42 648	40 292
75 to 84 years .....	152 252	31 990	22 770	27 013	23 809	23 748	22 922
85 years and over .....	46 367	9 854	6 500	8 720	7 137	6 886	7 270
3 and 4 years .....	102 134	16 276	17 975	16 589	17 637	17 334	16 323
16 years and over .....	2 839 787	478 788	466 826	481 650	467 797	463 054	481 672
18 years and over .....	2 731 202	460 899	448 234	465 371	449 744	441 744	465 190
21 years and over .....	2 549 024	431 165	416 116	439 385	421 317	412 088	428 953
60 years and over .....	626 844	122 061	95 007	115 245	100 644	98 972	94 915
62 years and over .....	563 059	110 855	84 999	103 277	90 033	88 669	85 226
Median age .....	33.0	34.4	32.0	34.3	32.9	32.3	32.3
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 900 061</b>	<b>314 234</b>	<b>312 332</b>	<b>324 997</b>	<b>315 542</b>	<b>314 230</b>	<b>318 726</b>
Under 5 years .....	121 946	19 531	21 184	20 203	21 285	20 000	19 743
5 to 9 years .....	129 670	20 990	22 051	20 229	22 588	22 785	20 047
10 to 14 years .....	133 635	21 528	23 216	19 998	22 949	25 327	20 617
15 to 19 years .....	138 028	21 593	23 403	20 590	22 767	25 199	24 476
20 to 24 years .....	137 979	20 955	22 715	21 793	22 135	22 127	28 254
25 to 34 years .....	310 821	47 091	51 796	55 424	51 456	49 960	55 094
35 to 44 years .....	279 432	43 047	45 717	48 612	47 105	46 065	48 886
45 to 54 years .....	196 173	33 232	32 691	32 706	32 729	32 229	32 521
55 to 64 years .....	170 790	30 076	26 948	31 922	27 857	27 518	26 469
65 to 74 years .....	151 803	29 230	22 699	28 809	24 401	23 869	22 795
75 to 84 years .....	96 492	19 978	14 283	18 014	15 098	14 558	14 561
85 years and over .....	33 292	6 983	4 629	6 697	5 127	4 593	5 263
3 and 4 years .....	49 674	7 932	8 789	8 020	8 579	8 440	7 914
16 years and over .....	1 488 523	247 993	240 399	260 678	244 248	240 998	254 207
18 years and over .....	1 436 240	239 537	231 371	252 733	235 520	230 966	246 113
21 years and over .....	1 347 380	226 137	216 632	239 633	221 235	216 512	227 231
60 years and over .....	367 223	71 351	54 705	70 046	58 798	56 674	55 649
62 years and over .....	333 127	65 297	49 479	63 502	53 175	51 169	50 505
Median age .....	34.3	36.2	33.2	35.8	34.0	33.4	33.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 785 235</b>	<b>299 992</b>	<b>302 501</b>	<b>288 606</b>	<b>298 703</b>	<b>299 889</b>	<b>295 544</b>
Median age .....	31.7	32.6	30.8	32.7	31.8	31.2	31.2
<b>VOTING-AGE PERSONS</b>							
<b>Persons 18 years and over</b> .....	<b>2 731 202</b>	<b>460 899</b>	<b>448 234</b>	<b>465 371</b>	<b>449 764</b>	<b>441 744</b>	<b>465 190</b>
Male .....	1 294 962	221 362	216 863	212 633	214 244	210 778	219 077
Female .....	1 436 240	239 537	231 371	252 733	235 520	230 966	246 113
White .....	2 530 372	425 058	421 086	384 971	438 177	436 203	424 877
Black .....	179 952	32 620	22 636	75 824	9 353	4 164	35 355
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut .....	4 337	824	839	737	603	651	683
Asian or Pacific Islander .....	12 455	1 275	2 490	3 166	1 322	608	3 594
Other race .....	4 086	1 122	1 183	673	309	118	681
Hispanic origin (of any race) .....	14 881	2 896	3 311	2 834	1 831	1 063	2 946
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>614 226</b>	<b>614 833</b>	<b>613 603</b>	<b>614 245</b>	<b>614 119</b>	<b>614 270</b>
In households .....	3 584 120	590 590	596 900	602 713	600 669	605 519	587 729
Householder .....	1 379 782	232 748	222 251	246 351	224 334	221 146	232 952
Family householder .....	1 015 998	173 056	170 524	164 996	168 174	174 400	164 848
Nonfamily householder .....	363 784	59 692	51 727	81 355	56 160	46 746	68 104
Male .....	147 471	22 761	21 683	33 152	22 838	18 593	28 444
Living alone .....	121 536	19 669	17 853	26 644	18 936	16 586	21 848
Female .....	216 313	36 931	30 044	48 203	33 322	28 153	39 660
Living alone .....	199 711	35 279	27 914	43 434	30 960	27 111	35 013
Spouse .....	816 732	143 388	141 835	120 978	137 485	140 878	132 168
Child .....	1 156 883	183 106	199 136	184 687	201 264	209 681	179 009
Grandchild .....	59 597	8 954	8 524	12 795	9 567	10 523	9 234
Other relatives .....	79 125	11 375	11 166	15 464	13 593	14 280	13 247
Nonrelatives .....	92 001	11 019	13 988	22 438	14 426	9 011	21 119
Institutionalized persons .....	47 609	9 400	6 316	7 452	8 286	5 961	10 194
Other persons in group quarters .....	53 567	14 236	11 617	3 438	5 290	2 639	16 347
Persons per household .....	2.60	2.54	2.69	2.45	2.68	2.74	2.52
Persons per family .....	3.08	3.00	3.12	3.02	3.15	3.15	3.02
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>466 845</b>	<b>93 767</b>	<b>70 019</b>	<b>85 254</b>	<b>74 039</b>	<b>73 282</b>	<b>70 484</b>
In households .....	440 418	87 807	65 688	80 401	70 116	70 160	66 246
Householder .....	311 495	62 353	46 054	56 654	49 380	50 498	46 556
Nonfamily householder .....	145 936	29 689	20 903	27 784	23 391	22 102	22 067
Living alone .....	142 045	29 005	20 409	26 791	22 816	21 597	21 427
Male .....	29 213	5 931	4 301	5 275	4 786	4 812	4 108
Female .....	112 832	23 074	16 108	21 516	18 030	16 785	17 319
Spouse .....	98 516	20 479	15 390	17 496	15 494	14 877	14 780
Other relatives .....	25 798	4 236	3 637	5 031	4 513	4 253	4 128
Nonrelatives .....	4 609	739	607	1 220	729	532	782
Institutionalized persons .....	25 658	5 938	3 927	4 728	3 784	3 102	4 179
Other persons in group quarters .....	769	22	404	125	139	20	59



Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age													Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	
The State -----	3 685 296	250 871	2 839 787	2 731 202	182 178	217 811	1 159 182	382 366	162 821	159 999	466 845	198 619	46 367	33.0
District 1 -----	614 226	39 911	478 788	460 899	29 734	35 465	180 372	64 896	28 371	28 294	93 767	41 844	9 854	34.4
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)-----	15 321	883	12 034	11 549	819	895	4 272	1 698	724	739	2 402	1 046	204	34.8
Allen County-----	14 628	1 029	11 241	10 761	535	763	4 029	1 628	756	694	2 356	1 013	193	35.4
Ballard County-----	7 902	442	6 289	6 054	317	359	2 241	1 934	358	413	1 432	679	154	37.8
Bullitt County-----	11 245	732	8 611	8 253	465	570	3 281	1 284	487	477	1 670	745	157	34.4
Caldwell County-----	13 232	805	10 471	10 081	532	604	3 614	1 437	708	688	2 498	1 163	263	38.0
Calloway County-----	30 735	1 614	25 444	24 744	3 325	2 913	7 887	3 037	1 245	1 382	4 955	2 206	525	32.7
Carlisle County-----	5 238	304	4 115	3 973	251	1 383	5 711	3 385	281	295	978	460	96	37.9
Christian County-----	68 941	5 928	52 596	50 986	4 905	7 411	21 847	5 385	2 339	2 262	6 837	3 122	807	27.7
Clinton County-----	9 135	549	7 163	6 866	381	463	2 661	1 073	482	410	1 396	612	144	35.5
Crittenden County-----	6 916	574	7 172	6 906	373	431	2 536	1 069	423	454	1 620	755	182	36.7
Cumberland County-----	6 784	412	5 337	5 172	260	326	1 866	719	383	392	1 226	570	119	37.3
Fulton County-----	8 271	509	6 453	6 203	351	384	2 161	803	402	416	1 686	811	212	36.9
Groves County-----	33 550	2 076	26 338	25 411	1 227	1 587	9 610	3 729	1 583	1 564	6 111	2 805	707	37.0
Henderson County-----	43 044	2 955	32 842	31 596	1 754	2 217	13 780	4 585	1 894	1 893	5 473	2 349	579	33.5
Hickman County-----	5 566	344	4 422	4 279	180	247	1 527	614	272	278	1 161	584	163	38.9
Hopkins County-----	46 126	3 102	35 503	34 081	1 824	2 271	14 135	4 930	2 091	2 030	6 800	3 059	746	34.7
Livingston County-----	9 062	515	7 215	6 998	373	444	2 776	1 079	475	452	1 399	597	113	36.9
Letcher County-----	24 416	1 582	18 725	18 004	945	1 179	7 103	2 776	1 235	1 085	3 681	1 627	384	34.8
Lyon County-----	6 624	260	5 682	5 534	205	378	2 287	780	339	374	1 171	524	123	38.4
McClenahan County-----	62 879	3 921	49 245	47 559	2 477	2 659	19 302	6 751	2 972	3 194	10 204	4 519	1 024	36.2
McLean County-----	9 628	588	7 503	7 224	424	484	2 782	1 133	446	437	1 518	678	150	36.0
Marshall County-----	27 205	1 599	21 608	20 898	933	1 173	7 776	3 260	1 557	1 497	4 702	2 001	466	38.2
Monroe County-----	11 401	697	8 948	8 577	415	603	3 269	1 325	594	540	1 831	866	163	35.9
Muhlenberg County-----	31 318	1 912	24 302	23 260	1 487	1 625	9 080	3 416	1 453	1 461	5 478	2 085	495	34.8
Mt Vernon County-----	21 105	1 416	16 065	15 379	828	989	6 001	2 365	928	1 016	3 252	1 471	363	35.0
Russell County-----	14 716	873	11 662	11 240	617	784	4 258	1 643	789	776	2 373	983	236	36.1
Simpson County-----	15 145	1 090	11 580	11 111	634	801	4 594	1 611	666	619	2 186	970	228	33.8
Todd County-----	10 940	752	8 400	8 063	454	586	3 119	1 121	525	512	1 746	761	173	34.1
Trigg County-----	10 361	596	8 311	8 004	365	466	2 710	1 232	582	640	2 009	789	174	39.7
Union County-----	16 557	991	12 791	11 844	1 555	946	4 524	1 472	673	638	2 036	879	190	30.1
Webster County-----	13 955	863	10 720	10 289	560	656	3 961	1 436	700	656	2 320	1 115	321	35.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Campbell North CDP-----	18 861	2 096	14 181	13 960	2 502	4 137	7 133	1 466	17	9	16	4	22.9	22.9
Henderson city-----	25 945	1 810	20 069	19 355	1 048	1 428	8 039	2 569	1 118	1 191	3 962	1 806	495	34.1
Hopkinsville city-----	29 809	2 201	22 923	22 093	1 395	1 713	8 474	3 040	1 412	1 412	4 517	2 164	605	33.9
Madisonville city-----	16 200	1 107	12 446	12 199	615	764	3 734	1 659	692	782	2 533	1 411	390	36.1
Norcross city-----	14 439	562	12 597	12 350	2 712	2 102	7 042	1 975	476	530	2 393	1 206	341	26.8
Pudloch city-----	27 256	1 704	21 644	21 009	991	1 103	7 507	2 579	1 261	1 524	6 044	2 983	37.5	38.4
District 2-----	614 833	43 741	466 826	448 234	32 118	36 937	193 080	64 265	26 827	24 988	70 019	29 270	6 500	32.0
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)-----	39	3	33	33	1	1	12	7	3	3	7	2	1	45.8
Barren County-----	34 001	2 170	26 488	25 539	1 263	1 683	10 402	3 724	1 740	1 668	5 419	2 471	567	35.6
Breckinridge County-----	16 312	1 047	12 476	11 977	642	736	4 700	1 829	795	809	2 466	1 019	199	35.4
Bullitt County-----	47 567	3 429	35 388	33 644	2 363	2 723	16 210	5 643	1 885	1 562	3 258	1 166	235	30.9
Cosby County-----	14 211	924	10 911	10 433	569	712	4 032	1 555	728	699	2 138	969	172	35.1
Daviess County-----	87 189	6 373	66 101	63 506	3 890	4 600	26 671	9 064	4 135	3 945	11 201	4 687	1 045	33.2
Edmonson County-----	10 357	635	8 032	7 634	532	532	2 843	1 241	548	526	1 412	565	106	34.8
Grayson County-----	21 050	1 323	16 174	15 556	907	1 034	6 125	2 327	1 009	1 106	3 048	1 262	261	34.8
Green County-----	10 371	580	8 257	7 964	399	472	2 965	1 173	563	535	1 857	834	174	37.5
Hancock County-----	7 864	567	5 867	5 570	346	380	2 496	891	346	297	814	328	72	32.6
Hardin County-----	89 240	7 308	66 672	63 976	6 799	7 637	28 824	7 822	3 231	2 721	6 942	2 800	631	27.8
Hart County-----	14 890	971	11 500	11 009	591	755	4 294	1 651	752	696	2 270	907	168	34.9
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	51 334	3 720	38 578	36 990	2 235	2 397	18 183	5 820	2 191	1 966	4 198	1 527	335	32.5
Larue County-----	11 679	714	9 088	8 754	419	526	3 415	1 366	582	571	1 875	826	198	36.1
Lincoln County (pt.)-----	4 326	293	3 277	3 142	163	231	1 254	474	208	228	584	204	45	33.7
Monroe County-----	16 499	1 077	12 457	11 981	710	992	5 132	1 580	678	733	2 156	997	223	32.3
Meade County-----	24 170	2 437	16 864	16 184	950	1 428	8 634	2 009	791	703	1 408	656	153	35.1
Mercer County-----	8 963	563	7 024	6 749	251	483	2 541	1 004	484	448	1 408	617	145	35.5
Nelson County-----	29 710	2 198	21 957	21 069	1 251	1 645	9 534	2 950	1 213	1 135	3 341	1 425	332	31.6
Spencer County-----	6 801	490	5 181	4 970	287	340	2 743	825	316	347	825	347	81	33.3
Taylor County-----	21 146	1 343	16 483	15 898	992	1 106	6 383	2 350	1 080	1 005	2 982	1 283	288	34.5
Warren County-----	76 673	4 899	60 074	58 032	5 986	5 978	23 622	7 957	3 086	2 859	8 524	3 684	899	31.2
Washington County-----	10 441	720	7 944	7 624	443	546	3 024	1 065	463	458	1 625	714	170	33.7

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												
	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
District 2—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION	All persons												
40 641	2 409	33 065	32 134	4 487	4 320	11 222	3 581	1 611	1 579	5 334	2 450	662	29.4
18 167	1 271	14 116	13 585	705	1 061	5 765	1 811	821	768	2 654	1 224	307	33.7
11	276	218	207	6	8	74	45	13	13	48	16	3	39.8
21 495	2 669	15 178	14 747	3 621	3 617	7 268	1 993	18	10	20	7	1	21.4
12 351	760	9 825	9 493	471	636	3 349	1 270	630	618	2 519	1 308	357	37.6
3 762	327	2 681	2 571	196	184	1 484	321	78	68	240	101	14	29.9
28	2	21	21	—	1	5	7	2	1	5	4	—	46.3
53 549	3 835	41 562	40 032	2 530	3 004	15 901	5 417	2 561	2 576	8 043	3 505	810	34.1
19 772	1 904	14 364	13 724	1 055	1 685	6 797	1 831	709	572	1 075	345	101	37.6
7 562	492	5 685	5 423	327	294	2 453	763	402	428	756	213	25	33.6
613 603	41 630	481 650	465 371	25 986	33 718	200 255	61 675	28 492	29 991	85 254	35 733	8 720	34.3
District 3—													
COUNTY	41 630	481 650	465 371	25 986	33 718	200 255	61 675	28 492	29 991	85 254	35 733	8 720	34.3
Jefferson County (pt.)													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
16 130	1 207	12 079	11 579	799	796	5 932	1 818	637	558	1 039	315	64	31.7
11 052	586	8 904	8 553	532	619	3 383	1 674	761	619	1 965	288	45	36.4
23 193	1 742	17 899	17 273	909	1 203	8 859	2 565	917	883	1 937	799	244	32.9
269 063	18 256	212 784	206 255	11 799	15 670	85 095	23 613	12 027	13 410	44 641	20 117	5 064	34.3
18 907	1 776	15 737	14 985	1 106	1 316	7 016	1 983	902	894	1 752	628	149	29.7
19 002	1 380	14 747	14 195	968	1 342	5 895	2 105	902	846	2 137	762	158	32.5
25 131	1 682	19 467	18 746	1 105	1 262	8 331	2 759	1 400	1 322	2 567	764	140	33.7
10 326	738	7 800	7 483	469	544	3 275	1 105	555	534	1 001	313	57	32.2
15 800	853	13 406	13 147	488	854	6 094	1 331	557	700	1 632	1 632	434	36.1
15 353	892	12 372	12 372	534	713	4 411	1 300	237	213	1 907	860	229	39.0
15 278	1 027	11 817	11 362	701	745	4 825	1 584	871	983	1 653	407	71	33.9
614 245	43 759	467 797	449 764	28 447	34 480	194 812	64 656	26 725	26 605	74 039	30 946	7 137	32.9
District 4—													
COUNTY													
57 589	4 675	42 316	40 676	2 432	3 005	20 151	5 995	2 270	2 073	4 750	1 893	450	31.4
51 150	2 962	40 589	39 167	2 014	2 356	15 796	5 963	2 746	2 720	7 572	3 128	656	36.5
7 766	513	5 982	5 747	328	406	2 203	831	407	377	1 195	545	124	34.8
83 866	6 497	63 623	61 367	3 635	5 036	26 422	8 020	3 596	3 875	10 783	4 424	996	32.4
9 292	628	7 058	6 771	371	461	2 761	1 009	407	466	1 296	530	104	33.0
24 340	1 512	18 671	17 836	1 332	1 469	7 044	2 749	1 139	995	3 108	1 346	288	33.8
6 455	453	4 787	4 576	299	365	1 893	669	290	253	807	366	85	32.0
12 292	780	9 554	9 171	522	706	3 552	1 300	634	550	1 907	860	229	34.7
5 393	412	4 039	3 857	226	282	1 625	599	237	213	1 907	297	77	32.9
15 737	1 154	11 712	11 193	682	876	4 737	1 807	646	623	1 822	754	144	32.2
36 742	2 099	28 509	27 320	1 567	1 733	11 164	4 594	1 903	1 894	4 465	1 689	412	35.6
12 823	978	9 952	9 568	531	648	1 819	1 517	574	614	1 778	770	178	34.9
142 031	11 481	106 676	102 810	5 832	8 485	47 333	13 445	5 542	5 889	16 284	6 812	1 588	31.8
10 718	903	8 102	7 728	486	530	3 177	1 118	481	474	1 462	640	141	33.5
13 029	813	9 893	9 419	583	709	3 838	1 389	590	550	1 760	742	165	33.1
16 666	1 120	12 884	12 388	692	849	4 856	1 668	776	892	2 655	1 118	265	35.0
631	51	485	468	24	32	200	66	38	28	80	25	7	34.0
33 263	2 177	24 801	23 734	1 325	1 415	12 472	4 111	1 208	957	2 246	881	195	33.0
9 035	561	6 906	6 625	323	415	2 636	961	440	456	1 394	622	159	35.0
12 036	968	8 915	8 539	500	703	3 625	1 182	526	549	1 454	621	138	31.6
2 124	127	1 669	1 615	97	110	585	241	96	113	373	160	33	36.5
20 353	1 159	16 634	16 155	3 340	2 337	7 851	1 805	761	699	2 039	890	235	26.0
24 824	1 601	19 351	18 554	1 082	1 227	7 851	2 916	1 160	1 069	3 249	1 461	384	34.9
6 090	435	4 689	4 480	224	325	1 852	701	258	276	844	372	84	34.6
District 5—													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
23 622	1 375	18 964	18 409	827	1 049	6 481	2 449	1 352	1 513	4 738	2 080	471	39.1
43 264	3 629	32 767	31 645	1 733	2 735	14 007	3 512	1 653	1 811	6 194	2 892	769	31.6
15 979	1 407	11 930	11 522	676	1 061	5 363	1 461	591	613	1 440	440	81	30.2
18 624	1 461	14 048	13 568	803	1 166	6 747	1 777	688	727	2 044	893	255	31.5
16 032	1 083	12 579	12 180	536	794	4 940	1 584	734	777	2 815	1 310	332	36.1
10 444	921	7 476	7 146	461	604	3 605	1 093	391	334	658	204	35	29.5
18 871	1 691	13 944	13 453	868	1 321	5 713	1 646	727	790	2 388	1 023	254	30.1
614 119	41 201	463 054	441 744	29 656	34 546	188 199	63 652	26 719	25 690	73 282	30 634	6 886	32.3



Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												Median age
	All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	
District 5—Con.													
COUNTY													
Bell County	31 506	2 092	24 091	22 969	1 509	1 800	9 444	3 278	1 381	1 371	4 186	1 746	386
Breathitt County	15 703	1 050	11 763	11 203	902	846	4 833	1 587	709	613	1 713	774	169
Clay County	21 746	1 621	15 937	15 160	1 035	1 307	6 677	2 141	890	792	2 318	1 008	235
Floyd County	43 586	3 093	32 615	31 024	2 022	2 436	13 552	4 380	1 774	1 836	5 024	2 070	446
Horton County	36 574	2 553	27 434	26 057	1 654	1 957	11 075	3 566	1 539	1 525	4 741	1 947	430
Jackson County	11 955	834	8 953	8 535	621	539	3 539	1 197	498	512	1 578	683	176
Johnson County	23 248	1 422	17 716	16 912	1 138	1 074	7 317	2 529	984	999	2 728	1 130	204
Knott County	17 906	1 179	13 311	12 658	993	1 217	5 649	1 746	661	657	1 878	780	161
Knox County	29 676	2 111	22 264	21 249	1 567	1 776	8 606	3 118	1 223	1 098	3 861	1 695	418
Laurel County	43 438	2 909	32 852	31 447	1 080	2 430	13 763	4 572	1 947	1 799	4 956	2 068	511
Lawrence County (pt.)	3 280	203	2 424	2 310	146	199	950	369	144	147	355	143	19
Lee County	7 422	509	5 563	5 363	320	389	2 136	743	399	310	1 066	496	136
Leslie County	13 642	1 042	9 991	9 506	593	865	4 364	1 330	598	486	1 270	555	124
Letcher County	27 000	1 682	20 203	19 245	1 183	1 417	8 439	2 785	1 137	1 224	3 160	1 299	124
McCreary County	15 603	1 170	11 538	10 854	830	906	4 523	1 598	632	625	1 740	702	133
Magoffin County	13 077	945	9 488	9 025	621	837	4 044	1 262	468	464	1 329	545	133
Martin County	12 526	946	9 000	8 553	654	691	4 041	1 169	485	424	1 089	296	97
Menifee County	5 092	335	3 897	3 693	312	259	1 508	549	252	194	619	234	47
Morgan County	11 648	762	8 827	8 437	549	563	3 647	1 173	551	506	1 448	663	149
Owsley County	5 036	319	3 861	3 700	220	293	1 415	541	213	238	780	360	88
Perry County	30 283	1 950	22 714	21 663	1 508	1 800	9 624	3 086	1 223	1 227	3 195	1 333	330
Pike County	72 583	4 561	54 911	52 402	3 374	4 074	23 355	7 582	3 228	3 055	7 734	2 981	632
Pulaski County	49 489	3 087	38 804	37 272	2 193	2 564	14 830	5 006	2 510	2 520	7 049	2 929	708
Rockcastle County	14 803	995	11 334	10 854	674	931	4 336	1 599	696	656	1 962	885	216
Wayne County	17 468	1 144	13 364	12 751	786	834	5 063	1 829	864	836	2 439	1 015	228
Whitley County	33 326	2 275	25 347	24 276	2 028	2 061	9 454	3 625	1 398	1 412	4 298	1 854	375
Wolfe County	6 503	412	4 852	4 626	275	299	2 015	692	315	264	766	319	63
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Middlesborough city	11 328	768	8 795	8 419	503	614	3 160	1 216	548	569	1 809	766	159
Somerset city	10 733	616	8 707	8 433	453	560	3 096	1 009	521	562	2 232	1 152	373
District 6	614 270	40 629	481 672	465 190	36 237	42 665	202 464	63 222	25 687	24 431	70 484	30 192	7 270
COUNTY													
Anderson County	14 571	1 028	11 165	10 720	600	739	4 783	1 586	633	567	1 812	820	192
Bath County	9 692	1 329	7 541	7 253	405	509	2 902	1 017	486	458	1 476	701	166
Bourbon County	19 236	1 517	14 757	14 185	818	1 000	5 926	2 108	905	799	2 629	1 130	245
Boyle County	25 641	1 988	20 213	19 446	1 417	1 449	7 655	2 749	1 240	1 221	3 715	1 603	375
Clark County	29 496	1 988	22 739	21 867	1 237	1 504	9 484	3 297	1 367	1 290	3 688	1 568	405
Estill County	14 614	898	11 206	10 713	712	831	4 250	1 595	687	628	2 010	934	259
Fayette County	225 366	15 314	180 055	174 950	14 307	18 611	81 517	21 512	8 485	8 206	22 312	9 291	2 308
Franklin County	43 781	2 793	34 489	33 215	1 986	2 431	14 578	4 951	2 044	1 919	5 306	2 173	430
Garrard County	11 579	694	9 136	8 792	436	592	3 470	1 309	588	607	817	1 790	187
Harrison County	16 248	1 059	12 416	11 908	636	787	4 749	1 724	725	762	2 525	1 198	281
Jessamine County	30 508	2 247	23 055	22 160	1 725	2 007	10 462	3 104	1 169	1 032	2 661	1 081	267
Lincoln County (pt.)	15 119	1 079	12 055	11 560	679	886	4 621	1 680	731	704	2 259	1 580	226
Madison County	57 508	3 393	46 097	44 652	6 342	6 037	16 645	5 467	2 229	1 984	5 948	2 557	635
Mercer County	19 148	1 168	14 987	14 454	818	928	5 703	2 218	931	976	2 880	1 245	296
Montgomery County	19 561	1 240	15 045	14 402	889	1 039	6 034	2 101	892	908	2 539	1 097	262
Nicholas County (pt.)	6 094	337	4 746	4 545	242	295	1 729	686	312	312	996	445	107
Powell County	11 686	854	8 602	8 210	532	666	3 591	1 276	511	409	1 225	528	105
Scott County	23 867	1 622	18 140	17 473	1 524	1 408	7 599	2 471	944	932	2 595	1 138	295
Woodford County	19 935	1 437	15 228	14 685	932	946	6 766	2 371	808	744	2 118	891	229
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Danville city	12 420	796	9 780	9 445	879	796	3 388	1 116	562	593	2 111	999	259
Frankfort city	25 968	1 719	20 848	20 153	1 995	1 583	8 405	2 792	1 282	1 182	3 477	1 598	336
Georgetown city	11 414	805	8 821	8 545	1 022	1 583	8 405	2 792	1 282	1 182	3 477	1 598	336
Lexington-Fayette	225 366	15 314	180 055	174 950	14 307	18 611	81 517	21 512	8 485	8 206	22 312	9 291	2 308
Nicholasville city	13 603	1 094	9 148	8 798	594	798	4 830	1 307	487	467	2 271	1 057	303
Richmond city	21 155	1 043	18 102	17 759	4 129	3 581	5 683	1 319	937	937	2 389	1 138	317
Winchester city	15 799	1 172	12 081	11 671	647	905	4 843	1 524	733	698	2 321	1 003	250



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin				
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b>	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>1 785 235</b>	<b>1 900 061</b>	<b>3 391 832</b>	<b>262 907</b>	<b>5 769</b>	<b>17 812</b>	<b>6 976</b>	<b>21 984</b>	<b>261 360</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>17 201</b>	<b>1 211</b>
District 1	614 226	299 992	314 234	561 481	47 932	1 105	1 892	1 816	4 458	47 592	1 043	1 796	138
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Adair County (pt.)	15 321	7 483	7 838	14 814	459	15	24	9	89	14 734	11	24	4
Allen County	14 628	7 096	7 532	14 433	165	14	6	7	24	14 413	17	6	3
Bell County	7 902	3 860	4 042	7 638	240	14	6	4	6	7 602	13	6	—
Bullitt County	11 245	5 569	5 676	11 156	55	18	14	2	38	11 120	18	14	—
Caldwell County	13 232	6 249	6 983	12 416	771	34	9	2	30	12 392	34	9	2
Calloway County	30 735	14 782	15 953	29 558	961	30	134	52	160	29 445	30	133	9
Carlisle County	5 238	2 520	2 718	5 164	55	12	3	4	21	5 147	12	3	—
Christian County	68 941	37 162	31 779	49 465	16 929	294	881	1 372	2 339	48 759	268	822	49
Crittenden County	9 135	4 360	4 775	9 118	6	3	8	—	37	9 081	3	8	—
Cumberland County	9 196	4 443	4 753	9 097	78	13	8	—	24	9 073	13	8	—
Fulton County	3 203	1 537	1 666	3 077	307	12	4	23	6 440	307	12	2	—
Graves County	8 271	3 792	4 479	6 460	1 537	12	16	6	16	6 440	10	16	—
Henderson County	33 550	16 025	17 525	31 937	1 519	36	44	14	25	31 859	35	44	1
Hickman County	43 044	20 617	22 427	39 754	3 051	72	129	38	166	3 037	68	128	8
Hopkins County	5 566	2 629	2 937	5 051	503	5	2	5	19	5 037	5	2	—
Hopkins County	46 126	22 128	23 998	42 847	3 057	53	136	33	188	42 707	52	125	8
Livingston County	9 062	4 439	4 623	9 023	14	17	7	1	30	8 994	14	7	—
Logan County	24 416	11 749	12 667	22 234	2 085	56	26	15	79	22 177	23	23	6
Madison County	6 624	3 722	2 902	6 153	433	12	12	28	6 133	430	21	12	—
McCracken County	62 879	29 532	33 347	56 194	6 320	96	189	80	324	55 968	92	183	19
McLean County	4 735	2 205	2 530	4 693	46	8	3	15	9 556	46	8	3	—
Marshall County	27 205	13 265	13 940	27 085	10	30	30	30	26 998	10	48	10	—
Marion County	11 401	5 448	5 953	11 025	350	8	8	64	10 971	346	8	8	2
Muhlenberg County	31 318	15 104	16 214	29 928	1 287	40	33	30	82	29 870	40	33	10
Ohio County	21 105	10 152	10 953	20 849	179	40	31	6	80	20 776	40	30	—
Russell County	14 716	7 077	7 639	14 605	92	12	4	3	40	14 569	12	3	—
Simpson County	15 145	7 317	7 828	13 414	1 667	24	25	15	48	13 376	23	24	8
Todd County	10 940	5 289	5 651	9 693	1 198	17	11	21	55	9 665	16	9	1
Trigg County	10 361	5 043	5 318	9 098	1 227	15	14	15	28	9 077	15	14	1
Union County	16 557	8 495	8 062	13 902	2 545	34	47	29	122	13 847	28	39	2
Webster County	13 955	6 707	7 248	13 099	786	26	26	18	28	13 090	23	26	2
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>													
Fort Campbell North CDP	18 861	13 280	5 581	11 751	5 230	167	580	1 133	1 777	11 300	146	533	31
Henderson city	25 945	11 986	13 959	23 075	2 720	69	81	99	23 007	2 708	43	80	8
Hopkinsville city	29 809	13 681	16 128	20 830	8 645	47	178	87	20 694	8 603	69	173	9
Madisonville city	16 200	7 492	8 708	13 997	2 104	14	74	11	96	13 922	13	69	5
Murray city	14 439	6 709	7 730	13 421	852	13	120	33	101	13 353	101	119	4
Paducah city	27 256	12 179	15 077	21 370	5 693	54	91	48	154	21 282	50	91	11
District 2	614 833	302 501	312 332	574 373	33 700	1 142	3 655	1 963	5 103	33 426	1 072	3 484	221
<b>COUNTY</b>													
Adair County (pt.)	39	24	15	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barren County	16 109	8 095	8 014	32 208	1 680	33	58	22	94	32 128	31	58	12
Breckinridge County	16 312	8 095	8 217	15 672	584	29	15	12	44	15 642	27	15	1
Bullitt County	47 567	23 711	23 856	47 152	206	84	93	32	164	47 020	80	92	5
Cossey County	14 211	6 931	7 280	14 105	37	26	17	26	47	14 064	25	16	22
Owens County	87 189	41 656	45 533	83 168	3 619	101	229	61	312	82 917	97	218	39
Edmonson County	10 357	5 108	5 249	10 165	169	14	7	2	25	10 146	12	6	—
Grayson County	10 050	5 044	5 006	9 900	71	35	34	12	89	9 940	35	26	3
Green County	19 371	9 371	10 000	19 371	349	11	11	12	60	19 349	11	17	—
Hancock County	7 864	3 940	3 924	7 732	94	14	17	—	7 709	94	14	17	—
Hardin County	89 240	46 896	42 344	75 918	9 914	360	1 843	1 205	2 506	74 835	335	1 736	79
Hart County	14 890	7 172	7 718	13 781	1 047	22	8	20	13 731	1 042	8	8	2
Jefferson County (pt.)	51 334	25 324	25 991	49 740	1 145	103	250	96	65	49 538	69	248	16
Larue County	11 679	5 698	6 081	11 150	489	26	10	—	11 103	489	21	10	1
Letcher County	4 326	2 169	2 157	4 289	32	18	21	5	4 286	32	—	—	—
Marion County	8 239	4 039	4 200	8 239	1 471	18	28	29	42	8 192	16	21	3
Meade County	12 012	6 012	6 000	12 156	2 382	85	258	6	578	20 897	81	253	10
Meigs County	24 170	12 012	12 158	24 170	2 223	12	49	27	131	20 897	21	40	—
Metcalf County	8 963	4 294	4 669	8 708	1 811	22	69	3	687	7 764	21	113	5
Nelson County	29 710	14 443	15 267	29 710	1 113	3	11	27	27 699	1 075	3	11	—
Spencer County	6 801	3 403	3 398	6 471	1 081	17	30	3	19 980	1 075	17	29	—
Taylor County	21 146	10 215	10 931	20 017	6 250	115	644	98	45	19 980	101	620	20
Warren County	76 673	36 726	39 947	69 546	6 250	913	20	17	439	69 277	8	19	3
Washington County	10 441	4 998	5 443	9 483	913	8	20	—	56	9 442	—	—	—

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race						Nat of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male	Female	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 2—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bowling Green city	40 641	18 751	21 890	35 110	4 950	69	454	58	275	34 924	4 932	59	441	10
Elizabethtown city	18 167	8 508	9 659	16 322	1 407	43	355	40	161	16 200	1 403	42	352	9
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	21 276	13 950	7 326	276	—	—	—	—	—	276	—	—	—	—
Fort Knox CDP	21 495	13 950	7 545	14 239	5 634	170	555	897	1 646	13 653	5 496	153	512	35
Glasgow city	12 351	5 505	6 846	11 214	1 073	16	39	9	34	11 186	1 071	14	39	7
Highview CDP (pt.)	3 762	1 761	2 001	3 556	174	2	16	14	25	3 546	173	2	16	—
Jeffersonstown city (pt.)	28	16	12	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—
Owensboro city	53 549	24 786	28 763	49 802	3 445	72	172	58	211	49 632	3 432	68	169	37
Rodriguez city	19 772	9 646	10 126	14 607	3 903	73	817	372	779	14 279	3 856	67	763	28
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	7 562	3 731	3 831	7 349	150	18	28	17	48	7 311	150	18	28	7
District 3	613 603	288 606	324 997	494 625	112 290	945	4 516	1 227	4 075	492 064	111 808	922	4 380	354
COUNTY	613 603	288 606	324 997	494 625	112 290	945	4 516	1 227	4 075	492 064	111 808	922	4 380	354
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	16 130	7 917	8 213	15 183	814	21	70	42	109	15 116	805	20	70	10
Highview CDP (pt.)	11 052	5 504	5 548	10 373	1 597	13	61	8	37	10 326	1 596	12	61	—
Jeffersonstown city (pt.)	23 193	11 107	12 086	21 424	1 529	25	181	34	221	21 240	1 526	25	176	5
Louisville city	269 063	124 428	144 570	186 208	79 783	507	1 975	590	1 756	185 239	79 451	493	1 934	190
Newburg city	21 647	10 129	11 519	10 239	11 216	26	120	46	88	10 213	11 177	26	115	28
Oakland CDP	9 102	5 133	4 969	18 111	685	35	91	30	83	18 058	635	32	91	3
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	12 160	5 133	7 027	24 586	2 387	36	92	30	121	24 510	372	36	87	5
St. Dennis CDP	25 131	12 800	12 971	24 586	2 882	17	25	17	33	17 370	2 876	14	25	8
St. Matthews city	10 326	4 824	5 502	10 388	4 824	13	139	29	145	15 037	465	13	138	2
St. Matthews city	15 080	7 089	8 716	15 132	467	13	139	14	80	15 037	465	13	138	2
Shively city	15 353	7 089	7 446	13 149	2 311	12	49	14	95	13 094	2 298	12	48	3
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	15 737	7 416	7 862	14 898	281	34	35	30	95	14 834	281	34	28	6
District 4	614 245	298 703	315 542	597 696	13 180	814	1 957	598	2 666	595 694	13 069	786	1 856	174
COUNTY	614 245	298 703	315 542	597 696	13 180	814	1 957	598	2 666	595 694	13 069	786	1 856	174
Boone County	57 589	28 111	29 478	56 716	361	88	355	69	318	56 465	356	85	349	16
Boyd County	51 150	24 789	26 361	49 851	1 040	66	148	45	443	49 522	977	56	139	13
Bracken County	7 766	3 759	4 007	7 710	47	8	1	—	12	7 698	47	8	—	—
Campbell County	83 866	40 126	43 740	82 582	851	104	258	71	319	82 343	847	102	238	17
Carroll County	9 292	4 503	4 789	9 057	199	17	15	9	22	9 044	199	17	8	2
Carter County	24 340	11 916	12 424	24 270	20	24	17	9	60	24 218	19	24	16	3
Cliett County	6 455	3 202	3 253	6 451	1	3	—	—	15	6 436	1	3	—	—
Fleming County	12 292	6 022	6 270	12 060	216	4	8	4	56	12 004	216	4	8	4
Gallatin County	5 393	2 674	2 719	5 281	93	5	7	7	8	5 276	93	5	7	4
Grant County	15 737	7 739	7 998	15 670	27	13	19	8	36	15 645	27	10	17	2
Greenup County	36 742	17 758	18 984	36 416	147	40	115	24	76	36 368	147	40	110	1
Henry County	12 823	6 298	6 525	12 255	538	15	10	5	29	12 233	533	15	10	3
Kenyon County	142 031	68 378	73 653	136 849	4 158	180	635	209	704	136 333	4 147	177	602	68
Lawrence County (pt.)	10 718	5 259	5 459	10 659	21	15	19	4	21	10 643	21	14	19	—
Lewis County	13 029	6 482	6 547	12 976	27	22	25	—	25	12 953	25	22	4	—
Mason County	16 666	8 003	8 663	15 356	1 267	11	23	9	76	15 287	1 265	11	23	4
Nicholas County (pt.)	631	324	307	631	—	—	—	—	—	631	—	—	—	—
Oakham County	33 263	17 320	15 943	31 818	1 197	76	124	48	206	31 670	1 191	73	110	13
Owen County	9 035	4 491	4 544	8 853	158	14	5	5	14	8 845	158	13	5	—
Pendleton County	12 036	5 890	6 146	11 955	43	23	7	8	29	11 933	43	23	6	2
Robertson County	2 124	1 039	1 085	2 120	4	—	—	—	4	2 116	4	—	—	—
Rowan County	20 353	9 762	10 591	19 879	309	40	95	30	74	19 835	305	40	93	—
Shelby County	24 824	11 874	12 950	22 218	2 454	26	20	36	90	22 159	2 446	24	60	15
Trimble County	6 090	2 984	3 106	6 063	2	20	2	3	29	6 037	2	20	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ashland city	23 622	10 729	12 893	22 914	590	21	76	21	60	22 875	590	18	69	10
Covington city	43 264	20 532	22 732	39 579	3 319	80	187	99	282	39 378	3 311	78	172	43
Elizabethtown city	15 979	7 886	8 193	15 701	161	21	61	35	88	15 648	160	20	58	5
Florence city	18 624	8 677	9 947	18 225	170	18	178	33	144	18 114	166	15	175	10
Fort Thomas city	16 032	7 544	8 488	15 907	60	10	48	7	58	15 867	59	10	38	—
Independence city	10 444	5 155	5 289	10 328	43	17	47	15	47	10 290	41	17	41	6
Newport city	18 871	8 896	9 975	18 018	717	33	62	41	90	17 961	715	31	59	15
District 5	614 119	299 889	314 230	606 222	5 884	872	936	205	1 635	604 842	5 869	852	888	33



Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Not of Hispanic origin					
	All persons	Male		Female	Race			White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race	
					White	Black							American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
District 5—Con.													
COUNTY													
Bell County	31 506	15 178	16 328	30 570	804	39	83	10	30 505	804	37	83	—
Breathitt County	15 703	7 773	7 930	15 637	33	12	20	1	15 612	33	12	20	—
Clay County	21 746	10 714	11 032	21 329	335	34	32	16	21 296	335	33	32	4
Floyd County	43 586	21 262	22 324	43 155	306	32	78	15	43 052	304	31	70	—
Horton County	36 574	17 614	18 960	35 259	1 212	34	54	109	35 172	1 208	32	50	3
Jackson County	11 955	5 903	6 052	11 935	2	13	2	3	11 908	2	13	1	—
Johnson County	23 248	11 884	11 364	23 113	33	20	75	7	23 081	33	20	74	2
Knox County	17 906	8 812	9 094	17 759	113	10	34	6	17 734	113	6	25	1
Knox County	29 676	14 256	15 420	29 267	291	71	26	21	29 210	290	70	25	3
Laurel County	43 438	21 269	22 169	42 969	245	127	76	21	42 829	243	126	73	1
Lawrence County (pt.)	3 280	1 640	1 640	3 267	1	8	4	—	3 264	1	8	4	—
Lee County	3 422	7 389	7 389	7 389	26	7	—	—	7 379	26	7	—	—
Leslie County	13 642	6 895	7 948	13 611	12	9	8	2	13 573	12	9	8	—
Letcher County	27 000	13 083	13 917	26 737	190	38	30	5	26 677	190	37	30	2
McCreary County	15 603	7 655	7 948	15 416	3	59	3	1	15 394	124	58	3	—
Maggoffin County	13 077	6 457	6 620	13 049	4	18	5	1	13 035	4	18	5	—
Martin County	12 526	6 134	6 392	12 499	8	9	7	3	12 481	8	9	7	—
Menifee County	5 092	2 553	2 539	4 987	87	5	4	9	4 970	87	5	9	—
Morgan County	11 648	5 961	5 687	11 533	100	9	6	42	11 491	100	9	6	—
Owsley County	5 036	2 546	2 490	5 017	14	4	1	—	5 005	14	3	1	—
Perry County	30 283	14 789	15 494	29 660	521	29	64	9	29 615	521	29	63	2
Pike County	72 583	35 497	37 086	72 052	282	61	173	15	71 898	282	61	156	2
Pulaski County	49 489	24 029	25 460	48 671	599	103	91	25	48 491	597	102	85	9
Rockcastle County	14 803	7 305	7 498	14 760	3	17	14	9	14 719	3	17	9	3
Wayne County	17 468	8 601	8 867	17 098	318	39	7	6	17 057	315	35	7	1
Whitley County	33 326	15 934	17 392	32 997	213	60	52	4	32 912	212	60	52	—
Wolfe County	6 503	3 230	3 273	6 486	8	5	3	1	6 482	8	5	3	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Middlesborough city	11 328	5 195	6 133	10 624	620	18	62	4	10 589	620	18	62	—
Somerset city	10 733	4 806	5 927	10 168	504	18	38	5	10 129	502	17	38	3
District 6—	614 270	295 544	318 726	557 435	49 921	891	4 856	1 167	554 696	49 596	843	4 797	291
COUNTY													
Anderson County	14 571	7 113	7 458	14 089	432	4	20	26	14 047	432	4	20	—
Booth County	9 692	4 720	4 972	9 393	277	8	7	7	9 369	274	7	7	4
Bourbon County	19 236	9 321	9 915	17 504	1 662	20	25	25	17 445	1 658	19	23	10
Boyle County	25 641	12 580	13 061	22 984	2 444	15	80	18	22 992	2 441	14	79	7
Clark County	29 496	14 181	15 315	27 740	1 615	74	40	23	27 668	1 608	74	44	4
Estill County	14 614	7 017	7 597	14 593	8	7	3	3	14 550	8	7	3	—
Fayette County	225 366	107 761	117 605	190 448	30 143	351	3 713	711	188 754	29 906	329	3 669	152
Franklin County	23 781	11 538	12 243	23 604	3 304	67	225	55	23 558	3 268	64	224	26
Garrard County	11 579	5 988	5 591	11 095	453	15	10	2	11 069	452	15	10	2
Harrison County	16 248	7 858	8 390	15 709	479	24	14	22	15 685	478	23	14	6
Jessamine County	30 508	14 963	15 545	29 274	988	67	125	54	29 140	983	61	125	15
Lincoln County (pt.)	15 719	7 704	8 015	15 056	589	50	12	12	15 030	589	50	12	3
Madison County	57 508	27 367	30 141	54 101	2 970	82	321	84	53 978	2 915	78	317	29
Mercer County	9 155	4 435	4 721	9 077	817	21	83	10	9 048	808	21	80	4
Montgomery County	19 561	9 425	10 126	18 666	816	21	19	19	18 653	811	17	18	6
Nicholas County (pt.)	6 094	2 931	3 163	5 979	88	6	7	4	5 967	88	6	15	2
Nichols County	11 686	5 734	5 952	11 574	82	10	8	12	11 546	82	9	8	—
Powell County	23 867	11 548	12 319	22 201	1 510	22	102	32	22 127	1 503	20	102	15
Scott County	19 955	9 534	10 421	18 558	1 294	27	28	48	18 507	1 292	25	27	6
Woodford County													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Danville city	12 420	5 641	6 779	10 402	1 939	11	54	14	10 346	1 937	10	53	7
Frankfort city	25 968	12 212	13 756	22 705	3 026	47	147	43	22 618	2 995	44	147	18
Georgetown city	11 414	5 263	6 151	10 240	1 068	12	69	25	10 218	1 061	11	69	14
Lexington-Fayette	225 366	107 741	117 605	190 448	30 143	351	3 713	711	188 754	29 906	329	3 669	152
Nicholasville city	13 603	6 430	7 173	12 880	2 153	23	31	16	12 840	2 148	18	31	7
Nichols County	21 155	9 656	11 499	18 748	1 527	43	25	40	18 718	1 520	40	25	13
Winchester city	15 799	7 360	8 439	14 199	1 527	30	25	18	14 157	1 520	30	25	4



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
The State	3 584 120	1 379 782	1 015 998	816 732	159 660	363 784	321 247	142 045	112 832	2.60	3.08	101 176	47 609	53 567
District 1	590 590	232 748	173 056	143 388	23 690	59 692	54 948	29 005	23 074	2.54	3.00	23 636	9 400	14 236
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)	14 886	5 784	4 403	3 696	549	1 381	1 297	770	593	2.57	3.01	435	181	254
Allen County	14 478	5 595	4 270	3 662	480	1 325	1 237	730	559	2.59	3.02	150	150	—
Ballard County	7 795	3 191	2 324	2 004	243	867	804	462	372	2.44	2.91	107	104	3
Butler County	11 029	4 180	3 206	2 700	358	974	896	474	360	2.64	3.07	216	216	—
Caldwell County	12 985	5 274	3 843	3 191	539	1 431	1 350	785	643	2.46	2.96	247	247	—
Calloway County	27 218	11 607	7 936	6 803	906	3 671	3 143	1 503	1 223	2.34	2.86	3 517	310	3 207
Carlisle County	5 238	2 106	1 546	1 317	177	560	528	332	267	2.49	2.97	—	—	—
Christian County	59 080	21 636	16 651	13 307	2 783	4 985	4 466	1 983	1 547	2.73	3.17	9 861	1 404	8 457
Clinton County	9 056	3 591	2 673	2 173	386	918	867	460	355	2.52	2.99	79	79	—
Crittenden County	9 036	3 646	2 657	2 264	300	989	933	568	440	2.48	2.98	160	160	—
Cumberland County	6 701	2 714	2 013	1 561	345	701	651	380	287	2.47	2.90	83	83	—
Fulton County	8 166	3 378	2 316	1 735	490	1 062	994	625	533	2.42	3.00	105	97	8
Graves County	33 031	13 377	9 851	8 403	1 173	3 526	3 324	1 921	1 567	2.47	2.94	519	466	53
Henderson County	42 467	16 558	12 208	9 896	1 884	4 350	3 899	1 727	1 386	2.56	3.04	577	509	68
Hickman County	5 413	2 188	1 629	1 356	212	559	520	316	249	2.47	2.93	153	153	—
Hopkins County	45 422	17 760	13 336	10 920	1 974	4 424	4 086	2 060	1 640	2.56	3.02	704	704	—
Livingston County	8 960	3 593	2 711	2 353	270	882	817	396	303	2.49	2.93	102	102	2
Logan County	24 173	9 302	6 992	5 784	917	2 310	2 140	1 181	945	2.60	3.06	243	232	11
Lyon County	5 441	2 355	1 682	1 456	171	673	641	365	271	2.31	2.79	1 183	1 164	19
McCracken County	61 881	25 625	18 088	14 487	2 993	7 537	6 910	3 387	2 805	2.41	2.93	998	830	168
McLean County	9 504	3 672	2 802	2 408	301	870	794	451	355	2.59	3.02	124	124	—
Marshall County	26 764	10 789	8 297	7 327	744	2 492	2 325	1 252	977	2.48	2.88	441	375	66
Monroe County	11 274	4 505	3 368	2 766	457	1 137	1 078	596	465	2.50	2.96	127	127	—
Muhlenberg County	30 624	11 683	8 983	7 528	1 155	2 700	2 515	1 472	1 191	2.62	3.05	694	376	318
Ohio County	20 806	7 816	6 087	5 210	651	1 729	1 622	921	696	2.66	3.08	299	299	—
Russell County	14 596	5 896	4 414	3 658	597	1 482	1 402	743	572	2.48	2.92	120	120	—
Simpson County	14 954	5 767	4 344	3 485	687	1 423	1 308	670	545	2.59	3.04	191	191	—
Todd County	10 850	4 104	3 106	2 556	431	998	914	525	414	2.64	3.10	90	90	—
Trigg County	10 212	4 104	3 106	2 638	350	998	934	554	408	2.49	2.92	149	148	1
Union County	14 802	5 580	4 186	3 401	624	1 394	1 288	666	522	2.65	3.14	1 755	1 64	1 591
Webster County	13 748	5 372	4 028	3 343	543	1 344	1 265	730	584	2.56	3.03	207	197	10
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Campbell North CDP	10 468	2 781	2 700	2 544	118	81	79	—	—	3.76	3.84	8 393	—	8 393
Henderson city	25 400	10 548	7 263	5 508	1 482	3 285	2 985	1 358	1 120	2.41	2.96	545	509	36
Hopkinsville city	28 550	11 402	8 025	5 727	1 979	3 377	3 045	1 442	1 154	2.50	3.04	1 259	1 214	45
Madisonville city	15 668	6 532	4 550	3 444	928	1 982	1 835	915	755	2.40	2.94	532	532	—
Murray city	10 942	5 179	2 975	2 377	516	2 204	1 818	815	700	2.11	2.75	3 497	310	3 187
Paducah city	26 363	11 955	7 334	5 191	1 843	4 621	4 270	2 260	1 894	2.21	2.86	893	782	111
District 2	596 900	222 251	170 524	141 835	22 447	51 727	45 767	20 409	16 108	2.69	3.12	17 933	6 316	11 617
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)	39	16	11	11	—	5	4	1	—	2.44	3.00	—	—	—
Barren County	33 348	13 136	9 901	8 340	1 254	3 235	3 026	1 665	1 344	2.54	2.99	653	619	34
Breckinridge County	16 196	6 159	4 660	3 922	542	1 499	1 403	734	529	2.63	3.09	116	116	—
Bullitt County	47 475	15 965	13 453	11 449	1 473	2 512	2 155	808	607	2.97	3.26	92	90	2
Cosby County	14 091	5 436	4 172	3 483	529	1 264	1 199	649	485	2.59	3.03	120	50	70
Oaviess County	85 271	33 036	23 980	19 339	3 809	9 056	8 180	3 633	2 974	2.58	3.10	1 918	1 282	636
Edmonson County	10 157	3 843	3 089	2 643	358	754	714	385	305	2.64	3.00	200	25	175
Grayson County	20 834	7 991	6 114	5 174	708	1 877	1 722	879	633	2.61	3.03	216	214	2
Green County	10 201	4 089	3 124	2 705	328	965	914	542	420	2.49	2.91	170	170	—
Hancock County	7 785	2 795	2 267	1 960	220	528	492	230	173	2.79	3.15	79	79	—
Hardin County	81 720	29 358	23 141	19 424	2 993	6 217	5 467	1 928	1 534	2.78	3.18	7 520	754	6 766
Hart County	14 831	5 740	4 334	3 591	568	1 406	1 309	731	562	2.58	3.04	59	48	11
Jefferson County (pt.)	51 059	17 787	14 675	12 364	1 754	3 112	2 568	933	758	2.87	3.18	275	263	12
Larue County	11 539	4 503	3 424	2 885	405	1 079	1 007	558	439	2.56	2.99	140	137	3
Lincoln County (pt.)	4 326	1 584	1 265	1 066	153	319	291	160	123	2.73	3.10	—	—	—
Marion County	15 733	5 688	4 356	3 434	722	1 332	1 210	611	488	2.77	3.24	766	629	137
Meade County	24 075	8 080	6 736	5 854	641	1 344	1 161	456	333	2.98	3.31	95	86	9
Metcalf County	8 835	3 433	2 627	2 211	307	806	755	429	336	2.57	3.00	128	128	—
Nelson County	29 146	10 417	8 103	6 504	1 230	2 314	2 051	899	699	2.80	3.23	564	408	156
Spencer County	6 743	2 451	1 947	1 690	185	504	454	225	165	2.75	3.14	58	58	—
Taylor County	20 720	8 216	6 224	5 271	789	1 992	1 844	904	735	2.52	2.96	426	142	284
Warren County	72 547	28 819	20 014	16 080	3 100	8 805	7 103	2 629	2 130	2.52	3.03	4 126	888	3 238
Washington County	10 229	3 709	2 907	2 435	379	802	738	420	336	2.76	3.19	212	130	82
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bowling Green city	36 590	15 973	9 523	6 944	2 130	6 450	5 081	1 833	1 536	2.29	2.92	4 051	814	3 237
Elizabethtown city	17 628	7 321	4 998	3 902	936	2 323	2 119	841	710	2.41	2.97	539	523	16
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	276	101	80	70	9	21	20	11	9	2.73	3.16	—	—	—
Fort Knox CDP	14 728	4 009	3 979	3 776	154	30	28	—	—	3.67	3.68	6 767	27	6 740
Glossgow city	11 723	5 013	3 356	2 583	669	1 657	1 572	872	726	2.34	2.94	628	619	9
Highview CDP (pt.)	3 762	1												

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tution- alized persons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	Total	Female					
District 4—Con. COUNTY														
Boone County.....	57 177	20 127	15 722	13 224	1 909	4 405	3 709	1 407	1 150	2.84	3.26	412	372	40
Boyd County.....	49 653	19 876	14 736	12 121	2 171	5 140	4 772	2 465	2 020	2.50	2.96	1 497	1 436	61
Bracken County.....	7 684	2 872	2 179	1 793	280	693	628	385	302	2.68	3.12	82	82	—
Campbell County.....	82 873	31 169	22 237	17 618	3 661	8 932	7 871	3 489	2 798	2.66	3.22	993	614	379
Carroll County.....	9 147	3 505	2 537	1 999	420	968	854	416	315	2.61	3.10	145	103	42
Carter County.....	23 857	8 679	6 884	5 702	922	1 795	1 668	889	670	2.75	3.15	483	149	334
Elliott County.....	6 452	2 324	1 839	1 465	278	485	449	238	162	2.78	3.18	3	3	—
Fleming County.....	12 143	4 626	3 510	2 937	417	1 116	1 044	585	444	2.62	3.07	149	149	—
Gallatin County.....	5 344	1 941	1 493	1 240	187	448	402	217	159	2.75	3.18	49	49	—
Grant County.....	15 520	5 585	4 395	3 675	531	1 190	1 087	559	437	2.78	3.18	217	163	54
Greenup County.....	36 302	13 414	10 808	9 269	1 221	2 606	2 429	1 154	930	2.71	3.07	440	410	30
Henry County.....	12 758	4 896	3 702	3 026	481	1 194	1 066	575	449	2.61	3.03	65	64	1
Kenton County.....	140 148	52 690	37 424	29 327	6 403	15 266	13 265	5 305	4 264	2.66	3.23	1 883	1 540	343
Lawrence County (pt.).....	10 607	3 864	3 022	2 498	392	842	792	450	341	2.75	3.18	111	111	—
Lewis County.....	12 901	4 713	3 690	3 071	455	1 023	927	515	370	2.74	3.14	128	128	—
Mason County.....	16 490	6 537	4 746	3 806	753	1 791	1 652	895	693	2.52	3.02	176	161	15
Nicholas County (pt.).....	631	230	186	160	15	44	38	19	11	2.74	3.07	—	—	—
Oldham County.....	31 269	10 673	8 948	7 777	911	1 725	1 472	539	415	2.93	3.24	1 994	1 910	84
Owen County.....	8 909	3 412	2 585	2 187	280	827	777	403	302	2.61	3.06	126	126	—
Pendleton County.....	11 948	4 332	3 358	2 861	378	974	898	449	337	2.76	3.20	88	86	2
Robertson County.....	2 109	820	575	485	52	245	227	132	99	2.57	3.12	15	12	3
Rowan County.....	16 787	6 755	4 770	3 859	738	1 985	1 636	623	482	2.49	2.97	3 566	183	3 383
Shelby County.....	23 933	9 048	7 033	5 806	967	2 015	1 822	887	714	2.65	3.04	891	372	519
Trimble County.....	6 027	2 246	1 795	1 579	155	451	411	220	166	2.68	3.05	63	63	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ashland city.....	23 336	10 128	6 863	5 332	1 304	3 265	3 071	1 658	1 381	2.30	2.87	286	249	37
Covington city.....	42 166	17 319	10 531	6 952	2 896	6 788	5 893	2 508	1 962	2.43	3.19	1 098	1 028	70
Erlanger city.....	15 979	5 893	4 444	3 601	685	1 449	1 243	404	330	2.71	3.17	—	—	—
Florence city.....	18 347	6 993	5 024	3 959	870	1 969	1 691	722	614	2.62	3.15	277	273	4
Fort Thomas city.....	15 752	6 341	4 319	3 681	498	2 022	1 820	900	751	2.48	3.10	280	270	10
Independence city.....	10 444	3 463	2 929	2 409	407	534	451	139	108	3.02	3.31	—	—	—
Newport city.....	18 644	7 266	4 642	2 928	1 403	2 624	2 266	911	702	2.57	3.27	227	196	31
District 5.....	605 519	221 146	174 400	140 878	26 622	46 746	43 697	21 597	16 785	2.74	3.15	8 600	5 961	2 639
COUNTY														
Bell County.....	30 991	11 512	8 796	6 570	1 799	2 716	2 532	1 329	1 042	2.69	3.16	515	497	18
Breathitt County.....	15 446	5 555	4 385	3 434	741	1 170	1 088	501	379	2.78	3.20	257	117	140
Clay County.....	21 580	7 367	6 101	4 920	922	1 266	1 191	579	446	2.93	3.28	166	164	2
Floyd County.....	43 199	15 664	12 408	10 008	1 903	3 256	3 053	1 445	1 139	2.76	3.18	387	221	166
Harlan County.....	36 325	13 269	10 197	8 003	1 764	3 072	2 907	1 519	1 217	2.74	3.22	249	249	—
Jackson County.....	11 881	4 381	3 457	2 855	464	924	883	482	341	2.71	3.13	74	66	8
Johnson County.....	22 929	8 469	6 629	5 469	923	1 840	1 740	852	666	2.71	3.14	319	319	—
Knott County.....	17 434	6 086	4 905	3 924	765	1 181	1 109	487	372	2.86	3.26	472	169	303
Knox County.....	29 130	10 718	8 330	6 389	1 584	2 388	2 240	1 197	949	2.72	3.15	546	297	249
Laurel County.....	42 910	15 585	12 567	10 380	1 739	3 018	2 758	1 308	1 036	2.75	3.11	528	411	117
Lawrence County (pt.).....	3 280	1 143	915	762	127	228	218	119	74	2.87	3.30	—	—	—
Lee County.....	7 313	2 760	2 128	1 702	334	632	600	320	248	2.65	3.07	109	109	—
Leslie County.....	13 556	4 711	3 892	3 133	596	819	752	321	242	2.88	3.21	86	84	2
Letcher County.....	26 854	9 731	7 701	6 252	1 145	2 030	1 913	988	784	2.76	3.18	146	146	—
McCreary County.....	15 343	5 479	4 305	3 337	788	1 174	1 104	563	441	2.80	3.23	260	56	204
Mogoffin County.....	12 881	4 440	3 651	3 052	468	789	747	380	294	2.90	3.26	196	196	—
Martin County.....	12 516	4 300	3 359	2 879	525	761	715	358	258	2.91	3.28	10	—	10
Menifee County.....	4 931	1 842	1 448	1 215	177	394	365	191	140	2.68	3.07	161	20	141
Morgan County.....	11 219	4 089	3 240	2 729	385	849	800	435	322	2.74	3.15	429	429	—
Owsley County.....	4 926	1 848	1 455	1 171	203	393	362	184	129	2.67	3.05	110	110	—
Perry County.....	30 045	10 598	8 446	6 773	1 309	2 152	2 012	938	732	2.83	3.25	238	226	12
Pike County.....	71 808	26 148	20 960	17 333	2 864	5 188	4 875	2 215	1 730	2.75	3.14	775	552	223
Pulaski County.....	48 392	18 866	14 413	12 068	1 857	4 453	4 096	2 046	1 602	2.57	2.99	1 097	1 027	70
Rockcastle County.....	14 629	5 464	4 256	3 530	584	1 208	1 132	600	447	2.68	3.10	174	152	22
Wayne County.....	17 312	6 517	5 131	4 259	669	1 386	1 292	671	498	2.66	3.05	156	156	—
Whitley County.....	32 239	12 153	9 286	7 263	1 683	2 867	2 652	1 321	1 081	2.65	3.10	1 087	135	952
Wolfe County.....	6 450	2 451	1 859	1 468	304	592	561	248	176	2.63	3.08	53	53	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Middlesborough city.....	11 260	4 478	3 256	2 285	833	1 222	1 133	638	515	2.51	3.01	68	68	—
Somerset city.....	9 731	4 257	2 784	2 066	617	1 473	1 387	762	653	2.29	2.89	1 002	989	13
District 6.....	587 729	232 952	164 848	132 168	26 359	68 104	56 861	21 427	17 319	2.52	3.02	26 541	10 194	16 347
COUNTY														
Anderson County.....	14 449	5 438	4 229	3 589	490	1 209	1 085	544	453	2.66	3.06	122	122	—
Bath County.....	9 564	3 659	2 791	2 296	371	868	808	466	344	2.61	3.05	128	128	—
Bourbon County.....	19 070	7 250	5 497	4 398	885	1 753	1 540	809	665	2.63	3.06	166	166	—
Boyle County.....	23 646	9 483	6 974	5 674	1 074	2 509	2 314	1 145	935	2.49	2.97	1 995	1 191	804
Clark County.....	29 218	10 973	8 496	7 000	1 209	2 477	2 201	1 079	900	2.66	3.07	278	278	—
Estill County.....	14 498	5 357												



Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons in households		Family households			Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
			Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Institu- tional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over	Total					
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Danville city	11 320	4 895	3 261	2 478	676	1 634	1 517	765	642	2.31	2.90	1 100	296	804
Frankfort city	24 992	11 037	6 963	5 150	1 534	4 074	3 634	1 369	1 123	2.26	2.89	976	605	371
Georgetown city	10 432	4 184	2 996	2 249	638	1 188	1 071	520	427	2.49	2.99	982	162	820
Lexington-Fayette	212 953	89 529	56 412	43 238	10 889	33 117	26 073	6 954	5 749	2.38	2.98	12 413	5 089	7 324
Nicholsville city	13 408	4 947	3 827	2 985	676	1 120	938	386	332	2.71	3.10	195	195	—
Richmond city	16 158	7 209	4 237	3 070	989	2 972	2 211	814	655	2.24	2.83	4 997	350	4 647
Winchester city	15 711	6 201	4 445	3 381	887	1 756	1 584	844	720	2.53	3.04	88	88	—



Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>102 906.7</b>	<b>39 732.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>92.8</b>	District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
District 1-----	614 226	29 085.2	11 229.8	21.1	54.7	Fern Creek CDP (pt.)-----	16 130	13.9	5.4	1 160.4	2 987.0
<b>COUNTY</b>						Highview CDP (pt.)-----	11 052	13.4	5.2	824.8	2 125.4
Adair County (pt.)-----	15 321	1 049.8	405.3	14.6	37.8	Jeffersonton city (pt.)-----	23 193	23.0	8.9	1 008.4	2 606.0
Allen County-----	14 628	896.5	346.1	16.3	42.3	Louisville city-----	269 063	160.9	62.1	1 672.2	4 332.7
Ballard County-----	7 902	650.5	251.2	12.1	31.5	Newburg CDP-----	21 647	14.9	5.7	1 452.8	3 797.7
Butler County-----	11 245	1 108.8	428.1	10.1	26.3	Okolona CDP-----	18 902	17.9	6.9	1 056.0	2 739.4
Caldwell County-----	13 232	898.7	347.0	14.7	38.1	Pleasure Ridge Park CDP-----	25 131	20.5	7.9	1 225.9	3 181.1
Callaway County-----	30 735	1 000.5	386.3	30.7	79.6	St. Dennis CDP-----	10 326	6.8	2.6	1 518.5	3 971.5
Carlisle County-----	5 238	498.6	192.5	10.5	27.2	St. Matthews city-----	15 800	10.4	4.0	1 519.2	3 950.0
Christian County-----	68 941	1 868.3	721.4	36.9	95.6	Shively city-----	15 535	12.1	4.7	1 283.9	3 305.3
Clinton County-----	9 135	511.4	197.5	17.9	46.3	Valley Station CDP (pt.)-----	15 278	13.8	5.3	1 107.1	2 882.6
Crittenden County-----	9 196	938.0	362.2	9.8	25.4	District 4-----	614 245	15 132.8	5 842.8	40.6	105.1
Cumberland County-----	6 784	792.1	305.8	8.6	22.2	<b>COUNTY</b>					
Fulton County-----	8 271	541.2	209.0	15.3	39.6	Boone County-----	57 589	637.8	246.3	90.3	233.8
Graves County-----	33 550	1 439.1	555.7	23.3	60.4	Boyd County-----	51 150	414.9	160.2	123.3	319.3
Henderson County-----	43 044	1 140.0	440.2	37.8	97.8	Brocken County-----	7 766	526.4	203.2	14.8	38.2
Hickman County-----	5 566	633.2	244.5	8.8	22.8	Campbell County-----	83 866	392.6	151.6	213.6	553.2
Hopkins County-----	46 126	1 426.0	550.6	32.3	83.8	Corroll County-----	9 292	337.0	130.1	27.6	71.4
Livingston County-----	9 062	818.7	316.1	11.1	28.7	Carter County-----	24 340	1 063.5	410.6	22.9	59.3
Logan County-----	24 416	1 439.3	555.7	17.0	43.9	Elliott County-----	6 455	606.0	234.0	10.7	27.6
Lyon County-----	6 624	558.8	215.8	11.9	30.7	Fleming County-----	12 292	909.3	351.1	13.5	35.0
McCracken County-----	62 879	650.5	251.1	96.7	250.4	Gallatin County-----	5 393	256.0	98.8	21.1	54.6
McLean County-----	9 628	658.7	254.3	14.6	37.9	Groton County-----	15 737	673.1	259.9	23.4	60.6
Marshall County-----	27 205	789.7	304.9	34.4	89.2	Greenup County-----	36 742	896.7	346.2	41.0	106.1
Monroe County-----	11 401	856.8	330.8	13.3	34.5	Henry County-----	12 823	749.4	289.3	17.1	44.3
Muhlenberg County-----	31 318	1 229.6	474.7	25.5	66.0	Kenton County-----	142 031	421.1	162.6	337.3	873.5
Ohio County-----	21 105	1 538.0	593.8	13.7	35.5	Lawrence County (pt.)-----	10 718	800.3	309.0	13.4	34.7
Russell County-----	14 716	656.7	253.5	22.4	58.1	Lewis County-----	13 029	1 254.9	484.5	10.4	26.9
Simpson County-----	15 145	611.8	236.2	24.8	64.1	Mason County-----	16 666	624.5	241.1	26.7	69.1
Todd County-----	10 940	974.8	376.4	11.2	29.1	Nicholas County (pt.)-----	631	74.7	28.9	8.4	21.8
Trigg County-----	10 361	1 148.3	443.4	9.0	23.4	Oldham County-----	33 263	490.0	189.2	67.9	175.8
Union County-----	16 557	893.8	345.1	18.5	48.0	Owen County-----	9 035	912.1	352.2	9.9	25.7
Webster County-----	13 955	866.9	334.7	16.1	41.7	Pendleton County-----	12 036	725.3	280.0	16.6	43.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Robertson County-----	2 124	259.2	100.1	8.2	21.2
Fort Campbell North CDP-----	18 861	10.2	3.9	1 849.1	4 836.2	Rowan County-----	20 353	727.4	280.8	28.0	72.5
Henderson city-----	25 945	33.7	13.0	769.9	1 995.8	Shelby County-----	24 824	995.0	384.2	24.9	64.6
Hopkinsville city-----	29 809	52.7	20.3	565.6	1 468.4	Trimble County-----	6 090	385.5	148.9	15.8	40.9
Madisonville city-----	16 200	33.3	12.9	486.5	1 255.8	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Murray city-----	14 439	19.1	7.4	756.0	1 951.2	Ashland city-----	23 622	27.8	10.8	849.7	2 187.2
Paducah city-----	27 256	45.5	17.6	599.0	1 548.6	Covington city-----	43 264	34.3	13.2	1 261.3	3 277.6
District 2-----	614 833	20 102.4	7 761.5	30.6	79.2	Erlanger city-----	15 979	21.5	8.3	743.2	1 925.2
<b>COUNTY</b>						Florence city-----	18 624	21.5	8.3	866.2	2 243.9
Adair County (pt.)-----	39	3.9	1.5	10.0	26.0	Fort Thomas city-----	16 032	14.6	5.6	1 098.1	2 862.9
Borren County-----	34 001	1 271.6	491.0	26.7	69.2	Independence city-----	10 444	42.5	16.4	245.7	636.8
Breckinridge County-----	16 312	1 482.6	572.4	11.0	28.5	Newport city-----	18 871	7.1	2.7	2 657.9	6 989.3
Bullitt County-----	47 567	774.7	299.1	61.4	159.0	District 5-----	614 119	25 945.5	10 017.5	23.7	61.3
Cossey County-----	14 211	1 154.2	445.6	12.3	31.9	<b>COUNTY</b>					
Daviess County-----	87 189	1 197.7	462.4	72.8	188.6	Bell County-----	31 506	934.4	360.8	33.7	87.3
Edmonson County-----	10 357	783.8	302.6	13.2	34.2	Breathitt County-----	15 703	1 282.6	495.2	12.2	31.7
Grayson County-----	21 050	1 304.6	503.7	16.1	41.8	Cloy County-----	21 746	1 219.9	471.0	17.8	46.2
Green County-----	10 371	747.9	288.7	13.9	35.9	Floyd County-----	43 586	1 021.3	394.3	42.7	110.5
Hancock County-----	7 864	489.0	188.8	16.1	41.7	Horlon County-----	36 574	1 210.0	467.2	30.2	78.3
Hardin County-----	89 240	1 626.6	628.0	54.9	142.1	Jackson County-----	11 955	897.0	346.3	13.3	34.5
Hart County-----	14 890	1 077.3	416.0	13.8	35.8	Johnson County-----	23 248	677.4	261.6	34.3	88.9
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	51 334	379.5	146.5	135.3	350.4	Knott County-----	17 906	912.2	352.2	19.6	50.8
Larue County-----	11 679	682.3	263.4	17.1	44.3	Knox County-----	29 676	1 004.1	387.7	29.6	76.5
Lincoln County (pt.)-----	4 326	210.4	81.2	20.6	53.3	Laurel County-----	43 438	1 128.4	435.7	38.5	99.7
Marion County-----	16 499	897.9	346.7	18.4	47.6	Lawrence County (pt.)-----	3 280	284.5	109.9	11.5	29.8
Meade County-----	24 170	799.1	308.5	30.2	78.3	Lee County-----	7 422	543.6	209.9	13.7	35.4
Metcalfe County-----	8 963	753.5	290.9	11.9	30.8	Leslie County-----	13 642	1 046.5	404.0	13.0	33.8
Nelson County-----	29 710	1 094.8	422.7	27.1	70.3	Letcher County-----	27 000	878.1	339.1	30.7	79.6
Spencer County-----	6 801	481.5	185.9	14.1	36.6	McCreary County-----	15 603	1 107.8	427.7	14.1	36.5
Taylor County-----	21 146	698.9	269.8	30.3	78.4	Mogoffin County-----	13 077	801.5	309.5	16.3	42.3
Warren County-----	76 673	1 412.2	545.2	54.3	140.6	Morfin County-----	12 526	597.6	230.7	21.0	54.3
Washington County-----	10 441	778.6	300.6	13.4	34.7	Menifee County-----	5 092	528.1	203.9	9.6	25.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>						Morgan County-----	11 648	987.6	381.3	11.8	30.5
Bowling Green city-----	40 641	75.0	29.0	541.9	1 401.4	Owsley County-----	5 036	513.1	198.1	9.8	25.4
Elizabethtown city-----	18 167	53.9	20.8	337.1	873.4	Perry County-----	30 283	886.2	342.2	34.2	88.5
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)-----	276	1.1	4	250.9	690.0	Pike County-----	72 583	2 040.2	787.7	35.6	92.1
Fort Knox CDP-----	21 495	54.2	20.9	396.6	1 028.5	Pulaski County-----	49 489	1 713.6	661.6	28.9	74.8
Glasgow city-----	12 351	27.3	10.5	452.4	1 176.3	Rockcastle County-----	14 803	822.4	317.5	18.0	46.6
Highview CDP (pt.)-----	3 762	3.5	1.3	1 074.9	2 893.8	Wayne County-----	17 468	1 189.9	459.4	14.7	38.0
Jeffersonton city (pt.)-----	28	2.1	8	133.3	35.0	Whitley County-----	33 326	1 140.0	440.2	29.2	75.7
Owensboro city-----	53 549	38.8	15.0	1 380.1	3 569.9	Wolfe County-----	6 503	577.1	222.8	11.3	29.2
Roddliff city-----	19 772	26.8	10.3	737.8	1 919.6	<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>					
Valley Station CDP (pt.)-----	7 562	6.7	2.6	1 128.7	2 908.5	Middlesborough city-----	11 328	19.8	7.6	572.1	1 490.5
District 3-----	613 603	618.0	238.6	992.9	2 571.7	Somerset city-----	10 733	25.0	9.6	429.3	1 118.0
<b>COUNTY</b>						District 6-----	614 270	12 022.9	4 642.0	51.1	132.3
Jefferson County (pt.)-----	613 603	618.0	238.6	992.9	2 571.7						

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
District 6—Con. COUNTY						District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
Anderson County .....	14 571	525.0	202.7	27.8	71.9	Mercer County .....	19 148	649.9	250.9	29.5	76.3
Bath County .....	9 692	723.8	279.4	13.4	34.7	Montgomery County .....	19 561	514.4	198.6	38.0	98.5
Bourbon County .....	19 236	754.8	291.4	25.5	66.0	Nicholas County (pt.) .....	6 094	434.5	167.8	14.0	36.3
Boyle County .....	25 641	470.4	181.6	54.5	141.2	Powell County .....	11 686	466.6	180.1	25.0	64.9
Clark County .....	29 496	658.7	254.3	44.8	116.0	Scott County .....	23 867	738.6	285.2	32.3	83.7
Estill County .....	14 614	657.9	254.0	22.2	57.5	Woodford County .....	19 955	493.9	190.7	40.4	104.6
Fayette County .....	225 366	736.9	284.5	305.8	792.1	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Franklin County .....	43 781	545.2	210.5	80.3	208.0	Donville city .....	12 420	14.4	5.6	862.5	2 217.9
Garrard County .....	11 579	598.9	231.2	19.3	50.1	Frankfort city .....	25 968	37.7	14.6	688.8	1 778.6
Harrison County .....	16 248	802.2	309.7	20.3	52.5	Georgetown city .....	11 414	11.7	4.5	975.6	2 536.4
Jessamine County .....	30 508	448.5	173.2	68.0	176.1	Lexington-Foyette .....	225 366	736.9	284.5	305.8	792.1
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	15 719	661.3	255.3	23.8	61.6	Nicholasville city .....	13 603	16.0	6.2	850.2	2 194.0
Madison County .....	57 508	1 141.5	440.7	50.4	130.5	Richmond city .....	21 155	22.0	8.5	961.6	2 488.8
						Winchester city .....	15 799	14.6	5.7	1 082.1	2 771.8



**Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>HOUSING UNITS</b>							
All housing units.....	1 506 845	258 589	243 616	264 057	243 137	245 585	251 861
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>							
Occupied housing units.....	1 379 782	232 748	222 251	246 351	224 334	221 146	232 952
Owner-occupied housing units.....	960 469	170 783	161 759	155 960	161 184	164 806	145 977
White.....	916 892	163 160	156 396	137 515	158 802	163 294	137 725
Black.....	39 965	7 211	4 608	17 539	1 917	1 140	7 550
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 100	192	219	178	169	195	147
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 050	165	401	601	248	151	484
Other race.....	462	55	135	127	48	26	71
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2 972	455	642	668	369	342	496
Renter-occupied housing units.....	419 313	61 965	60 492	90 391	63 150	56 340	86 975
White.....	361 914	52 829	53 202	65 197	60 328	55 321	75 037
Black.....	52 674	8 439	6 408	24 076	2 350	773	10 628
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1 008	179	171	224	128	133	173
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 584	208	397	680	256	88	955
Other race.....	1 133	310	314	214	88	25	182
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3 248	646	719	753	335	159	636
<b>ROOMS</b>							
All housing units.....	1 506 845	258 589	243 616	264 057	243 137	245 585	251 861
1 or 2 rooms.....	47 386	6 243	6 535	10 925	7 781	5 842	10 060
3 or 4 rooms.....	436 568	77 480	65 024	80 320	63 860	77 736	72 148
5 or 6 rooms.....	667 789	119 684	114 915	106 232	107 146	116 708	103 104
7 or 8 rooms.....	269 388	42 905	43 523	49 067	49 371	35 867	48 655
9 or more rooms.....	85 714	12 277	13 619	17 513	14 979	9 432	17 894
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units.....	960 469	170 783	161 759	155 960	161 184	164 806	145 977
1.00 or less.....	943 365	168 179	158 769	154 054	158 452	159 729	144 182
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 477	2 162	2 533	1 611	2 399	4 259	1 513
1.51 or more.....	2 627	442	457	295	333	818	282
Mean.....	.45	.44	.46	.42	.45	.49	.42
Renter-occupied housing units.....	419 313	61 965	60 492	90 391	63 150	56 340	86 975
1.00 or less.....	400 544	59 394	57 735	86 597	60 324	52 975	83 519
1.01 to 1.50.....	14 246	2 016	2 112	2 796	2 222	2 625	2 475
1.51 or more.....	4 523	555	645	998	604	740	981
Mean.....	.55	.55	.57	.53	.55	.58	.54
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>							
Vacant housing units.....	127 063	25 841	21 365	17 706	18 803	24 439	18 909
For sale only.....	15 931	3 271	2 566	2 439	2 471	2 384	2 800
For rent.....	37 390	5 639	5 489	8 004	5 129	5 095	8 034
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	12 328	2 424	2 026	2 164	1 671	2 257	1 786
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	20 962	5 826	5 508	656	3 439	4 010	1 523
For migrant workers.....	197	26	14	2	39	31	85
Other vacant.....	40 255	8 655	5 762	4 441	6 054	10 662	4 681
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
All housing units.....	1 506 845	258 589	243 616	264 057	243 137	245 585	251 861
1, detached.....	1 010 860	183 002	172 367	168 482	165 743	161 313	159 953
1, attached.....	25 285	3 485	3 841	4 756	4 613	2 200	6 390
2.....	48 359	7 368	6 553	7 807	10 686	3 790	12 155
3 or 4.....	60 932	7 117	6 625	19 194	8 253	5 275	12 468
5 to 9.....	65 348	8 032	9 096	19 449	9 374	4 980	14 417
10 to 19.....	56 058	4 360	5 194	21 231	9 614	2 369	13 290
20 to 49.....	23 319	796	1 436	9 774	3 152	1 220	6 941
50 or more.....	17 117	956	1 197	7 315	2 294	964	4 391
Mobile home or trailer.....	185 336	41 249	33 085	3 850	26 987	60 507	19 658
Other.....	14 231	2 224	2 222	2 199	2 421	2 967	2 198
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	662 174	107 987	106 946	136 858	113 180	89 021	108 182
Less than \$20,000.....	69 888	17 682	8 929	6 115	7 722	23 786	5 654
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	159 658	35 473	28 157	28 575	23 475	26 754	17 224
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	178 676	28 186	34 137	39 243	29 411	18 989	28 710
\$60,000 to \$74,999.....	98 798	12 513	15 874	23 179	18 864	8 643	19 725
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	80 376	8 741	11 379	18 570	16 932	6 244	18 510
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	47 479	3 886	5 584	12 282	11 229	3 092	11 406
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	15 851	946	1 689	4 754	3 487	902	4 073
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5 482	294	651	1 788	1 059	287	1 403
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	2 559	132	264	830	471	166	696
\$300,000 or more.....	3 407	134	282	1 522	530	158	781
Median (dollars).....	50 500	40 500	48 200	57 000	57 100	35 400	61 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	387 849	55 856	54 467	89 318	57 838	49 772	80 598
Less than \$150.....	75 858	15 332	10 241	12 122	10 469	16 153	11 541
\$150 to \$199.....	44 379	9 776	7 100	7 767	5 941	7 779	6 016
\$200 to \$249.....	55 043	8 741	8 595	12 610	8 393	6 951	9 753
\$250 to \$299.....	56 615	6 300	8 527	17 493	7 676	4 276	12 343
\$300 to \$399.....	77 101	6 661	10 190	22 234	13 544	3 012	21 460
\$400 to \$599.....	35 731	1 544	3 426	11 690	6 202	761	12 108
\$600 to \$749.....	3 820	103	280	1 399	581	48	1 409
\$750 to \$999.....	1 499	20	129	539	299	18	494
\$1,000 or more.....	1 119	14	43	406	107	10	539
No cash rent.....	36 684	7 365	5 936	3 058	4 626	10 764	4 935
Median (dollars).....	250	196	240	280	262	172	293



**Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State	1 506 845	1 010 860	25 285	109 291	65 348	96 494	199 567	5.4	1 379 782	35 873	127 063	20 962	1.6	8.2
District 1	258 589	183 002	3 485	14 485	8 032	6 112	43 473	5.4	232 748	5 175	25 841	5 826	1.9	8.3
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)	6 417	4 805	60	156	107	110	1 179	5.5	5 784	152	633	105	1.8	7.9
Allen County	6 381	4 539	45	234	134	19	1 410	5.3	5 595	157	786	278	1.5	7.6
Ballard County	3 553	2 618	19	75	69	31	741	5.5	3 191	55	362	20	2.3	10.3
Butler County	4 698	3 318	30	175	88	62	1 025	5.2	4 180	103	518	67	1.4	9.8
Caldwell County	5 794	4 552	36	295	42	72	797	5.3	5 274	110	520	75	1.8	8.9
Calloway County	13 242	8 830	121	1 066	435	296	2 494	5.4	11 607	143	1 635	659	2.3	7.7
Carlisle County	2 295	1 852	11	31	25	2	374	5.6	2 106	37	189	4	1.3	7.6
Christian County	23 429	14 044	1 451	2 349	1 666	1 097	2 822	5.3	21 636	843	1 793	66	1.9	6.3
Clinton County	4 189	2 855	29	78	79	45	1 103	5.2	3 591	102	598	157	1.3	10.7
Crittenden County	4 039	3 004	29	96	51	7	852	5.3	3 646	71	393	45	1.5	5.9
Cumberland County	3 051	2 351	35	161	33	9	462	5.3	2 714	70	337	44	1.8	9.1
Fulton County	3 684	2 705	51	504	107	68	249	5.4	3 378	89	306	6	2.1	10.8
Graves County	14 528	11 271	118	858	231	116	1 934	5.4	13 377	208	1 151	42	1.9	9.1
Henderson County	17 932	11 588	276	1 698	777	978	2 615	5.2	16 558	369	1 374	194	1.8	6.9
Hickman County	2 374	1 893	9	71	49	1	351	5.5	2 188	47	186	9	1.5	6.4
Hopkins County	19 325	14 099	147	1 130	502	544	2 903	5.4	17 760	384	1 565	47	1.9	11.2
Livingston County	4 177	3 049	24	23	18	11	1 052	5.3	3 593	48	584	167	1.7	10.8
Logan County	10 303	7 577	101	586	263	150	1 626	5.5	9 302	247	1 001	180	1.9	9.7
Lyon County	3 460	1 959	27	198	74	23	1 179	5.2	2 355	32	1 105	591	3.8	13.3
McCracken County	27 581	18 929	382	2 387	1 471	1 381	3 031	5.4	25 625	397	1 956	80	1.8	8.6
McLean County	4 042	2 947	22	60	59	106	848	5.4	3 672	85	370	38	2.0	7.6
Marshall County	12 528	9 181	74	327	210	235	2 501	5.4	10 789	121	1 739	939	1.6	8.3
Monroe County	4 882	3 728	36	97	104	85	832	5.4	4 505	90	377	33	1.1	8.7
Muhlenberg County	12 754	9 305	74	278	299	175	2 623	5.4	11 683	302	1 071	79	2.3	9.2
Ohio County	8 680	6 288	47	283	173	85	1 804	5.3	7 816	225	864	112	2.0	5.8
Russell County	7 375	5 014	57	144	192	135	1 833	5.2	5 896	121	1 479	890	1.4	12.9
Simpson County	6 172	4 708	53	415	217	99	680	5.6	5 767	120	405	8	1.5	6.3
Todd County	4 415	3 415	26	94	107	19	754	5.5	4 104	122	311	18	1.2	6.9
Trigg County	5 284	3 702	27	165	79	32	1 279	5.4	4 104	100	1 180	819	3.4	7.0
Union County	6 091	4 403	43	314	181	60	1 090	5.5	5 580	111	511	18	1.9	9.6
Webster County	5 914	4 473	25	137	190	59	1 030	5.3	5 372	114	542	36	1.9	10.0
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Campbell North CDP	2 957	14	1 211	718	771	208	35	5.5	2 781	181	176	4	-	1.4
Henderson city	11 355	6 667	250	1 582	761	941	1 154	5.0	10 548	231	807	27	2.1	7.0
Hopkinsville city	12 236	8 777	175	1 350	780	719	435	5.3	11 402	393	834	23	2.1	6.4
Madisonville city	7 146	5 278	76	752	316	357	367	5.4	6 532	116	614	11	2.5	11.3
Murray city	5 546	3 396	68	940	406	278	458	5.3	5 179	54	367	16	2.4	7.4
Paducah city	13 150	8 497	276	1 740	1 082	1 181	374	5.2	11 955	216	1 195	45	2.8	9.4
District 2	243 616	172 367	3 841	15 178	9 096	7 827	35 307	5.5	222 251	5 747	21 365	5 508	1.6	8.3
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.)	17	12	-	-	-	-	5	5.9	16	-	1	-	6.3	-
Barren County	14 202	10 634	145	1 044	353	274	1 752	5.6	13 136	265	1 066	229	1.3	6.5
Breckinridge County	8 261	5 533	40	149	64	96	2 379	5.2	6 159	157	2 102	1 369	2.7	7.8
Bullitt County	16 629	12 845	98	401	319	243	2 723	5.7	15 965	455	664	49	1.2	3.8
Cosey County	6 046	4 403	36	132	47	44	1 384	5.4	5 436	136	610	69	1.2	7.5
Daviess County	35 041	25 211	361	3 445	1 406	2 223	2 395	5.3	33 036	840	2 005	90	1.7	6.5
Edmonson County	5 009	3 270	21	31	28	69	1 590	5.1	3 843	103	1 166	867	1.5	9.5
Grayson County	10 446	7 162	64	176	174	175	2 695	5.1	7 991	232	2 455	1 878	1.5	7.1
Green County	4 523	3 516	35	99	87	59	727	5.5	4 089	73	434	47	1.0	8.3
Hancock County	3 080	2 107	7	81	133	64	688	5.5	2 795	63	285	20	1.8	10.1
Hardin County	32 375	19 275	1 082	2 701	2 374	1 559	5 384	5.5	29 358	959	3 017	113	2.5	11.7
Hart County	6 501	4 829	55	242	112	49	1 214	5.3	5 740	155	761	236	1.7	7.6
Jefferson County (pt.)	18 521	16 393	166	348	378	1 019	217	6.1	17 787	289	734	25	1.3	7.0
Larue County	4 824	3 729	42	173	94	52	734	5.6	4 503	93	321	22	1.2	6.1
Lincoln County (pt.)	1 736	1 238	13	13	3	-	469	5.5	1 584	46	152	10	1.1	8.9
Marion County	6 115	4 656	78	339	110	82	850	5.5	5 688	184	427	20	1.1	6.0
Meade County	8 907	4 513	878	708	701	197	1 910	5.3	8 080	340	827	94	1.8	10.0
Metcalfe County	3 793	2 865	12	57	43	35	781	5.4	3 433	89	360	33	1.2	6.6
Nelson County	11 078	8 428	150	461	330	232	1 477	5.7	10 417	273	661	120	1.2	6.1
Spencer County	2 640	1 917	22	116	30	21	534	5.6	2 451	76	189	23	1.2	3.8
Taylor County	8 798	6 836	111	565	290	154	842	5.6	8 216	145	582	92	1.1	5.4
Warren County	31 065	19 832	407	3 705	1 990	1 144	3 987	5.4	28 819	666	2 246	70	1.5	10.6
Washington County	4 009	3 163	18	192	30	36	570	5.7	3 709	108	300	32	1.0	4.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bowling Green city	17 501	9 378	308	3 386	1 886	1 138	1 405	5.1	15 973	398	1 528	33	1.6	11.4
Elizabethtown city	7 914	5 056	123	1 059	521	614	541	5.4	7 321	149	593	23	2.4	9.8
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	104	98	1	3	-	-	2	6.3	101	-	3	-	-	-
Fort Knox CDP	4 346	1 611	1 418	977	1 497	258	35	5.2	4 009	275	337	-	-	2.1
Glasgow city	5 395	3 655	87	858	298	261	236	5.4	5 013	69	382	14	2.0	7.5
Highview CDP (pt.)	1 402	983	50	49	47	266	7	5.5	1 332	19	70	2	.9	10.5
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	11	1	2	-	-	-
Owensboro city	23 074	15 681	298	3 220	1 320	2 149	406	5.1	21 672	513	1 402	42	1.9	6.4
Roddiff city	8 251	4 064	283	774</										

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vocont housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner voconcy rate	Rental voconcy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 4—Con.														
COUNTY														
Boone County.....	21 476	13 964	719	875	1 134	2 732	2 052	5.8	20 127	408	1 349	211	1.5	9.5
Boyd County.....	21 365	15 812	178	1 314	601	1 152	2 308	5.6	19 876	246	1 489	52	1.9	9.0
Brocken County.....	3 166	2 270	26	68	29	105	668	5.7	2 872	61	294	70	1.6	6.0
Campbell County.....	32 910	21 012	883	4 913	1 842	2 857	1 403	5.4	31 169	823	1 741	83	1.1	7.3
Carroll County.....	3 870	2 540	55	305	219	81	670	5.3	3 505	112	365	34	2.2	5.6
Carter County.....	9 290	6 204	76	186	148	51	2 625	5.4	8 679	320	611	74	1.3	5.9
Elliott County.....	2 639	1 638	22	41	31	35	872	5.2	2 324	104	315	77	1.9	10.5
Fleming County.....	5 163	3 678	37	182	95	9	1 162	5.7	4 626	108	537	33	1.9	4.9
Gollatin County.....	2 290	1 429	16	45	31	58	711	5.2	1 941	82	349	200	1.0	5.4
Grant County.....	6 543	4 071	52	252	181	162	1 825	5.2	5 585	204	958	519	1.7	8.0
Greenup County.....	14 657	11 518	90	377	219	242	2 211	5.7	13 414	255	1 243	231	1.6	8.1
Henry County.....	5 447	4 015	37	159	116	53	1 067	5.6	4 896	97	551	127	1.7	5.8
Kenton County.....	56 086	34 891	1 809	7 722	3 158	6 081	2 425	5.5	52 690	1 369	3 396	159	1.3	7.7
Lawrence County (pt.).....	4 383	2 901	56	120	63	83	1 160	5.5	3 864	143	519	45	1.4	10.6
Lewis County.....	5 328	3 814	34	91	54	72	1 263	5.3	4 713	179	615	157	1.6	9.7
Mason County.....	7 089	5 060	195	604	231	251	748	5.7	6 537	133	552	37	1.5	5.9
Nicholas County (pt.).....	271	198	—	1	—	—	72	5.3	230	12	41	7	3.6	21.4
Oldham County.....	11 202	9 622	106	253	317	208	696	6.5	10 673	152	529	98	1.4	5.6
Owen County.....	4 723	3 172	25	123	129	26	1 248	4.9	3 412	116	1 311	933	2.6	7.9
Pendleton County.....	4 782	3 311	26	171	79	126	1 069	5.4	4 332	148	450	90	1.8	6.3
Robertson County.....	955	719	5	15	23	11	182	5.5	820	19	135	20	3.7	5.5
Rowan County.....	7 375	4 466	78	303	250	411	1 867	5.2	6 755	250	620	81	1.2	5.2
Shelby County.....	9 617	7 631	75	787	400	240	484	5.8	9 048	170	569	41	2.1	5.5
Trimble County.....	2 510	1 807	13	32	24	14	620	5.6	2 246	47	264	60	1.7	5.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ashland city.....	11 021	8 108	111	1 036	415	1 055	296	5.5	10 128	106	893	20	2.4	9.2
Covington city.....	19 117	9 569	470	4 744	1 784	2 114	436	4.7	17 319	758	1 798	25	2.4	8.5
Erlanger city.....	6 081	4 012	126	589	357	748	249	5.6	5 893	101	188	6	7	5.3
Florence city.....	7 336	4 163	171	539	453	1 954	56	5.4	6 993	111	343	27	1.2	6.2
Fort Thomas city.....	6 544	4 430	145	940	344	644	41	6.0	6 341	30	203	16	8	5.2
Independence city.....	3 686	2 570	139	175	222	439	141	5.8	3 463	72	223	5	8	14.9
Newport city.....	8 059	3 606	276	2 422	731	960	64	4.6	7 266	417	793	13	2.7	9.4
District 5.....	245 585	161 313	2 200	9 065	4 980	4 553	63 474	5.3	221 146	8 442	24 439	4 010	1.4	8.3
COUNTY														
Bell County.....	12 568	7 920	129	977	532	421	2 589	5.1	11 512	468	1 056	24	1.3	7.3
Breathitt County.....	6 127	3 787	61	209	94	27	1 949	5.1	5 555	285	572	27	1.3	9.8
Clay County.....	7 930	5 442	59	198	68	225	1 938	5.1	7 367	499	563	32	5	5.3
Floyd County.....	17 169	11 476	184	554	322	221	4 412	5.4	15 664	551	1 505	51	1.5	7.9
Harlan County.....	14 735	10 020	277	640	429	317	3 052	5.2	13 269	563	1 466	40	1.2	11.0
Jackson County.....	4 895	3 580	30	72	88	99	1 026	5.1	4 381	188	514	68	1.4	7.2
Johnson County.....	9 381	6 118	80	405	220	324	2 234	5.4	8 469	243	912	38	2.1	9.7
Knott County.....	6 718	4 452	72	170	29	64	1 931	5.3	6 086	287	632	33	1.3	7.9
Knox County.....	11 731	7 576	122	483	272	315	2 963	5.1	10 718	452	1 013	31	1.2	8.1
Laurel County.....	16 923	11 254	99	526	525	294	4 225	5.4	15 585	508	1 338	198	1.7	8.6
Lawrence County (pt.).....	1 301	827	14	6	1	—	453	5.4	1 143	57	158	9	1.7	12.2
Lee County.....	3 025	2 057	17	51	46	99	755	5.1	2 760	109	265	18	1.6	7.4
Leslie County.....	5 038	3 424	34	94	18	21	1 447	5.1	4 711	247	327	19	4	4.9
Letcher County.....	10 808	7 463	100	233	103	155	2 754	5.4	9 731	341	1 077	40	1.5	10.6
McCreary County.....	6 039	4 103	50	232	76	49	1 529	5.1	5 479	280	560	89	1.0	8.5
Mogoffin County.....	4 800	2 858	20	55	67	49	1 751	5.3	4 440	231	360	41	1.1	5.9
Martin County.....	4 697	2 857	23	160	191	29	1 437	5.4	4 300	179	397	13	1.1	10.5
Menifee County.....	2 421	1 823	11	46	22	3	516	4.9	1 842	60	579	405	2.3	3.5
Morgan County.....	4 562	3 055	32	64	61	65	1 285	5.4	4 089	159	473	91	1.6	9.6
Owsley County.....	2 137	1 512	14	61	23	10	517	5.0	1 848	84	289	19	1.2	7.2
Perry County.....	11 565	7 255	103	531	281	299	3 096	5.2	10 598	510	967	44	1.2	8.5
Pike County.....	28 760	17 263	223	830	346	626	9 472	5.3	26 148	751	2 612	77	1.4	8.8
Pulaski County.....	22 328	14 893	199	1 477	533	298	4 928	5.4	18 866	401	3 462	1 740	1.8	7.6
Rockcastle County.....	5 958	4 057	46	120	163	79	1 493	5.2	5 464	205	494	45	1.1	4.8
Wayne County.....	7 791	5 520	53	222	146	88	1 762	5.1	6 517	247	1 274	732	1.9	7.4
Whitley County.....	13 399	8 899	123	571	301	339	3 166	5.2	12 153	454	1 246	55	1.7	7.8
Wolfe County.....	2 779	1 822	25	78	23	37	794	5.1	2 451	83	328	31	1.5	11.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Middlesborough city.....	4 849	3 006	74	648	369	180	572	5.2	4 478	120	371	8	1.9	7.6
Somerset city.....	4 633	3 072	56	786	317	228	174	5.4	4 257	59	376	21	2.2	7.1
District 6.....	251 861	159 953	6 390	24 623	14 417	24 622	21 856	5.5	232 952	5 251	18 909	1 523	1.9	8.5
COUNTY														
Anderson County.....	5 804	4 563	49	376	103	8	705	5.7	5 438	115	366	90	1.4	6.2
Both County.....	4 021	2 734	25	60	22	94	1 086	5.5	3 659	101	362	26	1.1	5.5
Bourbon County.....	5 657	128	856	325	110	705	5.7	7 250	146	531	16	9	6.9	
Boyle County.....	10 191	7 372	161	1 240	365	249	804	5.7	9 483	125	708	72	2.0	7.1
Clark County.....	11 635	7 826	264	1 215	458	535	1 337	5.6	10 973	285	662	42	1.0	7.5
Estill County.....	5 863	4 038	41	227	223	66	1 268	5.4	5 357	183	506	62	1.6	8.0
Fayette County.....	97 742	52 817	4 183	10 492	8 583	19 546	2 121	5.3	89 529	2 043	8 213	357	2.6	9.8
Franklin County.....	18 543	11 599	329	2 767	979	1 325	1 544	5.5	17 385	292	1 158	78	1.6	8.4
Garrard County.....	4 929	3 880	21	258	130	6	634	5.6	4 435	91	494	123	1.7	8.8
Harrison County.....	6 488	4 729	107	603	110	149	790	5.5	6 086	147	402	61	1.4	4.3
Jessamine County.....	11 209	7 711	384	1 023	281	395	1 415	5.6	10 601	280	608	53	1.9	4.6
Lin														



Table 8. **Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units							Occupied housing units		Vocont housing units				
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For sea- sonal, recre- ational, or occa- sional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate	
		1 unit, de- tached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Danville city .....	5 210	3 188	101	1 132	308	213	268	5.4	4 895	65	315	7	2.2	6.8
Frankfort city .....	11 880	6 542	234	2 570	881	1 275	378	5.3	11 037	199	843	52	1.4	9.0
Georgetown city .....	4 506	2 795	163	735	332	333	148	5.2	4 184	84	322	12	3.5	5.2
Lexington-Fayette .....	97 742	52 817	4 183	10 492	8 583	19 546	2 121	5.3	89 529	2 043	8 213	357	2.6	9.8
Nicholasville city .....	5 220	3 610	312	753	212	244	89	5.3	4 947	132	273	2	2.5	5.7
Richmond city .....	7 869	3 368	96	1 495	1 196	977	737	4.8	7 209	163	660	7	1.6	10.0
Winchester city .....	6 592	3 865	201	1 165	455	520	386	5.3	6 201	188	391	7	.9	8.2

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	960 469	810 605	2.69	6.0	662 174	326 862	260 534	47 479	15 851	8 041	3 407	33 400	50 500	73 400
District 1 -----	170 783	141 481	2.56	5.8	107 987	69 657	32 938	3 886	946	426	134	26 000	40 500	59 700
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.) -----	4 618	3 730	2.60	5.7	2 258	1 747	467	39	5	—	—	21 900	35 100	48 300
Allen County -----	4 291	3 438	2.58	5.7	2 153	1 578	522	39	12	2	—	21 200	35 600	51 700
Bolldord County -----	2 626	2 085	2.47	5.7	1 455	1 108	323	20	2	2	—	20 900	33 000	49 100
Butler County -----	3 313	2 533	2.67	5.5	1 481	1 193	269	15	2	2	—	21 000	33 700	45 200
Coldwell County -----	3 980	3 439	2.45	5.7	2 513	1 881	562	50	19	1	—	20 900	33 800	50 200
Colloway County -----	8 401	6 851	2.42	6.0	5 184	2 475	2 166	394	95	39	15	35 200	51 800	74 200
Corlisle County -----	1 776	1 481	2.49	5.8	927	745	174	8	—	—	—	16 700	30 300	45 000
Christian County -----	11 564	10 147	2.59	6.0	8 397	5 238	2 680	365	76	30	8	29 300	42 400	62 800
Clinton County -----	2 724	2 000	2.52	5.5	1 265	1 062	178	17	5	1	2	15 500	27 400	41 400
Crittenden County -----	2 887	2 326	2.53	5.6	1 555	1 238	293	20	4	—	—	18 800	30 900	45 300
Cumberland County -----	2 035	1 691	2.43	5.6	1 022	876	134	8	3	1	—	15 000	27 700	40 100
Fulton County -----	2 245	2 055	2.43	6.0	1 677	1 266	379	29	3	—	—	21 500	33 900	49 600
Groves County -----	10 425	9 010	2.52	5.8	6 567	4 606	1 708	188	46	15	4	24 200	38 500	54 500
Henderson County -----	11 074	9 183	2.68	5.9	7 931	3 852	3 458	447	103	61	10	34 700	51 000	71 200
Hickman County -----	1 732	1 482	2.46	5.8	958	769	175	13	—	—	1	18 600	32 000	44 900
Hopkins County -----	13 358	11 296	2.61	5.8	9 602	6 322	2 837	314	75	40	14	26 200	39 600	59 000
Livingston County -----	3 047	2 371	2.50	5.6	1 728	1 355	344	24	4	—	1	23 800	36 500	47 900
Logan County -----	6 824	5 749	2.63	5.9	4 117	2 718	1 201	153	38	5	2	28 200	41 200	57 500
Lyon County -----	1 879	1 363	2.34	5.6	970	537	349	56	17	8	3	31 000	46 300	70 200
McCrocken County -----	17 470	15 129	2.53	6.1	13 187	6 831	5 150	789	227	142	48	30 500	48 500	71 300
McLean County -----	2 941	2 273	2.62	5.7	1 627	1 156	434	34	1	1	—	21 000	36 200	53 300
Marshall County -----	8 936	7 245	2.53	5.8	5 500	2 946	2 193	244	80	23	14	32 500	47 600	67 800
Monroe County -----	3 375	2 772	2.51	5.7	1 748	1 375	336	25	8	4	—	18 600	31 500	46 800
Muhlenberg County -----	9 445	7 521	2.64	5.7	6 159	4 259	1 723	127	36	10	4	23 800	37 300	55 500
Ohio County -----	6 183	4 860	2.67	5.6	3 372	2 584	739	43	3	2	1	21 100	34 300	48 600
Russell County -----	4 752	3 639	2.48	5.5	2 443	1 759	630	43	4	6	1	25 800	38 900	52 800
Simpson County -----	4 061	3 607	2.60	6.1	2 867	1 628	1 066	120	41	11	1	34 500	46 300	64 700
Todd County -----	3 109	2 577	2.63	5.8	1 760	1 342	376	35	6	1	—	21 200	34 100	49 000
Trigg County -----	3 258	2 655	2.50	5.8	2 017	1 196	696	96	17	9	3	29 600	44 300	63 500
Union County -----	4 266	3 501	2.70	5.9	2 863	1 898	866	84	6	8	1	24 400	38 700	58 000
Webster County -----	4 188	3 472	2.58	5.7	2 684	2 117	510	47	8	2	—	17 200	29 000	45 900
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Campbell North CDP -----	13	7	3.46	5.2	7	2	5	—	—	—	—	15 000	78 100	89 100
Henderson city -----	6 145	5 266	2.53	5.8	4 936	2 452	2 148	244	53	34	5	34 300	50 200	70 800
Hopkinsville city -----	6 532	6 232	2.51	6.1	5 890	3 622	1 895	277	64	26	6	31 100	43 500	63 300
Madisonville city -----	4 264	4 063	2.48	6.1	3 797	2 358	1 210	158	42	21	8	30 600	42 300	63 800
Murray city -----	2 950	2 653	2.23	6.4	2 499	1 041	1 161	223	51	13	10	39 400	56 600	79 600
Poducuh city -----	6 501	6 114	2.32	6.2	5 742	3 728	1 417	321	127	109	40	24 500	37 800	64 800
District 2 -----	161 759	138 174	2.74	6.0	106 946	56 739	41 737	5 584	1 689	915	282	34 800	48 200	68 500
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.) -----	15	10	2.27	5.8	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	32 500	67 500	112 500
Borren County -----	9 294	8 041	2.57	6.0	5 735	3 477	1 931	229	65	25	8	29 800	43 300	62 600
Breckinridge County -----	4 955	3 688	2.65	5.7	2 422	1 739	633	42	6	2	—	24 000	37 700	52 900
Bullitt County -----	13 465	11 286	3.02	5.9	9 634	4 683	4 225	613	83	26	4	39 500	51 000	71 600
Cosey County -----	4 351	3 315	2.59	5.6	1 785	1 468	289	22	2	3	1	18 800	30 900	44 200
Daviess County -----	22 744	20 774	2.72	5.9	18 204	9 769	6 975	897	311	185	67	35 500	48 000	67 500
Edmonson County -----	3 290	2 486	2.65	5.6	1 460	1 176	268	14	2	—	—	20 600	33 000	46 000
Grayson County -----	6 361	5 110	2.62	5.6	3 307	2 528	733	31	12	1	2	22 500	35 700	49 100
Green County -----	3 227	2 658	2.50	5.8	1 558	1 267	260	24	7	—	—	19 900	31 700	44 400
Honcock County -----	2 251	1 699	2.84	5.9	1 117	683	396	31	5	2	—	30 300	43 600	61 700
Hardin County -----	18 653	15 552	2.80	6.2	12 842	4 761	7 088	694	182	88	29	41 600	58 300	74 200
Hart County -----	4 337	3 519	2.56	5.7	2 191	1 830	335	21	1	2	—	19 700	31 600	43 800
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	14 441	14 307	2.91	6.4	12 916	5 077	5 557	1 222	595	375	90	43 400	56 400	83 000
Larue County -----	3 589	3 038	2.59	5.9	1 989	1 381	555	47	6	—	—	27 200	39 500	55 300
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	1 255	902	2.66	5.6	518	422	92	3	1	—	—	16 700	29 900	44 400
Marion County -----	4 375	3 760	2.83	5.9	2 728	1 960	703	53	8	3	1	26 500	39 500	52 700
Meade County -----	4 957	3 709	2.89	5.8	2 576	1 302	1 120	118	19	11	6	34 300	49 700	68 700
Metcalf County -----	2 658	2 056	2.56	5.6	1 053	885	156	8	3	—	—	19 500	31 300	43 100
Nelson County -----	8 121	7 028	2.86	6.1	5 289	3 065	1 885	242	73	21	3	35 300	45 800	64 500
Spencer County -----	1 824	1 406	2.74	5.9	888	455	370	47	11	3	2	34 200	49 300	69 700
Taylor County -----	5 942	5 387	2.56	6.0	4 169	2 773	1 259	113	16	7	1	30 900	41 500	57 000
Warren County -----	18 727	15 941	2.64	6.2	13 044	5 037	6 419	1 087	276	160	65	41 700	57 600	80 100
Washington County -----	2 927	2 502	2.79	6.0	1 519	1 000	488	25	5	1	—	28 700	40 700	56 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bowling Green city -----	8 080	7 140	2.40	6.3	6 665	2 581	3 094	633	183	119	55	40 600	58 200	84 900
Elizabethtown city -----	4 454	4 095	2.57	6.4	3 830	1 478	1 867	304	101	59	21	40 700	59 500	82 900
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	87	87	2.84	6.6	82	5	63	12	2	—	—	62 500	73 900	93 500
Fort Knox CDP -----	18	11	4.06	5.1	10	3	6	1	—	—	—	42 500	56 700	81 300
Glasgow city -----	2 922</													



Table 9. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 4—Con.														
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Boone County .....	14 488	12 782	3.03	6.4	11 158	1 578	6 758	1 964	623	190	45	58 600	74 500	100 700
Boyd County .....	14 452	12 829	2.57	6.2	11 518	6 619	4 191	486	122	77	23	31 800	45 400	65 100
Bracken County .....	2 166	1 644	2.65	5.9	1 026	711	291	20	3	1	—	24 800	39 400	54 800
Campbell County .....	21 268	18 748	2.84	6.1	16 748	5 702	8 501	1 731	492	230	92	42 500	62 300	86 700
Corroll County .....	2 301	1 836	2.69	5.9	1 467	944	454	58	8	3	—	28 000	41 700	59 600
Cortez County .....	6 946	5 011	2.76	5.6	3 345	2 384	880	69	9	3	—	22 100	37 100	53 900
Elliott County .....	1 832	1 172	2.76	5.5	498	368	117	10	2	1	—	16 300	32 300	51 400
Fleming County .....	3 523	2 691	2.60	6.0	1 692	1 249	408	27	1	4	3	22 600	36 500	51 300
Gallatin County .....	1 468	1 032	2.82	5.6	698	404	257	28	3	5	1	31 100	45 300	61 500
Grant County .....	4 303	3 029	2.83	5.7	1 902	962	816	98	18	6	2	34 000	49 600	69 200
Greenup County .....	10 951	9 440	2.74	6.0	7 962	4 773	2 589	369	140	66	25	31 400	44 100	64 700
Henry County .....	3 732	2 999	2.59	5.9	2 128	1 405	648	64	8	3	—	30 900	41 100	58 300
Kenton County .....	34 678	31 488	2.89	6.3	28 925	8 611	14 846	3 558	1 122	553	235	46 000	65 200	91 400
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	2 862	2 038	2.72	5.9	1 279	757	433	58	18	11	2	26 300	43 300	65 300
Lewis County .....	3 715	2 767	2.73	5.6	1 833	1 445	364	15	8	1	—	17 800	31 400	46 400
Mason County .....	4 241	3 693	2.55	6.2	2 950	1 777	977	138	39	18	—	28 600	43 800	62 900
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	186	133	2.74	5.6	47	41	5	1	—	—	—	17 200	30 600	43 300
Oldham County .....	8 871	8 394	3.00	7.0	7 328	1 424	3 013	1 846	671	281	93	56 100	86 500	125 500
Owen County .....	2 580	2 009	2.61	5.7	1 170	854	279	28	7	2	—	24 300	38 200	51 900
Pendleton County .....	3 254	2 497	2.78	5.8	1 447	886	498	48	12	3	—	30 700	43 700	61 700
Robertson County .....	596	468	2.56	5.9	—	—	50	1	—	—	—	20 700	33 700	47 200
Rowan County .....	4 505	3 320	2.59	5.8	2 425	1 413	879	90	33	9	1	30 800	44 400	64 800
Shelby County .....	6 436	6 085	2.67	6.4	4 518	1 774	2 034	492	148	63	7	40 200	58 600	86 400
Trimble County .....	1 830	1 388	2.66	5.8	881	550	301	30	—	—	—	30 900	43 800	59 700
District 5	164 806	119 979	2.76	5.6	89 021	61 353	23 063	3 092	902	453	158	18 800	35 400	56 600
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bell County .....	7 570	5 728	2.72	5.6	4 985	3 559	1 223	127	41	21	14	18 100	34 200	53 900
Breathitt County .....	3 986	2 567	2.79	5.4	1 539	1 097	375	56	10	1	—	15 000	28 700	56 400
Clay County .....	5 277	3 869	2.95	5.4	2 726	2 178	464	61	13	9	1	15 000	27 800	44 100
Floyd County .....	11 693	8 623	2.77	5.7	6 607	4 293	1 865	326	71	42	10	19 100	37 800	61 400
Harlan County .....	9 390	7 272	2.77	5.6	6 561	5 190	1 161	153	39	13	5	17 100	29 400	45 600
Jackson County .....	3 381	2 605	2.75	5.4	1 568	1 203	203	9	2	3	1	15 000	26 900	39 800
Johnson County .....	6 254	4 667	2.75	5.8	3 294	2 103	964	144	43	28	12	23 700	40 100	62 200
Knox County .....	4 769	3 333	2.67	5.6	2 198	1 690	442	50	7	6	3	15 000	27 700	47 000
Knox County .....	7 369	5 460	2.74	5.5	4 168	2 845	1 139	131	29	14	10	18 600	35 300	57 100
Laurel County .....	11 902	9 006	2.79	5.8	6 797	3 720	2 546	338	128	51	14	31 600	46 900	68 000
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	899	582	2.83	5.6	235	151	60	3	3	—	—	15 000	29 100	47 300
Lee County .....	2 072	1 522	2.67	5.4	940	776	152	11	—	1	—	15 000	28 400	44 200
Leslie County .....	3 656	2 505	2.90	5.4	1 826	1 475	307	32	7	4	1	15 000	24 400	42 900
Letcher County .....	7 644	5 626	2.77	5.7	4 263	3 366	774	92	22	8	1	15 000	27 300	45 100
McCreary County .....	4 095	3 113	2.81	5.4	2 473	2 168	284	14	7	—	—	15 000	26 300	38 600
Maggoffin County .....	3 462	2 065	2.90	5.5	1 177	798	332	32	12	3	—	16 200	35 500	56 600
Martin County .....	3 385	2 277	2.96	5.8	1 616	1 027	490	64	24	8	3	18 700	37 500	61 400
Menifee County .....	1 507	1 167	2.70	5.4	693	612	80	1	—	—	—	20 000	32 600	41 700
Morgan County .....	3 129	2 196	2.75	5.7	1 200	846	309	29	12	3	1	20 500	36 600	54 400
Owsley County .....	1 381	980	2.69	5.3	495	427	64	4	—	—	—	15 000	24 400	41 300
Perry County .....	7 947	5 567	2.87	5.6	4 409	2 936	1 189	185	64	21	14	16 700	34 800	59 000
Pike County .....	20 101	13 115	2.79	5.6	10 162	5 995	3 201	590	202	131	43	21 600	41 300	67 400
Pulaski County .....	14 283	11 240	2.58	5.9	8 360	4 835	2 979	389	92	52	13	29 000	44 600	64 400
Rockcastle County .....	4 274	3 157	2.69	5.5	2 132	1 730	381	13	7	—	1	17 500	31 100	44 300
Wayne County .....	4 951	3 955	2.66	5.5	2 768	2 199	495	51	14	8	1	15 100	30 200	44 900
Whitley County .....	8 606	6 538	2.68	5.6	5 100	3 367	1 469	180	50	26	8	19 900	36 600	58 900
Wolfe County .....	1 823	1 244	2.63	5.4	663	536	115	7	3	—	2	15 000	28 200	43 600
District 6	145 977	128 286	2.65	6.3	108 182	36 840	52 983	11 406	4 073	2 099	781	43 000	61 900	88 300
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Anderson County .....	4 464	3 918	2.69	6.0	2 930	1 388	1 347	161	22	10	2	39 600	51 500	69 300
Bath County .....	2 800	1 996	2.58	5.8	1 367	1 066	284	13	4	—	—	19 100	31 000	46 200
Bourbon County .....	4 538	4 081	2.62	6.2	3 284	1 580	1 415	210	51	21	7	37 100	51 300	72 100
Boyle County .....	6 495	5 870	2.56	6.4	4 914	2 148	2 083	479	131	62	11	37 000	54 700	81 800
Clark County .....	7 492	6 379	2.69	6.3	5 253	2 057	2 598	462	101	29	6	41 200	56 900	77 600
Estill County .....	3 991	3 055	2.72	5.7	2 213	1 823	360	27	3	—	—	18 100	30 400	43 300
Fayette County .....	47 460	44 367	2.61	6.7	41 574	6 517	24 038	6 190	2 633	1 548	648	56 800	73 900	104 200
Franklin County .....	11 124	9 719	2.58	6.3	8 477	3 004	4 397	813	185	63	15	43 000	60 200	82 500
Garrard County .....	3 303	2 872	2.57	6.0	2 003	1 153	773	61	6	8	2	32 200	45 800	64 300
Harrison County .....	4 120	3 559	2.67	6.0	2 456	1 298	1 014	113	20	7	4	36 600	48 500	67 700
Jessamine County .....	7 247	6 237	2.81	6.2	5 298	1 690	2 326	801	295	154	32	46 500	63 800	98 700
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	4 417	3 557	2.67	5.8	2 453	1 722	660	55	14	2	—	26 500	39 100	54 400
Madison County .....	12 422	10 269	2.65	6.3	8 467	3 616	4 108	524	148	55	16	38 200	55 500	76 200
Mercer County .....	5 393	4 993	2.56	6.0	3 676	2 037	1 426	164	35	9	5	32 300	46 600	65 900
Montgomery County .....	5 131	4 223	2.66	6.1	3 418	2 097	1 157	118	28	15	3	31 600	43 600	60 900
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	1 698	1 382	2.55	6.0	926	681	232	12	1	—	—	25 100	38 500	51 300
Powell County .....	3 115	2 251	2.86	5.6	1 716	1 274	420	19	2	1	—	25 100	37 400	50 800
Scott County .....	5 628	4 749	2.77	6.2	3 703	876	2 101	483	184	49	10	50 900	68 500	93 600
Woodford County .....	5 139	4 809	2.75	6.6	4 054	813	2 244	701	210	66	20	53 700	73 800	99 600

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
					Total	Value								
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms		Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
District 6—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Danville city.....	2 844	2 557	2.39	6.3	2 394	1 016	1 114	147	68	39	10	39 900	54 500	74 400
Frankfort city.....	5 945	5 444	2.42	6.4	5 127	1 611	3 134	296	63	16	7	45 400	61 500	78 600
Georgetown city.....	2 288	2 168	2.62	6.2	2 020	506	1 270	170	49	21	4	50 000	63 600	82 000
Lexington-Fayette.....	47 460	44 367	2.61	6.7	41 574	6 517	24 038	6 190	2 633	1 548	648	56 800	73 900	104 200
Nicholasville city.....	3 139	3 045	2.78	5.9	2 900	1 202	1 493	167	32	6	—	44 100	54 500	72 200
Richmond city.....	2 903	2 428	2.31	6.2	2 277	981	1 165	93	28	5	5	36 900	54 500	72 600
Winchester city.....	3 570	3 179	2.59	6.2	2 996	1 457	1 344	156	26	11	2	36 500	50 800	68 400



**Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State	419 313	156 361	2.39	4.3	351 165	175 280	160 392	12 875	1 499	1 119	163	250	335	2 379	
District 1	61 965	29 334	2.46	4.5	48 491	33 849	14 270	338	20	14	129	196	270	195	
COUNTY															
Adair County (pt.)	1 166	663	2.49	4.8	755	621	131	3	—	—	100—	162	230	8	
Allen County	1 304	696	2.61	4.7	864	760	103	1	—	—	103	144	193	3	
Ballard County	565	313	2.31	4.6	356	320	35	1	—	—	100—	136	203	1	
Butler County	867	448	2.51	4.6	589	520	67	2	—	—	100—	151	209	1	
Caldwell County	1 294	790	2.50	4.6	982	866	114	1	—	1	103	155	207	6	
Calloway County	3 206	1 187	2.14	4.2	2 765	1 997	742	24	2	—	144	204	261	3	
Carlisle County	330	227	2.46	4.8	185	176	9	—	—	—	100—	117	153	1	
Christian County	10 072	4 318	2.89	4.7	8 092	3 978	4 005	103	3	3	173	253	335	70	
Clinton County	867	504	2.53	4.7	583	558	22	2	1	—	100—	122	172	2	
Crittenden County	759	451	2.28	4.6	503	468	33	1	—	1	107	144	190	—	
Cumberland County	679	417	2.59	4.7	432	406	23	2	—	1	100—	122	175	1	
Fulton County	1 133	519	2.39	4.4	939	819	120	—	—	—	100—	159	217	2	
Graves County	2 952	1 626	2.28	4.5	2 312	1 939	366	6	—	1	109	166	224	6	
Henderson County	5 484	1 957	2.33	4.2	4 823	2 308	2 473	40	1	1	186	254	310	10	
Hickman County	456	275	2.54	4.7	294	273	19	2	—	—	100—	120	175	—	
Hopkins County	4 402	1 994	2.41	4.4	3 632	2 717	884	27	2	2	133	195	251	6	
Livingston County	546	378	2.45	4.8	334	272	60	2	—	—	122	172	232	1	
Logan County	2 478	1 349	2.51	4.6	1 823	1 441	377	5	—	—	122	189	242	3	
Lyon County	476	220	2.20	4.5	346	310	32	4	—	—	103	158	216	—	
McCracken County	8 155	3 074	2.16	4.3	7 459	4 628	2 737	84	6	4	150	213	290	52	
McLean County	731	430	2.47	4.6	463	429	34	—	—	—	100—	140	189	—	
Marshall County	1 853	887	2.26	4.4	1 413	1 043	357	13	—	—	126	185	256	2	
Monroe County	1 130	706	2.49	4.8	710	676	34	—	—	—	100—	125	175	1	
Muhlenberg County	2 238	1 154	2.53	4.5	1 616	1 301	312	3	—	—	121	180	237	7	
Ohio County	1 633	888	2.63	4.6	1 142	983	157	2	—	—	119	174	224	—	
Russell County	1 144	586	2.47	4.6	816	716	100	—	—	—	104	162	215	3	
Simpson County	1 706	889	2.58	4.6	1 314	759	547	8	—	—	154	230	299	1	
Todd County	995	622	2.69	4.7	602	550	51	—	1	—	100—	148	196	—	
Trigg County	846	462	2.46	4.7	559	472	83	2	2	—	120	176	229	2	
Union County	1 314	652	2.49	4.6	957	793	164	—	—	—	129	186	235	3	
Webster County	1 184	652	2.48	4.5	831	750	79	—	2	—	100—	156	210	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Fort Campbell North CDP	2 768	1 137	3.77	5.5	1 600	16	1 555	28	—	1	332	367	402	2	
Henderson city	4 403	1 255	2.23	4.0	4 165	1 934	2 195	34	1	1	189	257	313	9	
Hopkinsville city	4 870	2 181	2.50	4.3	4 655	2 681	1 905	65	3	1	152	227	300	60	
Madisonville city	2 268	934	2.24	4.2	2 064	1 498	543	19	2	2	144	205	258	2	
Murray city	2 229	621	1.96	3.9	2 125	1 538	564	21	2	—	148	206	260	1	
Paducah city	5 454	1 997	2.07	4.1	5 163	3 591	1 524	42	6	—	132	190	269	46	
District 2	60 492	26 063	2.54	4.5	48 531	25 936	21 497	926	129	43	163	240	316	264	
COUNTY															
Adair County (pt.)	1	1	5.00	7.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Borren County	3 842	2 069	2.46	4.6	2 860	2 149	701	7	2	1	123	188	250	9	
Breckinridge County	1 204	640	2.55	4.7	762	683	77	1	—	1	110	164	213	2	
Bullitt County	2 500	1 210	2.75	4.5	2 028	1 026	976	24	2	—	179	249	313	1	
Cosey County	1 085	675	2.61	4.8	596	562	33	1	—	—	100—	127	177	—	
Oaviess County	10 292	3 643	2.27	4.1	9 378	5 536	3 686	133	16	7	167	230	289	84	
Edmonson County	553	336	2.62	4.6	334	307	26	1	—	—	101	142	194	3	
Grayson County	1 630	854	2.55	4.5	1 186	1 034	150	1	—	1	118	172	222	3	
Green County	862	538	2.46	4.8	494	432	61	1	—	—	100—	135	207	3	
Hancock County	544	241	2.56	4.5	351	262	87	1	1	—	119	188	251	—	
Hardin County	10 705	3 576	2.75	4.6	9 040	3 261	5 303	395	61	20	218	289	364	57	
Hart County	1 403	888	2.67	4.7	833	764	69	—	—	—	100—	142	194	2	
Jefferson County (pt.)	3 346	1 756	2.69	4.7	2 983	555	2 330	81	10	7	264	315	367	5	
Larue County	914	489	2.46	4.7	588	484	100	4	—	—	100—	164	228	2	
Lincoln County (pt.)	329	243	2.99	5.1	158	151	7	—	—	—	100—	131	177	1	
Marion County	1 313	681	2.56	4.6	941	791	147	3	—	—	105	165	227	2	
Meade County	3 123	1 294	3.12	4.7	2 178	601	1 517	59	1	—	239	329	411	3	
Metcalfe County	775	548	2.63	4.9	355	339	16	—	—	—	100—	126	170	5	
Nelson County	2 296	1 081	2.57	4.6	1 800	1 073	716	11	—	—	145	222	286	4	
Spencer County	627	383	2.77	4.9	347	286	55	6	—	—	124	177	231	3	
Taylor County	2 274	1 138	2.43	4.6	1 832	1 296	530	6	—	—	117	197	261	6	
Warren County	10 092	3 327	2.29	4.2	9 014	3 947	4 835	190	36	6	194	265	330	65	
Washington County	782	452	2.64	4.9	473	397	75	1	—	—	103	158	225	4	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bowling Green city	7 893	2 042	2.17	4.1	7 468	3 222	4 083	133	26	4	193	267	329	63	
Elizabethtown city	2 867	809	2.15	4.1	2 720	1 331	1 265	63	42	19	193	253	328	49	
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	14	10	2.07	5.1	9	4	3	2	—	—	221	258	296	—	
Fort Knox CDP	3 991	1 501	3.67	5.2	2 511	8	2 345	146	11	1	343	391	433	3	
Glasgow city	2 091	809	2.21	4.3	1 979	1 407	566	5	1	—	124	202	260	5	
Highview CDP (pt.)	434	124	2.30	4.2	424	111	299	13	1	—	238	337	380	2	
Jeffersontown city (pt.)	2	2	3.00	5.0	1	—	—	—	—	—	513	525	538	—	
Owensboro city	8 657	2 634	2.17	3.9	8 270	4 888	3 254	105	16	7	167	230	288	81	
Rodcliff city	3 354	844	2.56	4.3	3 243	950	2 110	179	4	—	238	288	360	2	
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	272	219	3.36	5.3	251	26	224	1	—	—	280	325	368	—	
District 3	90 391	21 048	2.15	4.1	86 260	32 499	48 141	4 675	539	406	207	280	361	810	
COUNTY															
Jefferson County (pt.)	90 391	21 048	2.15	4.1	86 260	32 499	48 141	4 675	539	406	207	280	361	810	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	1 211	323	2.55												

Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent								Upper quartile (dollars)	
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)			
District 4—Con.															
COUNTY															
Boone County .....	5 639	1 341	2.36	4.3	5 127	1 031	3 388	567	104	37	278	356	432	235	
Boyd County .....	5 424	2 251	2.30	4.4	4 794	2 996	1 747	43	7	1	145	221	283	7	
Bracken County .....	706	433	2.75	5.2	434	392	41	1	—	—	100—	135	193	3	
Campbell County .....	9 901	2 469	2.28	4.0	9 210	3 093	5 604	493	14	6	220	298	369	20	
Corrall County .....	1 204	557	2.46	4.5	948	702	240	5	1	—	128	194	253	1	
Carter County .....	1 733	908	2.68	4.6	1 174	951	218	5	—	—	126	183	237	1	
Elliott County .....	492	297	2.84	4.6	206	196	10	—	—	—	100—	116	177	2	
Fleming County .....	1 103	646	2.71	5.1	646	591	55	—	—	—	100—	140	203	2	
Gallatin County .....	473	228	2.54	4.5	346	281	61	4	—	—	105	168	229	1	
Grant County .....	1 282	498	2.60	4.4	974	640	328	5	—	1	137	217	278	2	
Greenup County .....	2 463	1 367	2.55	4.7	1 940	1 147	768	20	2	3	162	228	292	5	
Henry County .....	1 164	682	2.65	5.0	714	576	135	2	—	1	100—	167	235	—	
Kenton County .....	18 012	3 846	2.22	4.0	17 008	5 422	10 365	1 016	153	52	223	308	383	140	
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	1 002	580	2.82	4.7	655	536	114	5	—	—	120	176	234	2	
Lewis County .....	998	660	2.75	4.8	614	579	33	2	—	—	100—	124	177	—	
Mason County .....	2 296	1 199	2.48	4.7	1 735	1 403	326	5	1	—	111	171	235	7	
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	44	33	2.77	4.4	11	9	1	—	—	—	100—	142	231	—	
Oldham County .....	1 802	918	2.59	4.8	1 351	553	706	71	16	5	211	277	374	2	
Owen County .....	832	480	2.61	4.5	457	400	55	2	—	—	100—	159	212	—	
Pendleton County .....	1 078	561	2.68	4.6	750	620	126	4	—	—	134	185	234	3	
Robertson County .....	224	145	2.59	4.9	99	95	3	—	—	1	100—	100—	151	—	
Rowan County .....	2 250	851	2.27	4.1	1 905	1 365	529	11	—	—	137	205	263	11	
Shelby County .....	2 612	1 214	2.59	4.6	1 869	1 020	817	31	1	—	157	239	314	6	
Trimble County .....	416	273	2.77	5.0	245	205	40	—	—	—	109	166	223	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Ashland city .....	3 511	1 305	2.17	4.3	3 258	2 046	1 177	30	4	1	129	218	282	3	
Covington city .....	8 525	1 735	2.21	3.7	8 150	4 129	3 647	318	46	10	177	248	320	33	
Erlanger city .....	1 891	362	2.32	4.1	1 825	171	1 540	110	3	1	306	358	408	4	
Florence city .....	3 062	392	2.19	4.1	2 990	567	2 167	244	10	2	290	356	400	129	
Fort Thomas city .....	1 800	267	1.80	4.3	1 720	186	1 330	195	7	2	308	370	441	4	
Independence city .....	842	204	2.66	4.6	759	114	575	69	—	1	301	357	409	—	
Newport city .....	3 973	898	2.40	3.8	3 805	1 741	1 990	68	5	1	184	261	325	4	
District 5 .....	56 340	28 610	2.66	4.6	39 008	30 883	7 900	197	18	10	108	172	238	158	
COUNTY															
Bell County .....	3 942	1 736	2.65	4.5	3 086	2 481	596	7	2	—	100—	163	233	7	
Breathitt County .....	1 569	930	2.76	4.6	834	743	84	7	—	—	100—	143	199	11	
Clay County .....	2 090	1 251	2.87	4.5	1 156	1 020	133	1	2	—	100—	139	194	7	
Floyd County .....	3 971	2 047	2.71	4.6	2 753	1 950	786	15	1	1	115	198	264	8	
Horton County .....	3 879	2 131	2.66	4.6	2 927	2 473	438	16	—	—	104	161	221	5	
Jackson County .....	1 000	610	2.58	4.5	610	594	16	—	—	—	100—	106	149	2	
Johnson County .....	2 215	964	2.59	4.6	1 604	1 136	450	17	1	—	122	195	263	6	
Knott County .....	1 317	782	2.83	4.6	790	689	98	3	—	—	100—	150	214	7	
Knox County .....	3 349	1 625	2.68	4.5	2 419	2 019	390	8	2	—	109	174	231	40	
Laurel County .....	3 683	1 600	2.63	4.6	2 837	2 026	788	21	1	1	141	201	262	3	
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	244	166	3.02	5.1	116	98	17	1	—	—	115	159	216	1	
Lee County .....	688	374	2.58	4.5	402	369	32	1	—	—	100—	125	181	1	
Leslie County .....	1 055	726	2.80	4.5	633	580	52	—	—	1	100—	120	180	2	
Letcher County .....	2 087	1 219	2.74	4.7	1 379	1 207	168	4	—	—	100—	149	201	4	
McCreary County .....	1 384	695	2.78	4.5	963	897	66	—	—	—	108	143	189	2	
Mogoffin County .....	978	578	2.89	4.8	544	501	43	—	—	—	100—	130	186	3	
Martin County .....	915	386	2.73	4.5	548	435	112	1	—	—	100—	179	240	3	
Menifee County .....	335	205	2.59	4.8	179	163	15	1	—	—	100—	124	184	4	
Morgan County .....	960	592	2.71	4.9	531	464	67	—	—	—	100	147	215	4	
Owsley County .....	467	306	2.61	4.5	244	230	13	1	—	—	100—	113	157	—	
Perry County .....	2 651	1 249	2.72	4.5	1 797	1 330	449	15	2	1	104	178	254	5	
Pike County .....	6 047	2 812	2.59	4.6	4 329	2 746	1 531	45	4	3	142	219	285	14	
Pulaski County .....	4 583	2 084	2.51	4.6	3 553	2 720	809	19	2	3	136	191	246	3	
Rockcastle County .....	1 190	615	2.62	4.6	737	690	46	1	—	—	100—	120	174	3	
Wayne County .....	1 566	872	2.65	4.6	1 030	950	80	—	—	—	100—	144	191	1	
Whitley County .....	3 547	1 698	2.60	4.5	2 649	2 021	614	13	1	—	125	191	247	10	
Wolfe County .....	628	357	2.63	4.6	358	351	7	—	—	—	100—	100	143	2	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Middlesborough city .....	1 897	722	2.53	4.5	1 676	1 210	461	3	2	—	102	187	258	1	
Somerset city .....	1 821	607	2.19	4.3	1 698	1 317	369	9	1	2	137	197	245	2	
District 6 .....	86 975	28 869	2.31	4.3	75 663	27 310	42 874	4 446	494	539	207	293	376	502	
COUNTY															
Anderson County .....	974	448	2.53	4.6	719	381	334	4	—	—	190	244	286	1	
Bath County .....	859	531	2.73	5.0	449	403	44	1	—	1	100—	125	187	—	
Bourbon County .....	2 712	1 391	2.65	4.8	1 846	988	832	19	4	3	152	241	320	6	
Boyle County .....	2 988	1 203	2.36	4.5	2 590	1 339	1 218	25	5	3	157	245	309	2	
Clark County .....	3 481	1 342	2.61	4.5	2 902	1 340	1 502	55	5	—	160	264	347	5	
Estill County .....	1 366	716	2.66	4.7	961	801	158	2	—	—	100—	158	220	1	
Fayette County .....	42 069	9 759	2.11	4.0	39 734	8 582	26 435	3 787	432	498	262	338	422	358	
Franklin County .....	6 261	1 703	2.19	4.3	5 692	1 921	3 585	164	11	11	215	285	344	67	
Garrard County .....	1 132	650	2.62	4.8	740	566	167	7	—	—	113	180	246	1	
Harrison County .....	1 966	994	2.50	4.5	1 479	1 068	399	11	1	—	132	198	259	9	
Jessamine County .....	3 354	1 492	2.68	4.5	2 801	1 237	1 477	74	6	7	202	266	338	2	
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	1 430	803	2.62	4.7	972	800	172	—	—	—	104	163	230	3	
Madison County .....	7 590	2 615	2.41	4.4	6 732	3 395	3 232	95	6	4	183	249	306	9	
Mercer County .....	2 020	1 043	2.57	4.6	1 508	943	541	16	6	2	149	222	284	5	
Montgomery County .....	2 181	976	2.58	4.7	1 734	1 156	571	6	1	—	134	210			



Table 10. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										
					Contract rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Danville city.....	2 051	565	2.21	4.2	1 957	956	988	9	3	1	160	253	313	2	
Frankfort city.....	5 092	1 039	2.08	4.1	4 883	1 663	3 103	109	—	8	213	282	340	67	
Georgetown city .....	1 896	620	2.34	4.2	1 764	703	990	68	1	2	194	282	352	16	
Lexington-Fayette.....	42 069	9 759	2.11	4.0	39 734	8 582	26 435	3 787	432	498	262	338	422	358	
Nicholasville city .....	1 808	718	2.59	4.4	1 716	591	1 074	47	1	3	223	290	352	2	
Richmond city .....	4 306	872	2.19	4.0	4 154	1 931	2 172	47	2	2	198	258	316	6	
Winchester city .....	2 631	712	2.46	4.2	2 480	1 153	1 295	31	1	—	154	263	344	5	

Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder nat of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>1 379 782</b>	<b>1 278 806</b>	<b>92 639</b>	<b>2 108</b>	<b>4 634</b>	<b>1 595</b>	<b>6 220</b>	<b>1 274 678</b>	<b>92 229</b>	<b>2 047</b>	<b>4 497</b>	<b>111</b>
District 1 .....	232 748	215 989	15 650	371	373	365	1 101	215 348	15 576	358	354	11
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Adair County (pt.) .....	5 784	5 615	156	5	5	3	26	5 593	156	3	5	1
Allen County .....	5 595	5 520	69	4	1	7	7	5 514	69	4	1	—
Ballard County .....	3 191	3 092	92	6	—	1	13	3 081	92	5	—	—
Butler County .....	4 180	4 153	15	8	4	—	12	4 141	15	8	4	—
Caldwell County .....	5 274	4 968	289	15	2	—	13	4 957	287	15	2	—
Callaway County .....	11 607	11 237	306	15	41	8	41	11 206	304	15	41	—
Carlisle County .....	2 106	2 076	23	5	—	2	11	2 067	23	5	—	—
Christian County .....	21 636	16 267	4 882	65	143	279	474	16 122	4 838	61	135	6
Clinton County .....	3 591	3 582	5	1	3	—	12	3 570	5	1	3	—
Crittenden County .....	3 646	3 605	33	6	2	—	8	3 597	33	6	2	—
Cumberland County .....	2 714	2 577	131	3	2	1	10	2 569	131	3	1	—
Fulton County .....	3 378	2 846	519	5	6	2	11	2 839	518	4	6	—
Groves County .....	13 377	12 721	631	16	7	2	34	12 689	631	16	7	—
Henderson County .....	16 558	15 352	1 139	29	27	11	50	15 315	1 137	29	27	—
Hickman County .....	2 188	1 984	198	3	1	2	5	1 981	198	3	1	—
Hopkins County .....	17 760	16 603	1 105	23	21	8	61	16 555	1 101	23	18	2
Livingston County .....	3 593	3 575	5	9	3	1	9	3 567	5	9	3	—
Logan County .....	9 302	8 551	722	18	9	2	25	8 531	721	17	8	—
Lyon County .....	2 355	2 288	63	2	2	—	3	2 285	63	2	2	—
McCracken County .....	25 625	23 071	2 443	43	52	16	99	23 000	2 432	42	51	1
McLean County .....	3 672	3 658	12	1	1	—	4	3 654	12	1	1	—
Marshall County .....	10 789	10 764	2	13	4	6	27	10 743	2	13	4	—
Monroe County .....	4 505	4 357	141	5	1	1	20	4 342	137	5	1	—
Muhlenberg County .....	11 683	11 275	383	16	6	3	17	11 261	382	16	6	1
Ohio County .....	7 816	7 731	63	14	8	—	26	7 705	63	14	8	—
Russell County .....	5 896	5 851	37	6	2	—	13	5 839	37	6	1	—
Simpson County .....	5 767	5 146	605	10	5	1	20	5 130	604	9	4	—
Tadd County .....	4 104	3 653	439	4	3	5	16	3 645	438	3	2	—
Trigg County .....	4 104	3 694	401	8	1	—	9	3 685	401	8	1	—
Union County .....	5 580	5 146	414	4	9	7	18	5 137	414	4	7	—
Webster County .....	5 372	5 031	327	9	2	3	7	5 028	327	8	2	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Fort Campbell North COP .....	2 781	1 626	866	15	68	206	294	1 564	844	13	62	4
Henderson city .....	10 548	9 484	1 019	22	19	4	29	9 461	1 017	22	19	—
Hopkinsville city .....	11 402	8 366	2 944	25	49	18	73	8 326	2 930	25	48	—
Madisonville city .....	6 532	5 754	756	5	12	5	33	5 728	753	5	11	2
Murray city .....	5 179	4 868	260	8	37	6	22	4 854	258	8	37	—
Paducah city .....	11 955	9 684	2 211	25	27	8	52	9 650	2 201	24	27	1
District 2 .....	222 251	209 598	11 016	390	798	449	1 361	208 785	10 950	379	757	19
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Adair County (pt.) .....	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
Barren County .....	13 136	12 455	644	14	17	6	36	12 424	643	14	17	2
Breckinridge County .....	6 159	5 957	188	9	3	2	14	5 945	188	9	3	—
Bullitt County .....	15 965	15 852	66	26	12	9	46	15 813	66	26	12	2
Casey County .....	5 436	5 418	14	—	4	—	16	5 402	14	—	4	—
Oaviess County .....	33 036	31 580	1 344	43	57	12	93	31 508	1 339	43	52	1
Edmonson County .....	3 843	3 812	22	7	2	—	7	3 806	22	7	1	—
Grayson County .....	7 991	7 946	25	11	7	2	29	7 921	25	11	5	—
Green County .....	4 089	3 961	118	4	4	2	23	3 940	118	4	4	—
Hancock County .....	2 795	2 747	39	5	3	1	8	2 740	39	5	3	—
Hardin County .....	29 358	25 844	2 782	112	361	259	564	25 594	2 749	106	339	6
Hart County .....	5 740	5 327	402	6	2	3	21	5 309	401	6	2	1
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	17 787	17 321	357	34	54	21	83	17 261	356	34	53	—
Larue County .....	4 503	4 314	172	15	—	2	21	4 295	172	14	—	1
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	1 584	1 570	14	—	—	—	—	1 570	14	—	—	—
Marian County .....	5 688	5 247	431	5	4	1	18	5 233	428	4	4	1
Meade County .....	8 080	7 199	712	28	42	99	160	7 140	706	28	42	4
Metcalfe County .....	3 433	3 339	86	4	3	1	10	3 330	86	4	3	—
Nelson County .....	10 417	9 764	616	9	24	4	34	9 743	610	8	22	—
Spencer County .....	2 451	2 395	51	3	1	1	1	2 395	51	3	1	—
Taylor County .....	8 216	7 800	403	9	4	—	20	7 783	400	9	4	—
Warren County .....	28 819	26 330	2 235	43	193	18	140	26 224	2 228	41	185	1
Washington County .....	3 709	3 404	295	3	1	6	17	3 393	295	3	1	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Bawling Green city .....	15 973	14 051	1 740	27	143	12	93	13 979	1 734	27	139	1
Elizabethtown city .....	7 321	6 654	535	15	106	11	57	6 612	533	14	105	—
Fern Creek COP (pt.) .....	101	101	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	—	—
Fort Knox COP .....	4 009	2 644	1 111	27	62	165	280	2 558	1 085	26	57	3
Glasgow city .....	5 013	4 586	405	8	11	3	15	4 574	404	8	11	1
Highview COP (pt.) .....	1 332	1 271	54	1	4	2	4	1 269	54	1	4	—
Jeffersonton city (pt.) .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owensboro city .....	21 672	20 303	1 282	31	250	9	68	20 250	1 277	31	45	1
Radcliff city .....	7 161	5 467	1 374	31	166	123	242	5 369	1 365	29	154	2
Valley Station COP (pt.) .....	2 573	2 519	39	6	7	2	12	2 509	39	6	7	—
District 3 .....	246 351	202 712	41 615	402	1 281	341	1 421	201 808	41 441	392	1 250	39
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	246 351	202 712	41 615	402	1 281	341	1 421	201 808	41 441	392	1 250	39
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Fern Creek COP (pt.) .....	5 546	5 253	261	7	13	12	32	5 235	258	7	13	1
Highview COP (pt.) .....	4 004	3 789	193	5	15	2	19	3 774	192	4	15	—
Jeffersonton city (pt.) .....	8 889	8 282	532	8	58	9	64	8 229	532	8	55	1
Louisville city .....	113 065	81 804	30 282	223	581	175	676	81 426	30 154	217	571	21
Newburg COP .....	7 752	4 021	3 684	8	29	10	28	4 013	3 672	8	29	2
Okaloona COP .....	7 122	6 830	244	14	25	9	24	6 815	244	13	25	1
Pleasure Ridge Park COP .....	9 287	9 085	157	15	20	10	42	9 058	152	15	19	1
St. Dennis COP .....	3 859	2 803	1 036	8	7	5	11	2 797	1 035	8	7	1
St. Matthews city .....	7 772	7 506	193	8	51	14	68	7 455	191	8	50	—
Shively city .....	6 601	5 725	848	8	14	6	37	5 698	845	8	13	—
Valley Station COP (pt.) .....	5 458	5 334	89	17	7	11	29	5 315	89	17	6	2
District 4 .....	224 334	219 130	4 267	297	504	136	704	218 588	4 251	290	485	16



Table 11. Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
<b>District 4—Con.</b>												
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Boone County .....	20 127	19 838	138	29	101	21	86	19 774	136	29	100	2
Boyd County .....	19 876	19 559	261	18	35	3	31	19 535	259	15	35	1
Broacken County .....	2 872	2 851	17	4	—	—	5	2 846	17	4	—	—
Campbell County .....	31 169	30 768	278	37	69	17	106	30 685	276	36	66	—
Carroll County .....	3 505	3 409	83	8	4	1	5	3 405	83	8	3	1
Carter County .....	8 679	8 664	5	7	1	2	11	8 653	5	7	1	2
Elliott County .....	2 324	2 322	—	2	—	—	4	2 318	—	2	—	—
Fleming County .....	4 626	4 550	70	2	3	1	20	4 530	70	2	3	1
Gallatin County .....	1 941	1 905	33	1	1	1	3	1 903	33	1	1	—
Grant County .....	5 585	5 570	8	5	2	—	9	5 561	8	5	2	—
Greenup County .....	13 414	13 319	53	14	24	4	17	13 306	53	14	24	—
Henry County .....	4 896	4 675	211	6	1	3	11	4 668	209	6	1	1
Kenton County .....	52 690	50 882	1 495	85	178	50	233	50 709	1 492	84	168	4
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	3 864	3 841	11	6	5	—	8	3 835	11	5	—	—
Lewis County .....	4 713	4 694	8	10	1	—	7	4 687	8	10	1	—
Mason County .....	6 537	6 072	459	3	1	2	30	6 045	458	3	1	—
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	230	230	—	—	—	—	—	230	—	—	—	—
Oldham County .....	10 673	10 378	238	22	25	10	39	10 352	237	22	23	—
Owen County .....	3 412	3 334	70	5	1	2	4	3 333	70	4	1	—
Pendleton County .....	4 332	4 308	15	5	1	3	13	4 298	15	5	1	—
Robertson County .....	820	818	2	—	—	—	3	815	2	—	—	—
Rowan County .....	6 755	6 678	32	14	25	6	17	6 666	32	14	24	2
Shelby County .....	9 048	8 225	780	9	25	9	35	8 200	777	9	25	2
Trimble County .....	2 246	2 240	—	5	1	—	7	2 234	—	5	—	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Ashland city .....	10 128	9 855	242	11	17	3	17	9 842	242	9	17	1
Covington city .....	17 319	16 010	1 202	37	52	18	90	15 942	1 201	36	48	2
Erlanger city .....	5 893	5 796	60	10	18	9	31	5 775	59	10	17	1
Florence city .....	6 993	6 854	65	6	56	12	45	6 821	64	6	55	2
Fort Thomas city .....	6 341	6 314	11	3	11	2	17	6 301	10	3	10	—
Independence city .....	3 463	3 427	11	7	13	5	12	3 420	11	7	13	—
Newport city .....	7 266	6 966	257	14	20	9	31	6 946	257	13	19	—
<b>District 5</b> .....	221 146	218 615	1 913	328	239	51	501	218 183	1 909	322	226	5
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Bell County .....	11 512	11 203	268	19	20	2	20	11 186	268	18	20	—
Breathitt County .....	5 555	5 543	7	4	1	—	8	5 535	7	4	1	—
Clay County .....	7 367	7 230	110	14	8	5	19	7 216	110	13	8	1
Floyd County .....	15 664	15 551	71	15	24	3	34	15 522	71	15	22	—
Horton County .....	13 269	12 762	469	16	17	5	38	12 733	468	14	16	—
Jackson County .....	4 381	4 374	—	6	—	1	8	4 367	—	6	—	—
Johnson County .....	8 469	8 435	6	9	18	1	11	8 426	6	9	17	—
Knox County .....	6 086	6 043	35	3	3	2	10	6 036	35	2	3	—
Knox County .....	10 718	10 582	101	25	6	4	18	10 567	101	25	6	1
Laurel County .....	15 585	15 432	91	41	14	7	55	15 384	91	41	14	—
Lawrence County (pt.) .....	1 143	1 137	1	4	1	—	1	1 136	1	4	1	—
Lee County .....	2 760	2 744	13	3	—	—	4	2 740	13	3	—	—
Leslie County .....	4 711	4 703	2	2	3	1	10	4 694	2	2	3	—
Letcher County .....	9 731	9 629	78	12	11	1	16	9 614	78	12	11	—
McCreary County .....	5 479	5 453	2	22	2	—	7	5 446	2	22	2	—
Maggoffin County .....	4 440	4 431	—	7	1	1	7	4 425	—	7	1	—
Martin County .....	4 300	4 295	—	3	2	—	6	4 289	—	3	2	—
Menifee County .....	1 842	1 838	4	—	—	—	4	1 834	4	—	—	—
Morgan County .....	4 089	4 078	5	3	3	—	11	4 067	5	3	3	—
Owsley County .....	1 848	1 845	2	1	—	—	5	1 840	2	1	—	—
Perry County .....	10 598	10 397	173	7	19	2	17	10 383	173	7	18	—
Pike County .....	26 148	25 969	104	24	49	2	57	25 919	104	24	44	—
Pulaski County .....	18 866	18 614	190	36	21	5	64	18 556	189	35	20	2
Rockcastle County .....	5 464	5 443	—	11	4	6	21	5 429	—	11	2	1
Wayne County .....	6 517	6 371	131	12	2	1	20	6 353	130	12	2	—
Whitley County .....	12 153	12 069	48	25	10	1	28	12 043	47	25	10	—
Wolfe County .....	2 451	2 444	2	4	—	1	2	2 443	2	4	—	—
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>												
Middlesborough city .....	4 478	4 233	220	10	15	—	8	4 225	220	10	15	—
Somersett city .....	4 257	4 071	165	10	9	2	15	4 060	164	9	9	—
<b>District 6</b> .....	232 952	212 762	18 178	320	1 439	253	1 132	211 966	18 102	306	1 425	21
<b>COUNTY</b>												
Anderson County .....	5 438	5 279	149	—	5	5	18	5 266	149	—	5	—
Bath County .....	3 659	3 542	111	4	2	—	11	3 532	110	4	2	—
Bourbon County .....	7 250	6 547	685	9	5	4	26	6 528	683	8	4	1
Boyle County .....	9 483	8 641	812	10	16	4	31	8 615	812	9	16	—
Clark County .....	10 973	10 323	613	21	9	7	30	10 303	610	21	9	—
Estill County .....	5 357	5 351	2	4	—	—	16	5 335	2	4	—	—
Fayette County .....	89 529	77 075	11 019	123	1 149	163	665	76 622	10 968	119	1 142	13
Franklin County .....	17 385	16 121	1 163	27	63	11	56	16 084	1 154	25	63	3
Garrard County .....	4 435	4 243	185	5	3	—	12	4 232	184	5	3	—
Harrison County .....	6 086	5 892	178	8	3	5	13	5 883	177	8	3	2
Jessamine County .....	10 601	10 191	352	19	27	12	55	10 148	351	19	27	1
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	5 847	5 603	226	16	1	1	10	5 594	226	16	1	—
Madison County .....	20 012	18 952	935	29	80	16	61	18 909	934	29	78	1
Mercer County .....	7 413	7 068	305	11	29	—	27	7 046	303	11	26	—
Montgomery County .....	7 312	6 955	340	8	6	3	19	6 943	338	6	6	—
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	2 391	2 347	38	2	3	1	6	2 343	38	2	2	—
Powell County .....	4 057	4 016	33	5	1	2	8	4 010	33	5	1	—
Scott County .....	8 501	7 901	554	9	32	5	34	7 876	552	7	32	—
Woodford County .....	7 223	6 715	478	10	6	14	34	6 697	478	8	6	—

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
District 6—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Danville city.....	4 895	4 136	735	8	13	3	19	4 121	735	7	13	—
Frankfort city.....	11 037	9 895	1 065	18	49	10	47	9 864	1 058	16	49	3
Georgetown city.....	4 184	3 756	393	6	25	4	17	3 746	391	5	25	—
Lexington-Fayette.....	89 529	77 075	11 019	123	1 149	163	665	76 622	10 968	119	1 142	13
Nicholasville city.....	4 947	4 704	224	6	7	6	23	4 686	224	6	7	1
Richmond city.....	7 209	6 446	699	15	41	8	28	6 427	698	15	40	1
Winchester city.....	6 201	5 595	588	7	6	5	21	5 582	585	7	6	—



Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>							
All persons	3 685 296	614 212	615 184	613 266	614 410	613 979	614 245
Urban	1 910 028	237 070	271 878	602 287	330 962	80 434	387 397
Inside urbanized area	1 276 809	48 231	113 163	602 287	292 012	—	221 116
Outside urbanized area	633 219	188 839	158 715	—	38 950	80 434	166 281
Rural	1 775 268	377 142	343 306	10 979	283 448	533 545	226 848
Farm	174 204	40 992	50 022	82	31 607	20 280	31 221
<b>ANCESTRY</b>							
All persons	3 685 296	614 212	615 184	613 266	614 410	613 979	614 245
Ancestry specified	2 939 734	476 656	494 480	543 410	504 164	430 523	490 501
Single ancestry	2 137 454	359 023	362 657	373 863	333 509	354 905	353 497
Multiple ancestry	802 280	117 633	131 823	169 547	170 655	75 618	137 004
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	745 562	137 556	120 704	69 856	110 246	183 456	123 744
Total ancestries reported	3 742 014	594 289	626 303	712 957	674 819	506 141	627 505
Arab	5 147	191	624	1 860	759	337	1 376
Austrian	2 954	214	555	741	570	99	775
Belgian	1 242	126	373	248	136	46	313
Canadian	2 228	348	454	409	288	158	571
Czech	3 918	543	677	793	739	200	966
Danish	3 888	553	513	952	693	202	975
Dutch	79 575	13 754	11 511	13 274	16 899	10 650	13 487
English	552 826	88 704	93 882	89 530	97 413	77 579	105 718
Finnish	1 405	228	305	304	200	95	273
French (except Basque)	92 721	14 516	16 359	20 796	17 862	7 666	15 522
French Canadian	10 119	1 911	1 962	1 690	1 561	1 292	1 703
German	798 352	98 246	124 208	180 621	213 432	64 448	117 397
Greek	4 060	443	556	1 109	825	302	825
Hungarian	5 819	628	870	1 271	1 225	625	1 200
Irish	696 286	115 240	119 722	124 929	135 389	90 385	110 621
Italian	55 582	6 410	8 882	13 379	12 218	5 187	9 506
Lithuanian	1 726	271	187	579	227	17	445
Norwegian	7 355	917	1 159	1 622	1 191	353	2 113
Polish	24 487	3 335	4 239	6 647	3 917	1 746	4 603
Portuguese	1 275	239	216	285	205	50	280
Romanian	1 081	107	153	394	114	75	238
Russian	6 435	425	710	3 109	713	226	1 252
Scotch-Irish	89 822	16 383	14 308	15 040	14 803	9 463	19 825
Scottish	65 638	9 979	11 406	12 139	11 308	5 830	14 976
Slovak	5 017	528	794	1 218	996	302	1 179
Subsaharan African	2 500	255	240	1 036	214	72	683
Swedish	16 447	2 788	2 692	3 560	2 659	1 302	3 446
Swiss	10 901	1 099	1 505	4 319	1 359	921	1 698
Ukrainian	1 582	106	164	651	311	54	296
United States or American	609 795	112 101	115 452	61 592	68 377	161 491	90 782
Welsh	21 128	3 096	3 083	4 067	4 588	1 847	4 447
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	1 904	560	318	430	77	241	278
Yugoslavian	1 514	197	278	362	250	130	297
Other ancestries	557 285	99 848	87 946	144 001	63 301	62 750	99 439
<b>NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP</b>							
Persons under 18 years	955 618	153 772	166 730	148 272	164 754	172 637	149 453
Citizen	953 178	153 497	166 250	147 550	164 556	172 562	148 763
Native	952 733	153 437	166 137	147 406	164 512	172 556	148 685
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	445	60	113	144	44	6	78
Foreign born, not a citizen	2 440	275	480	722	198	75	690
Persons 18 years and over	2 729 678	460 440	448 454	464 994	449 656	441 342	464 792
Citizen	2 713 889	458 725	445 630	461 271	447 819	440 800	459 644
Native	2 698 444	456 765	442 563	456 677	445 676	440 086	456 677
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	15 445	1 960	3 067	4 594	2 143	714	2 967
Foreign born, not a citizen	15 789	1 715	2 824	3 723	1 837	542	5 148
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
Families	1 021 747	173 823	171 962	165 739	168 863	175 277	166 083
With own children under 18 years	503 711	82 209	87 896	76 428	84 535	91 563	81 080
Number of own children under 18 years	879 595	142 176	155 017	133 089	152 803	159 170	137 340
Married-couple families	831 239	145 087	144 580	123 718	139 729	143 680	134 445
With own children under 18 years	400 783	66 728	72 697	53 549	68 987	75 319	63 503
Number of own children under 18 years	708 495	116 883	129 592	94 502	126 527	131 615	109 376
Female householder, no husband present	153 766	22 726	21 679	35 098	23 194	25 388	25 681
With own children under 18 years	86 390	12 690	12 392	19 880	12 961	13 560	14 907
Number of own children under 18 years	146 216	21 122	21 248	34 316	22 202	23 270	24 058
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
Males 15 years and over	1 378 364	235 132	231 260	224 870	228 125	227 509	231 468
Never married	357 676	56 219	57 964	65 877	57 907	54 276	65 433
Now married, except separated	864 280	152 339	149 461	128 259	144 599	149 485	140 137
Separated	18 986	3 025	2 658	4 375	2 783	2 907	3 238
Widowed	34 223	6 637	5 008	6 045	5 481	6 111	4 941
Divorced	103 199	16 912	16 169	20 314	17 355	14 730	17 719
Females 15 years and over	1 515 369	252 292	244 979	264 705	248 972	245 961	258 460
Never married	290 014	38 075	43 266	61 931	47 525	39 918	59 299
Now married, except separated	854 528	149 715	147 746	127 483	143 616	147 643	138 325
Separated	27 552	4 275	3 605	6 972	3 653	4 355	4 692
Widowed	199 786	39 075	29 218	36 566	31 345	34 209	29 373
Divorced	143 489	21 152	21 144	31 753	22 833	19 836	26 771
<b>FERTILITY</b>							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	354	399	361	342	335	429	272
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 434	1 575	1 535	1 218	1 467	1 593	1 264
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 009	2 072	2 079	1 854	2 039	2 162	1 868



**Table 14. Social Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>							
<b>All persons</b>	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>614 212</b>	<b>615 184</b>	<b>613 266</b>	<b>614 410</b>	<b>613 979</b>	<b>614 245</b>
Native	3 651 177	610 202	608 700	604 083	610 188	612 642	605 362
Born in State of residence	2 851 449	456 511	484 080	472 553	451 688	513 296	473 321
Born in a different State	780 740	149 985	118 092	128 547	156 542	98 315	129 259
Born abroad	18 988	3 706	6 528	2 983	1 958	1 031	2 782
Foreign born	34 119	4 010	6 484	9 183	4 222	1 337	8 883
Naturalized citizen	15 890	2 020	3 180	4 738	2 187	720	3 045
Not a citizen	18 229	1 990	3 304	4 445	2 035	617	5 838
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>							
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>3 434 955</b>	<b>574 306</b>	<b>571 431</b>	<b>571 882</b>	<b>570 696</b>	<b>572 783</b>	<b>573 857</b>
Speak a language other than English	86 482	13 948	16 253	18 429	12 463	7 911	17 478
Do not speak English "very well"	29 423	4 746	5 528	6 082	4 039	2 684	6 344
Linguistically isolated	7 923	1 321	1 316	2 077	844	374	1 991
Speak Spanish	31 293	5 466	5 435	6 346	5 002	3 030	6 014
Do not speak English "very well"	10 890	1 829	1 938	2 011	1 737	1 008	2 367
Linguistically isolated	1 800	390	301	408	226	91	384
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	12 294	1 559	2 673	2 781	1 283	739	3 259
Do not speak English "very well"	6 135	687	1 273	1 512	650	296	1 717
Linguistically isolated	2 858	164	476	894	334	102	888
Linguistically isolated households	4 129	562	658	1 101	482	258	1 068
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
<b>Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school</b>	<b>918 315</b>	<b>141 132</b>	<b>153 594</b>	<b>151 290</b>	<b>155 942</b>	<b>152 373</b>	<b>163 984</b>
Preprimary school	50 611	7 082	8 204	9 431	9 713	7 631	8 550
Public school	33 374	5 386	5 715	6 434	6 051	6 765	5 023
Elementary or high school	655 831	105 385	113 899	100 489	112 485	122 336	101 237
Public school	599 305	101 282	105 022	78 699	100 103	118 890	95 309
College	211 873	28 665	31 491	41 370	33 744	22 406	54 197
Public college	175 163	25 558	26 389	32 319	28 878	16 911	45 108
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
<b>Persons 25 years and over</b>	<b>2 333 833</b>	<b>396 054</b>	<b>379 605</b>	<b>406 668</b>	<b>387 272</b>	<b>377 587</b>	<b>386 647</b>
Less than 9th grade	442 579	82 443	72 863	39 554	62 360	126 302	59 057
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	383 278	68 188	59 441	65 927	63 163	69 590	56 969
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	741 012	135 796	133 758	120 804	130 958	106 733	112 963
Some college, no degree	354 227	56 379	55 441	79 178	62 574	36 780	63 875
Associate degree	94 610	15 732	15 640	20 921	16 269	9 381	16 667
Bachelor's degree	189 539	21 435	24 537	48 845	32 408	15 592	46 722
Graduate or professional degree	128 588	16 081	17 925	31 439	19 540	13 209	30 394
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.6	62.0	65.1	74.1	67.6	48.1	70.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.6	9.5	11.2	19.7	13.4	7.6	19.9
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>							
<b>Persons 5 years and over</b>	<b>3 434 955</b>	<b>574 306</b>	<b>571 431</b>	<b>571 882</b>	<b>570 696</b>	<b>572 783</b>	<b>573 857</b>
Same house	1 948 241	328 477	317 229	322 158	327 490	369 426	283 461
Different house in the United States	1 460 657	240 666	244 477	246 238	241 272	202 469	285 535
Same county	896 158	144 490	144 296	181 679	130 364	140 030	155 299
Different county	564 499	96 176	100 181	64 559	110 908	62 439	130 236
Same State	286 226	39 616	51 353	20 414	60 349	33 693	80 801
Different State	278 273	56 560	48 828	44 145	50 559	28 746	49 435
Northeast	18 774	3 057	3 391	4 123	2 900	870	4 433
Midwest	114 516	21 689	14 816	17 855	27 886	13 665	18 605
South	115 633	25 244	23 360	17 540	15 349	12 525	21 615
West	29 350	6 570	7 261	4 627	4 424	1 686	4 782
Puerto Rico	461	204	109	15	62	22	49
U.S. outlying area	339	102	79	57	35	31	35
Elsewhere	25 257	4 857	9 537	3 414	1 837	835	4 777
<b>MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK</b>							
<b>Workers 16 years and over</b>	<b>1 565 711</b>	<b>255 648</b>	<b>273 808</b>	<b>285 414</b>	<b>270 758</b>	<b>186 618</b>	<b>293 465</b>
Car, truck, or van	1 424 398	232 841	248 218	258 696	246 854	171 437	266 352
Drove alone	1 195 088	195 310	206 719	224 270	206 791	138 630	223 368
Carpooled	229 310	37 531	41 499	34 426	40 063	32 807	42 984
Public transportation	25 082	1 147	1 804	13 246	5 427	1 036	2 422
Walked	54 938	9 944	10 338	6 533	8 584	6 507	13 032
Other means	14 021	2 707	2 464	1 841	2 120	2 381	2 508
Worked at home	47 272	9 009	10 984	5 098	7 773	5 257	9 151
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	18.9	20.7	20.5	22.3	23.3	19.6
<b>VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE</b>							
<b>Civilian veterans 16 years and over</b>	<b>380 610</b>	<b>64 176</b>	<b>64 102</b>	<b>73 902</b>	<b>66 894</b>	<b>49 265</b>	<b>62 271</b>
May 1975 or later service only	43 735	6 722	6 454	9 089	7 500	4 353	7 617
September 1980 or later service only	26 107	4 528	4 994	5 372	4 319	2 417	4 477
Served 2 or more years	21 279	3 723	4 089	4 304	3 530	1 913	3 620
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	108 430	17 071	20 039	19 156	19 200	14 675	18 289
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	7 224	1 334	2 097	1 373	709	785	926
February 1955 to July 1964 only	40 067	6 896	6 540	7 091	7 506	5 163	6 871
Korean conflict, no World War II	52 797	9 078	8 374	10 216	9 294	7 149	8 686
Korean conflict and World War II	7 048	1 045	1 285	1 976	1 014	762	966
World War II, no Korean conflict	117 828	21 416	16 851	24 215	21 044	15 861	18 441
World War I	684	174	67	162	94	70	117
Other service	2 797	440	395	624	533	447	358
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years</b>	<b>2 320 796</b>	<b>368 452</b>	<b>379 602</b>	<b>393 334</b>	<b>388 876</b>	<b>386 070</b>	<b>404 462</b>
With a mobility or self-care limitation	126 523	19 998	18 211	18 989	18 241	33 632	17 452
With a mobility limitation	75 573	11 606	10 701	9 772	10 625	23 576	9 293
In labor force	9 447	1 549	1 508	1 595	1 545	1 672	1 578
With a self-care limitation	85 113	13 741	12 411	13 458	12 144	21 166	12 193
With a work disability	265 257	44 183	39 948	35 704	39 387	70 239	35 796
In labor force	75 743	13 046	13 133	11 924	12 597	11 687	13 356
Prevented from working	168 864	27 736	23 464	20 752	23 319	54 183	19 410
No work disability	2 055 539	324 269	339 654	357 630	349 489	315 831	368 666
In labor force	1 567 579	247 534	263 852	288 769	272 194	201 795	293 435
<b>Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over</b>							
With a mobility or self-care limitation	110 506	21 333	16 791	17 735	16 483	22 530	15 634
With a mobility limitation	91 479	17 474	13 667	14 277	13 742	19 593	12 726
With a self-care limitation	61 330	12 261	9 720	9 280	8 889	12 566	8 614

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 838 709	478 499	466 806	481 521	467 892	462 410	481 581
In labor force .....	1 718 145	282 036	299 111	309 973	292 768	218 025	316 232
Civilian labor force .....	1 688 314	269 235	284 249	309 313	292 310	217 674	315 533
Employed .....	1 563 960	247 464	263 836	289 900	275 053	190 349	297 358
Unemployed .....	124 354	21 771	20 413	19 413	17 257	27 325	18 175
Females 16 years and over .....	1 488 307	247 926	240 619	260 506	244 434	240 560	254 262
In labor force .....	762 249	120 711	129 781	147 984	129 827	87 765	146 181
Civilian labor force .....	760 458	120 024	128 960	147 863	129 758	87 744	146 109
Employed .....	705 772	110 191	118 875	138 970	122 397	77 450	137 889
Unemployed .....	54 686	9 833	10 085	8 893	7 361	10 294	8 220
With own children under 6 years .....	221 204	36 141	38 881	35 303	37 774	37 489	35 616
In labor force .....	126 554	21 603	23 292	23 086	21 990	14 191	22 392
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	288 786	47 195	49 237	43 432	48 308	54 490	46 124
In labor force .....	197 006	33 144	35 557	33 388	33 877	27 034	34 006
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	228 200	37 220	42 370	32 099	40 763	38 960	36 788
Both parents in labor force .....	120 438	19 816	23 609	20 323	22 154	12 900	21 636
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	66 613	9 710	9 900	15 720	10 520	10 264	10 499
Parent in labor force .....	37 561	6 297	5 740	9 416	6 265	3 660	6 183
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents .....	484 760	80 270	87 802	63 036	86 606	93 725	73 321
Both parents in labor force .....	288 007	49 031	56 808	43 209	52 751	37 541	48 667
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent .....	138 204	20 255	20 577	30 849	21 132	22 751	22 640
Parent in labor force .....	95 248	14 457	14 967	23 140	15 638	10 400	16 646
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	229 964	37 477	40 165	33 663	37 217	41 408	40 034
Not enrolled in school .....	62 660	11 650	11 920	7 350	9 218	13 328	9 194
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	30 866	5 371	4 251	3 259	4 317	9 305	4 363
Not high school graduate .....	30 558	5 519	4 497	3 667	4 359	7 720	4 796
Employed .....	9 111	1 782	1 625	1 353	1 370	1 235	1 746
Unemployed .....	5 763	1 019	778	744	853	1 520	849
Not in labor force .....	15 295	2 672	1 769	1 570	2 131	4 959	2 194
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 563 960	247 464	263 836	289 900	275 053	190 349	297 358
Private wage and salary workers .....	1 202 040	185 890	201 133	238 608	218 016	141 309	217 084
Local government workers .....	79 975	12 009	13 105	15 549	12 216	12 007	15 089
State government workers .....	100 796	15 262	13 042	11 343	14 771	15 219	31 159
Federal government workers .....	50 211	8 054	10 866	8 765	9 539	4 123	8 864
Self-employed workers .....	121 120	24 173	23 444	14 886	18 989	16 303	23 325
Unpaid family workers .....	9 818	2 076	2 246	749	1 522	1 388	1 837
<b>OCCUPATION</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 563 960	247 464	263 836	289 900	275 053	190 349	297 358
Managerial and professional specialty occupations .....	336 475	42 675	47 916	75 863	60 330	34 545	75 146
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	151 569	18 470	21 475	34 915	29 379	13 672	33 658
Professional specialty occupations .....	184 906	24 205	26 441	40 948	30 951	20 873	41 488
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations .....	452 425	61 081	70 444	98 601	84 537	47 059	90 703
Technicians and related support occupations .....	49 387	6 482	7 233	10 887	9 337	4 263	11 185
Sales occupations .....	174 637	24 327	28 186	37 657	30 316	20 767	33 384
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	228 401	30 272	35 025	50 057	44 884	22 029	46 134
Service occupations .....	204 943	33 892	33 776	39 142	34 201	25 023	38 909
Private household occupations .....	6 733	1 056	1 192	1 220	777	1 012	1 476
Protective service occupations .....	22 603	3 412	3 049	4 596	3 812	3 059	4 675
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	175 607	29 424	29 535	33 326	29 612	20 952	32 758
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	57 754	12 872	13 702	2 264	9 456	5 287	14 173
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	201 536	35 489	36 468	29 848	34 747	33 473	31 511
Operators, fabricators, and laborers .....	310 827	61 455	61 530	44 182	51 782	44 962	46 916
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	146 076	33 142	33 206	20 271	22 293	13 510	23 654
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	88 002	15 226	14 345	11 244	15 064	20 740	11 383
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	76 749	13 087	13 979	12 667	14 425	10 712	11 879
<b>INDUSTRY</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	1 563 960	247 464	263 836	289 900	275 053	190 349	297 358
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining .....	96 941	20 761	15 175	2 676	11 550	29 704	17 075
Construction .....	98 785	15 688	18 714	15 060	19 067	12 389	17 867
Manufacturing .....	304 451	59 906	63 843	51 486	53 065	23 013	53 138
Nondurable goods .....	130 125	29 527	28 199	22 649	23 774	9 589	16 387
Durable goods .....	174 326	30 379	35 644	28 837	29 291	13 424	36 751
Transportation .....	72 434	10 190	10 277	15 009	17 152	10 030	9 776
Communications and other public utilities .....	41 434	6 770	6 777	7 299	8 683	4 385	5 520
Wholesale trade .....	60 299	8 600	8 881	12 843	13 377	5 993	10 605
Retail trade .....	273 506	41 747	47 166	52 526	47 184	34 714	50 169
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	80 556	8 874	11 683	22 392	15 668	6 521	15 418
Business and repair services .....	62 184	7 658	9 546	14 694	11 207	7 960	11 119
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services .....	63 176	9 269	10 530	13 586	10 281	7 005	12 505
Professional and related services .....	342 374	49 651	50 897	71 672	55 211	41 402	73 541
Health services .....	129 326	21 034	19 772	29 043	21 192	13 910	24 375
Educational services .....	133 514	18 135	20 096	22 557	20 375	19 750	32 601
Other professional and related services .....	79 534	10 482	11 029	20 072	13 644	7 742	16 545
Public administration .....	67 820	8 350	10 347	10 657	12 608	7 233	18 625
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	1 860 883	307 606	323 203	329 216	319 062	231 897	349 899
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	1 443 167	240 674	251 481	252 545	247 290	181 473	269 704
50 to 52 weeks .....	1 003 515	163 278	174 184	187 596	177 518	111 449	189 490
40 to 49 weeks .....	164 323	27 797	29 608	28 161	26 623	23 227	28 907
27 to 39 weeks .....	97 747	17 555	17 717	13 859	15 624	16 269	16 723
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	193 457	30 994	33 284	38 754	33 825	19 998	36 602
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>							
No workers .....	158 254	27 926	20 840	24 204	21 657	45 087	18 540
Mean family income (dollars) .....	14 317	14 610	14 609	19 902	14 924	10 080	15 852
1 worker .....	309 115	53 068	50 804	47 570	48 517	62 999	46 157
Mean family income (dollars) .....	27 173	24 789	25 382	34 290	29 085	21 954	29 663
2 or more workers .....	554 378	92 829	100 318	93 965	98 689	67 191	101 386
Mean family income (dollars) .....	42 294	38 156	39 616	49 647	45 033	34 758	44 244



Table 16. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 379 610</b>	<b>232 734</b>	<b>222 617</b>	<b>246 025</b>	<b>224 005</b>	<b>221 159</b>	<b>233 070</b>
Less than \$5,000	145 176	25 465	20 590	20 182	18 304	39 927	20 708
\$5,000 to \$9,999	176 377	33 296	26 695	25 065	25 749	39 861	25 711
\$10,000 to \$14,999	155 932	30 090	25 555	23 642	21 768	30 512	24 365
\$15,000 to \$24,999	269 799	48 815	45 911	46 492	40 769	43 748	44 064
\$25,000 to \$34,999	216 880	35 786	38 947	39 506	36 552	27 597	38 492
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211 503	32 787	35 421	41 943	39 835	23 242	38 275
\$50,000 to \$74,999	140 308	19 516	21 409	31 604	28 504	11 660	27 615
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35 565	3 893	4 670	9 476	7 494	2 379	7 653
\$100,000 or more	28 070	3 086	3 419	8 115	5 030	2 233	6 187
Median (dollars)	22 534	20 331	23 212	26 614	26 362	15 052	25 377
Mean (dollars)	29 354	26 222	28 833	34 694	32 231	21 295	32 223
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 021 747</b>	<b>173 823</b>	<b>171 962</b>	<b>165 739</b>	<b>168 863</b>	<b>175 277</b>	<b>166 083</b>
Less than \$5,000	71 840	10 847	9 682	9 236	8 859	23 880	9 336
\$5,000 to \$9,999	93 700	17 299	14 529	10 102	12 506	26 896	12 368
\$10,000 to \$14,999	103 966	20 775	17 835	12 210	13 876	24 410	14 860
\$15,000 to \$24,999	201 207	38 681	36 227	28 493	30 116	37 869	29 821
\$25,000 to \$34,999	177 350	31 091	33 528	28 122	29 977	24 916	29 716
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186 502	30 033	32 543	33 984	35 522	21 861	32 559
\$50,000 to \$74,999	129 239	18 592	20 121	28 033	26 373	11 129	24 991
\$75,000 to \$99,999	32 674	3 681	4 358	8 404	7 043	2 227	6 961
\$100,000 or more	25 269	2 824	3 139	7 155	4 591	2 089	5 471
Median (dollars)	27 028	24 800	27 031	32 863	31 257	17 798	30 482
Mean (dollars)	33 386	30 292	32 380	40 895	36 590	23 808	37 022
<b>Nonfamily households</b>	<b>357 863</b>	<b>58 911</b>	<b>50 655</b>	<b>80 286</b>	<b>55 142</b>	<b>45 882</b>	<b>66 987</b>
Median (dollars)	11 471	9 099	10 777	15 733	12 210	6 684	13 917
Mean (dollars)	17 134	13 694	16 044	21 109	18 050	11 282	19 474
Per capita income (dollars)	11 153	10 238	10 609	14 072	11 863	7 717	12 419
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars)	11 230	10 311	10 676	14 162	11 957	7 754	12 536
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
<b>Households</b>	<b>1 379 610</b>	<b>232 734</b>	<b>222 617</b>	<b>246 025</b>	<b>224 005</b>	<b>221 159</b>	<b>233 070</b>
With earnings	1 058 733	173 049	179 791	190 251	177 111	146 729	191 802
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 791	27 641	29 255	35 639	33 788	24 366	32 411
With Social Security income	398 907	76 389	59 307	70 805	64 149	71 069	57 188
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 985	6 817	6 564	7 857	7 344	6 459	6 817
With public assistance income	132 327	22 386	19 649	18 679	17 475	36 123	18 015
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 282	3 089	3 110	3 354	3 321	3 500	3 157
With retirement income	208 832	36 546	32 557	42 728	31 641	34 749	30 611
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 677	6 950	8 045	8 390	7 355	6 622	8 689
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
<b>Families (dollars)</b>	<b>33 386</b>	<b>30 292</b>	<b>32 380</b>	<b>40 895</b>	<b>36 590</b>	<b>23 808</b>	<b>37 022</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 778	30 901	32 252	39 290	36 222	23 725	35 744
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 977	29 745	32 513	42 269	36 958	23 898	38 241
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b>	<b>36 830</b>	<b>33 054</b>	<b>35 061</b>	<b>47 587</b>	<b>39 911</b>	<b>26 192</b>	<b>41 072</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 636	35 134	35 940	49 487	40 940	26 774	41 505
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 079	31 283	34 171	46 137	38 907	25 552	40 685
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b>	<b>16 656</b>	<b>14 603</b>	<b>16 553</b>	<b>19 267</b>	<b>18 906</b>	<b>11 622</b>	<b>17 939</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 376	11 083	12 689	14 013	13 801	8 033	13 748
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 144	19 053	21 708	26 131	25 373	15 736	23 737
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>1 021 747</b>	<b>173 823</b>	<b>171 962</b>	<b>165 739</b>	<b>168 863</b>	<b>175 277</b>	<b>166 083</b>
With related children under 18 years	535 564	86 995	92 697	82 934	89 454	97 425	86 059
With related children under 5 years	200 652	32 513	35 204	32 799	33 920	33 735	32 481
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>831 239</b>	<b>145 087</b>	<b>144 580</b>	<b>123 718</b>	<b>139 729</b>	<b>143 680</b>	<b>134 445</b>
With related children under 18 years	417 146	69 189	75 265	56 569	71 668	78 330	66 125
With related children under 5 years	161 751	26 635	29 652	23 671	27 924	27 739	26 130
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>153 766</b>	<b>22 726</b>	<b>21 679</b>	<b>35 098</b>	<b>23 194</b>	<b>25 388</b>	<b>25 681</b>
With related children under 18 years	99 403	14 640	14 318	22 920	14 683	15 909	16 933
With related children under 5 years	32 739	4 897	4 577	7 825	4 979	5 080	5 381
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>438 253</b>	<b>70 170</b>	<b>62 250</b>	<b>100 053</b>	<b>67 554</b>	<b>53 086</b>	<b>85 140</b>
Nonfamily householder	357 863	58 911	50 655	80 286	55 142	45 882	66 987
Persons 65 years and over	151 921	31 091	22 035	29 155	24 469	22 450	22 721
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>3 582 459</b>	<b>591 637</b>	<b>596 768</b>	<b>601 908</b>	<b>600 282</b>	<b>604 862</b>	<b>587 002</b>
Persons under 18 years	943 858	151 944	164 647	145 873	162 683	171 031	147 680
Persons under 5 years	247 365	39 426	43 269	40 715	43 162	40 869	39 924
Related children under 18 years	938 325	150 674	163 802	145 118	161 921	169 947	146 863
Related children 5 to 17 years	690 960	111 248	120 533	104 403	118 759	106 978	106 939
Persons 65 years and over	441 885	88 272	66 219	80 276	70 470	70 282	66 366
Persons 75 years and over	176 361	37 119	25 728	31 441	27 630	28 107	26 336
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
<b>Families</b>	<b>163 206</b>	<b>26 718</b>	<b>23 998</b>	<b>18 971</b>	<b>21 160</b>	<b>51 171</b>	<b>21 188</b>
Percent below poverty level	16.0	15.4	14.0	11.4	12.5	29.2	12.8
With related children under 18 years	114 416	17 609	16 320	15 161	15 265	34 876	15 185
With related children under 5 years	51 672	8 095	7 737	7 583	7 008	14 273	6 976
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>94 023</b>	<b>15 685</b>	<b>14 757</b>	<b>5 702</b>	<b>11 856</b>	<b>34 696</b>	<b>11 327</b>
With related children under 18 years	57 214	8 590	8 612	3 469	7 446	22 263	6 834
With related children under 5 years	27 214	4 355	4 331	2 118	3 493	9 583	3 334
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>60 887</b>	<b>9 551</b>	<b>8 068</b>	<b>12 270</b>	<b>8 096</b>	<b>14 026</b>	<b>8 876</b>
With related children under 18 years	51 519	8 003	6 856	10 956	6 936	11 093	7 675
With related children under 5 years	22 177	3 364	2 996	5 127	3 171	4 174	3 345
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>144 831</b>	<b>27 151</b>	<b>21 914</b>	<b>24 447</b>	<b>19 722</b>	<b>25 439</b>	<b>26 158</b>
Nonfamily householder	105 390	20 506	15 850	16 830	14 053	20 412	17 739
Persons 65 years and over	55 503	12 760	9 203	7 251	7 921	10 095	8 273
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b>	<b>681 827</b>	<b>112 245</b>	<b>100 419</b>	<b>86 239</b>	<b>89 968</b>	<b>197 604</b>	<b>95 352</b>
Percent below poverty level	19.0	19.0	16.8	14.3	15.0	32.7	16.2
Persons under 18 years	234 012	36 344	34 127	31 808	31 872	68 647	31 214
Persons under 5 years	68 983	10 793	10 526	10 340	9 496	18 275	9 553
Related children under 18 years	229 530	35 289	33 465	31 197	31 220	67 790	30 569
Related children 5 to 17 years	160 547	24 496	22 939	20 857	21 724	49 515	21 016
Persons 65 years and over	91 091	20 522	15 089	9 877	12 206	20 188	13 209
Persons 75 years and over	44 548	10 465	7 523	4 717	6 130	9 058	6 655
<b>Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	303 451	45 599	40 372	41 251	38 620	95 569	42 040
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	887 029	150 559	135 043	112 010	117 885	245 641	125 891
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 472 058	260 715	243 062	191 009	204 085	360 247	212 940

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Kentucky					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>							
All persons .....	3 392 615	262 057	6 946	17 309	20 363	561 277	47 799
Male .....	1 645 535	124 276	3 357	8 212	10 883	273 492	23 585
Female .....	1 747 080	137 781	3 589	9 097	9 480	287 785	24 214
Under 5 years .....	225 112	22 265	452	1 516	2 407	35 306	4 072
5 to 9 years .....	239 393	22 882	471	1 363	1 873	38 367	4 159
10 to 14 years .....	249 948	23 921	459	1 404	1 775	39 204	4 257
15 to 19 years .....	257 825	24 486	490	1 584	1 741	40 805	5 208
20 to 24 years .....	249 888	21 676	707	1 733	2 417	39 582	4 615
25 to 34 years .....	559 715	46 230	1 438	3 478	4 134	85 750	8 407
35 to 44 years .....	511 353	34 560	1 167	3 112	2 837	80 008	5 505
45 to 54 years .....	358 226	21 041	813	1 862	1 377	60 806	3 283
55 to 64 years .....	302 260	17 974	504	888	848	53 070	3 170
65 to 74 years .....	254 252	15 228	318	237	514	49 224	2 645
75 to 84 years .....	143 687	8 732	109	113	335	30 411	1 788
85 years and over .....	40 956	3 062	18	19	105	8 744	690
3 and 4 years .....	92 667	8 793	216	643	890	14 522	1 528
16 years and over .....	2 627 995	188 683	5 518	12 633	13 988	440 445	34 418
18 years and over .....	2 529 266	179 390	5 274	12 035	13 274	424 547	32 381
21 years and over .....	2 367 164	163 519	4 894	11 064	11 943	398 870	29 003
60 years and over .....	590 084	35 981	702	682	1 328	115 248	6 663
62 years and over .....	530 103	32 537	604	520	1 183	104 398	6 086
Median age .....	33.5	28.6	31.2	28.2	24.9	35.2	26.8
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
Families .....	951 061	64 361	1 893	3 304	3 996	161 736	11 049
With own children under 18 years .....	462 252	37 332	1 019	2 260	2 517	75 029	6 463
Married-couple families .....	794 282	31 895	1 288	2 880	3 336	138 523	5 684
With own children under 18 years .....	381 060	16 372	630	2 040	2 140	63 049	3 071
Female householder, no husband present .....	123 962	28 766	527	362	501	17 849	4 752
With own children under 18 years .....	66 512	19 204	360	190	294	9 487	3 115
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	828 027	79 318	1 752	6 958	6 654	125 346	14 207
Preprimary .....	46 060	3 949	72	416	346	6 309	692
Elementary or high school .....	590 792	58 727	1 146	3 601	4 352	93 451	10 877
College .....	191 175	16 642	534	2 941	1 956	25 586	2 638
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>							
Persons 25 years and over .....	2 170 449	146 827	4 367	9 709	10 150	368 013	25 488
Less than 9th grade .....	418 668	21 820	851	1 051	1 315	76 651	5 472
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	346 512	34 471	904	1 090	1 329	62 191	5 547
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	691 966	45 379	1 223	1 633	2 799	126 794	8 152
Some college, no degree .....	324 638	26 985	791	1 173	2 128	51 910	3 994
Associate degree .....	86 907	6 829	247	473	657	14 544	1 099
Bachelor's degree .....	179 804	7 211	210	2 062	1 026	20 385	863
Graduate or professional degree .....	121 954	4 132	141	2 227	896	15 538	361
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	64.7	61.7	59.8	77.9	74.0	62.3	56.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	13.9	7.7	8.0	44.2	18.9	9.8	4.8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over .....	2 627 995	188 683	5 518	12 633	13 988	440 445	34 418
In labor force .....	1 589 011	114 762	3 267	8 241	8 836	259 307	20 221
Civilian labor force .....	1 567 802	107 959	3 037	7 790	8 974	250 528	17 054
Employed .....	1 459 360	93 179	2 553	7 344	6 277	231 906	14 115
Unemployed .....	108 442	14 780	484	446	697	18 622	2 939
Not in labor force .....	1 038 984	73 921	2 251	4 392	5 152	181 138	14 197
Females 16 years and over .....	1 375 391	101 596	2 921	6 885	6 328	228 717	17 492
In labor force .....	698 146	57 986	1 544	3 797	3 182	110 318	9 465
Civilian labor force .....	697 234	57 248	1 524	3 742	3 076	109 969	9 191
Employed .....	650 813	49 621	1 303	3 459	2 684	101 742	7 704
Unemployed .....	46 421	7 627	221	283	392	8 227	1 487
Not in labor force .....	677 245	43 610	1 377	3 088	3 146	118 399	8 027
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	207 658	20 180	444	1 191	1 421	32 850	4 315
Not enrolled in school .....	56 924	5 187	161	121	508	9 940	1 562
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	27 514	3 167	67	51	182	4 228	1 081
Not high school graduate .....	27 627	2 748	87	37	189	4 528	941
Employed .....	8 581	458	33	17	45	1 641	123
Unemployed .....	5 255	482	5	11	30	916	98
Not in labor force .....	13 455	1 769	49	9	90	1 925	720
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Households .....	1 278 870	92 293	2 596	4 414	5 409	216 029	15 431
Less than \$5,000 .....	125 365	18 885	386	403	540	22 030	3 286
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	159 956	15 545	396	391	557	30 168	3 017
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	142 976	11 991	359	412	622	27 812	2 147
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	250 417	17 634	531	711	1 339	45 304	3 136
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	204 080	11 655	393	503	768	33 645	1 947
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	200 663	9 668	323	686	751	31 426	1 214
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	134 076	5 470	157	536	522	18 860	589
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	34 292	973	33	255	154	3 809	72
\$100,000 or more .....	27 045	472	18	517	156	2 975	23
Mean income (dollars) .....	29 949	20 404	21 839	50 216	30 701	26 805	17 392
Per capita income (dollars) .....	11 439	7 460	8 212	13 652	9 058	10 584	6 239



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District	Kentucky					District 1	
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families -----	951 061	64 361	1 893	3 304	3 996	161 736	11 049
With related children under 18 years.....	488 535	42 712	1 119	2 332	2 630	78 954	7 322
With related children under 5 years.....	181 942	16 876	421	869	1 254	29 289	2 913
Married-couple families -----	794 282	31 895	1 288	2 880	3 336	138 523	5 684
With related children under 18 years.....	395 463	18 235	682	2 076	2 213	65 241	3 340
With related children under 5 years.....	153 225	7 008	280	772	1 076	25 096	1 266
Female householder, no husband present -----	123 962	28 766	527	362	501	17 849	4 752
With related children under 18 years.....	76 277	22 368	401	226	332	10 926	3 626
With related children under 5 years.....	23 418	9 040	132	89	136	3 324	1 551
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 306 677	247 387	6 585	16 425	17 707	543 096	43 983
Persons under 18 years.....	853 271	81 201	1 631	5 248	6 870	135 188	15 151
Persons under 5 years.....	222 620	21 869	449	1 504	2 325	34 894	4 014
Persons 65 years and over.....	415 895	25 119	436	369	858	83 448	4 673
Persons 75 years and over.....	165 720	10 368	118	132	363	34 959	2 128
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families -----	141 638	20 531	434	450	614	22 689	3 856
With related children under 18 years.....	96 552	17 048	327	338	471	14 489	2 985
With related children under 5 years.....	42 945	8 314	166	149	246	6 643	1 379
Married-couple families -----	89 362	4 095	170	319	380	14 632	979
With related children under 18 years.....	54 254	2 516	110	257	266	7 983	539
With related children under 5 years.....	25 636	1 322	76	118	139	4 054	250
Female householder, no husband present -----	44 984	15 468	244	123	203	6 779	2 676
With related children under 18 years.....	37 290	13 880	200	81	176	5 615	2 321
With related children under 5 years.....	15 347	6 682	81	31	94	2 250	1 092
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	588 790	87 136	2 040	2 687	3 763	93 660	17 662
Persons under 18 years.....	193 614	38 193	681	867	1 803	28 649	7 352
Persons under 5 years.....	56 406	11 893	229	205	597	8 661	2 049
Persons 65 years and over.....	82 185	8 710	144	40	190	18 523	1 939
Persons 75 years and over.....	40 371	4 112	50	10	65	9 564	881

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3	
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons	1 364	2 117	4 411	575 104	33 349	1 286	3 570	4 488	494 210	112 278
Male	673	907	2 495	282 445	16 900	662	1 488	2 567	234 026	50 929
Female	691	1 210	1 916	292 659	16 449	624	2 082	1 921	260 184	61 349
Under 5 years	100	221	628	39 873	3 205	58	307	646	30 882	9 875
5 to 9 years	84	210	487	43 220	3 252	105	227	480	30 879	10 047
10 to 14 years	93	190	411	44 540	2 943	132	383	361	29 604	10 680
15 to 19 years	77	155	462	45 876	3 050	120	324	436	31 142	9 941
20 to 24 years	181	260	658	42 861	3 423	165	295	660	32 734	7 781
25 to 34 years	266	406	829	95 318	6 362	265	689	1 034	86 834	19 318
35 to 44 years	197	403	503	85 450	4 104	251	690	371	76 834	15 897
45 to 54 years	120	176	122	61 200	2 452	93	421	229	51 825	9 428
55 to 64 years	131	56	118	49 398	1 863	59	160	144	49 857	8 112
65 to 74 years	86	33	92	39 660	1 555	29	41	60	42 920	6 574
75 to 84 years	22	7	79	21 840	802	9	33	48	23 382	3 458
85 years and over	7	—	22	5 868	338	—	—	19	7 317	1 167
3 and 4 years	52	86	256	16 382	1 252	21	109	214	12 606	3 847
16 years and over	1 086	1 452	2 806	438 672	23 407	983	2 590	2 948	396 766	79 836
18 years and over	1 060	1 402	2 611	421 578	22 400	932	2 436	2 830	384 632	75 704
21 years and over	940	1 282	2 238	391 957	20 168	844	2 263	2 371	365 366	70 017
60 years and over	192	48	273	91 121	3 575	57	158	183	99 763	15 293
62 years and over	177	40	239	81 523	3 193	50	129	159	89 500	13 665
Median age	30.2	25.6	21.3	32.5	26.3	27.5	29.3	22.0	35.6	29.3
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	346	342	828	162 192	8 435	341	671	887	135 897	28 444
With own children under 18 years	175	267	583	81 610	5 294	215	520	631	59 125	16 460
Married-couple families	253	320	728	138 255	5 239	237	565	780	109 954	12 730
With own children under 18 years	121	253	512	68 664	3 231	138	445	540	46 823	6 077
Female householder, no husband present	76	22	81	18 660	2 798	87	98	95	20 816	13 972
With own children under 18 years	47	14	54	10 364	1 848	72	72	80	10 133	9 579
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	297	681	1 594	141 539	9 913	367	1 216	1 277	114 078	34 490
Preprimary	9	49	63	7 475	613	10	69	73	7 633	1 642
Elementary or high school	195	475	1 068	105 133	7 259	282	806	908	72 755	26 294
College	93	157	463	28 931	2 041	75	341	296	33 690	6 554
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	829	1 081	1 765	358 734	17 476	706	2 034	1 905	338 969	63 954
Less than 9th grade	175	119	223	69 435	2 971	117	287	189	32 156	6 929
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	157	205	267	55 702	3 145	144	382	190	49 533	15 982
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	262	318	577	126 713	6 105	198	512	600	101 316	18 888
Some college, no degree	148	149	367	51 398	3 359	168	300	371	65 544	13 024
Associate degree	34	33	149	14 719	770	24	109	71	17 388	3 294
Bachelor's degree	20	131	100	23 484	720	33	248	194	44 680	3 533
Graduate or professional degree	33	126	82	17 283	406	22	196	123	28 352	2 304
Percent high school graduate or higher	60.0	70.0	72.2	65.1	65.0	63.0	67.1	80.1	75.9	64.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.4	23.8	10.3	11.4	6.4	7.8	21.8	16.6	21.5	9.1
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	1 086	1 452	2 806	438 672	23 407	983	2 590	2 948	396 766	79 836
In labor force	662	954	1 853	280 151	15 718	643	1 671	2 237	257 185	49 564
Civilian labor force	558	759	1 028	269 583	12 354	517	1 432	1 252	256 709	49 386
Employed	475	689	899	251 441	10 425	390	1 290	1 101	244 243	42 647
Unemployed	83	70	129	18 142	1 929	127	142	151	12 466	6 739
Not in labor force	424	498	953	158 521	7 689	340	919	711	139 581	30 272
Females 16 years and over	522	850	1 101	226 578	11 522	478	1 635	1 710	212 848	45 138
In labor force	276	466	519	121 532	6 921	244	864	625	119 755	26 738
Civilian labor force	260	459	466	121 154	6 542	240	823	625	119 690	26 682
Employed	233	407	385	112 412	5 424	169	717	475	114 350	23 237
Unemployed	27	52	81	8 742	1 118	71	106	103	5 340	3 445
Not in labor force	246	384	582	105 046	4 601	234	771	545	93 093	18 400
Persons 16 to 19 years	76	111	383	37 077	2 508	112	261	383	25 063	8 101
Not enrolled in school	58	15	168	10 808	868	44	52	231	5 711	1 566
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	2	98	3 925	280	11	20	35	2 249	977
Not high school graduate	39	—	78	4 228	237	6	—	39	2 758	859
Employed	7	—	13	1 558	61	6	—	—	1 191	145
Unemployed	5	—	8	727	47	—	—	2	491	236
Not in labor force	27	—	57	1 671	90	—	2	13	1 076	478
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households	498	410	972	209 878	11 089	441	803	1 157	202 419	41 601
Less than \$5,000	83	49	75	18 517	1 964	52	17	91	11 187	8 686
\$5,000 to \$9,999	83	18	103	25 064	1 484	78	52	110	18 102	6 787
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	34	169	23 705	1 658	57	74	149	18 375	5 048
\$15,000 to \$24,999	131	94	308	42 886	2 559	90	194	375	38 772	7 409
\$25,000 to \$34,999	52	61	145	37 039	1 635	81	133	196	34 099	5 168
\$35,000 to \$49,999	67	43	136	34 074	1 131	57	138	113	36 768	4 876
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	30	18	20 719	566	25	73	106	28 667	2 753
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	—	10	4 572	62	1	35	14	8 805	576
\$100,000 or more	6	81	8	3 302	30	—	87	3	7 644	298
Mean income (dollars)	23 240	59 103	22 285	29 250	20 554	20 952	42 287	25 693	37 341	21 376
Per capita income (dollars)	8 565	12 676	6 249	10 832	7 126	7 519	10 379	8 142	15 448	8 043



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 1—Con.			District 2					District 3		
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race			Hispanic origin (af any race)	Race			
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.											
All Income Levels in 1989											
Families .....	346	342	828	162 192	8 435	341	671	887	135 897	28 444	
With related children under 18 years.....	175	267	604	85 690	5 980	235	534	631	63 063	18 947	
With related children under 5 years .....	55	83	293	32 189	2 559	72	213	379	25 062	7 352	
Married-couple families .....	253	320	728	138 255	5 239	237	565	780	109 954	12 730	
With related children under 18 years.....	121	253	529	70 968	3 486	138	453	540	48 918	6 976	
With related children under 5 years .....	42	76	258	27 679	1 580	49	183	350	20 809	2 569	
Female householder, no husband present .....	76	22	81	18 660	2 798	87	98	95	20 816	13 972	
With related children under 18 years .....	47	14	56	11 887	2 232	85	78	80	11 701	10 996	
With related children under 5 years .....	13	7	19	3 657	859	23	30	18	3 321	4 412	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 244	1 996	3 821	559 872	30 747	1 208	3 430	3 770	485 342	109 898	
Persons under 18 years .....	294	715	1 765	151 620	10 831	349	1 120	1 556	107 917	35 872	
Persons under 5 years .....	97	221	607	39 451	3 176	58	295	604	30 437	9 663	
Persons 65 years and over .....	106	40	172	63 699	2 402	38	74	114	69 338	10 676	
Persons 75 years and aver .....	20	7	80	24 793	893	9	33	61	27 088	4 249	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families .....	106	33	150	21 402	2 415	73	69	123	9 561	9 158	
With related children under 18 years.....	68	33	94	14 140	2 045	53	43	96	7 052	7 933	
With related children under 5 years .....	38	21	42	6 718	962	30	6	44	3 460	4 034	
Married-couple families .....	33	21	98	13 936	734	27	42	80	4 260	1 285	
With related children under 18 years.....	27	21	59	8 012	545	9	28	53	2 544	808	
With related children under 5 years .....	25	14	25	3 981	325	9	3	34	1 548	506	
Female householder, no husband present .....	70	12	49	6 384	1 590	46	27	43	4 735	7 448	
With related children under 18 years .....	41	12	32	5 338	1 438	44	15	43	4 084	6 813	
With related children under 5 years .....	13	7	17	2 362	602	21	3	10	1 718	3 384	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	453	221	812	89 632	9 871	329	356	614	46 576	37 981	
Persons under 18 years .....	127	75	399	29 306	4 495	113	112	289	13 580	17 561	
Persons under 5 years .....	43	25	103	9 018	1 418	32	8	90	4 331	5 792	
Persons 65 years and over .....	44	11	41	14 151	916	15	7	39	6 665	3 194	
Persons 75 years and aver .....	12	3	11	7 100	414	9	—	25	3 264	1 438	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>								
All persons .....	1 174	4 586	3 458	598 068	12 992	928	1 867	2 535
Male .....	516	2 307	1 884	290 179	6 812	511	877	1 297
Female .....	658	2 279	1 574	307 889	6 180	417	990	1 238
Under 5 years .....	104	354	370	42 305	1 073	58	230	220
5 to 9 years .....	66	333	292	44 226	991	68	164	209
10 to 14 years .....	53	387	321	46 727	1 031	73	158	270
15 to 19 years .....	88	469	287	44 970	1 194	34	186	150
20 to 24 years .....	81	531	272	42 037	1 137	83	85	188
25 to 34 years .....	275	717	583	98 846	2 340	222	390	660
35 to 44 years .....	190	759	531	90 425	1 784	146	321	405
45 to 54 years .....	145	587	325	63 685	1 143	113	191	222
55 to 64 years .....	89	296	234	52 232	844	76	105	128
65 to 74 years .....	58	85	97	42 783	740	26	25	66
75 to 84 years .....	14	49	114	23 158	526	29	12	11
85 years and over .....	11	19	32	6 674	189	—	—	6
3 and 4 years .....	61	176	160	17 363	420	26	80	86
16 years and over .....	949	3 402	2 406	455 854	9 717	717	1 265	1 786
18 years and over .....	905	3 214	2 254	438 105	9 321	697	1 203	1 726
21 years and over .....	848	2 935	2 139	411 226	8 436	678	1 117	1 641
60 years and over .....	129	263	328	99 451	1 858	95	84	129
62 years and over .....	99	218	285	88 789	1 720	85	47	112
Median age .....	32.4	27.7	27.9	33.1	30.2	32.1	28.2	28.6
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
Families .....	283	914	811	165 256	2 905	262	337	397
With own children under 18 years .....	161	565	479	82 463	1 618	132	243	232
Married-couple families .....	164	746	660	137 715	1 429	194	301	339
With own children under 18 years .....	87	489	401	67 916	697	83	217	215
Female householder, no husband present .....	119	129	121	21 878	1 227	48	36	43
With own children under 18 years .....	74	57	56	12 092	797	41	26	17
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	266	2 022	1 184	151 126	3 760	243	606	864
Preprimary .....	30	107	71	9 478	172	3	49	61
Elementary or high school .....	143	996	755	109 082	2 678	177	395	573
College .....	93	919	358	32 566	910	63	162	230
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over .....	782	2 512	1 916	377 803	7 566	612	1 044	1 498
Less than 9th grade .....	65	376	154	60 732	1 400	129	81	183
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	182	202	164	60 960	1 918	115	131	251
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	218	293	446	128 090	2 345	215	243	421
Some college, no degree .....	162	345	356	61 175	1 174	69	105	289
Associate degree .....	106	57	207	15 872	257	38	93	80
Bachelor's degree .....	33	515	292	31 741	350	24	259	129
Graduate or professional degree .....	16	724	297	19 233	122	22	132	145
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	68.4	77.0	83.4	67.8	56.1	60.1	79.7	71.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	6.3	49.3	30.7	13.5	6.2	7.5	37.5	18.3
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over .....	949	3 402	2 406	455 854	9 717	717	1 265	1 786
In labor force .....	584	2 258	1 628	286 158	5 164	359	833	1 003
Civilian labor force .....	584	2 258	1 603	285 742	5 144	359	822	992
Employed .....	540	2 120	1 466	269 138	4 649	267	773	914
Unemployed .....	44	138	137	16 604	495	92	49	78
Not in labor force .....	365	1 144	778	169 696	4 553	358	432	783
Females 16 years and over .....	582	1 698	1 057	238 494	4 775	299	719	801
In labor force .....	330	1 030	620	126 665	2 561	132	381	453
Civilian labor force .....	330	1 030	620	126 625	2 545	132	374	447
Employed .....	300	974	549	119 607	2 274	112	333	413
Unemployed .....	30	56	71	7 018	271	20	41	34
Not in labor force .....	252	668	437	111 829	2 214	167	338	348
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	86	359	218	36 014	1 014	22	136	100
Not enrolled in school .....	29	27	45	8 968	224	2	17	20
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	14	9	10	4 146	159	—	10	13
Not high school graduate .....	14	26	27	4 212	142	—	—	18
Employed .....	—	17	17	1 329	36	—	—	7
Unemployed .....	—	7	10	845	8	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	14	2	—	2 033	98	—	—	11
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Households .....	462	1 255	1 177	218 876	4 182	351	445	610
Less than \$5,000 .....	68	202	136	17 432	806	51	10	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	38	112	92	24 835	802	72	33	40
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	82	106	104	21 132	566	31	39	39
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	97	170	185	39 811	791	53	52	164
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	68	123	160	35 927	472	53	73	97
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	62	182	211	39 285	362	56	93	102
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	32	125	151	28 067	315	35	85	78
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	3	82	50	7 403	48	—	43	28
\$100,000 or more .....	12	153	88	4 984	20	—	17	33
Mean income (dollars) .....	24 363	54 190	42 271	32 437	20 568	23 075	47 127	38 280
Per capita income (dollars) .....	9 794	15 670	14 471	11 976	7 053	7 635	11 826	9 971



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4					
	Race—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families -----	283	914	811	165 256	2 905	262	337	397	
With related children under 18 years.....	190	602	505	87 075	1 881	155	264	247	
With related children under 5 years.....	92	225	177	32 915	757	93	100	105	
Married-couple families -----	164	746	660	137 715	1 429	194	301	339	
With related children under 18 years.....	95	499	421	70 455	801	103	235	217	
With related children under 5 years.....	61	190	144	27 410	298	72	94	90	
Female householder, no husband present -----	119	129	121	21 878	1 227	48	36	43	
With related children under 18 years.....	95	84	62	13 671	934	44	29	30	
With related children under 5 years.....	31	35	18	4 570	377	21	6	15	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 166	4 518	3 351	585 680	11 410	864	1 830	2 117	
Persons under 18 years.....	267	1 360	1 179	158 007	3 593	231	664	764	
Persons under 5 years.....	104	354	363	41 786	1 040	58	230	220	
Persons 65 years and over.....	83	153	220	69 076	1 302	55	37	71	
Persons 75 years and over.....	25	68	123	26 954	635	29	12	10	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families -----	40	187	78	20 118	939	53	38	34	
With related children under 18 years.....	34	117	78	14 423	761	40	31	22	
With related children under 5 years.....	15	56	46	6 607	364	14	13	13	
Married-couple families -----	25	130	25	11 617	204	18	12	17	
With related children under 18 years.....	19	96	25	7 310	119	5	7	9	
With related children under 5 years.....	12	50	17	3 425	54	2	7	7	
Female householder, no husband present -----	15	49	40	7 357	681	27	26	15	
With related children under 18 years.....	15	21	40	6 269	611	27	24	13	
With related children under 5 years.....	3	6	16	2 869	279	12	6	6	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	301	1 058	625	85 236	4 170	252	209	391	
Persons under 18 years.....	100	355	295	29 825	1 819	85	85	222	
Persons under 5 years.....	39	95	103	8 848	577	26	27	56	
Persons 65 years and over.....	11	7	43	11 664	511	31	—	15	
Persons 75 years and over.....	8	7	18	5 801	313	16	—	—	

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>										
All persons	606 197	5 696	1 086	846	1 411	557 759	49 943	1 108	4 323	4 060
Male	296 213	2 942	537	371	726	269 180	23 108	458	2 262	1 914
Female	309 984	2 754	549	475	685	288 579	26 835	650	2 061	2 146
Under 5 years	40 736	305	66	68	114	36 010	3 735	66	336	429
5 to 9 years	46 052	390	66	85	74	36 649	4 043	82	344	331
10 to 14 years	52 144	462	46	58	148	37 729	4 548	62	228	264
15 to 19 years	51 447	796	84	107	170	43 585	4 297	87	343	236
20 to 24 years	42 633	581	105	70	108	50 041	4 139	92	492	531
25 to 34 years	95 916	808	138	119	204	97 051	8 995	272	1 157	824
35 to 44 years	90 780	721	177	138	178	87 856	6 549	206	801	849
45 to 54 years	62 450	460	210	102	183	58 260	4 275	132	385	296
55 to 64 years	51 723	389	96	86	95	45 980	3 596	53	185	129
65 to 74 years	42 359	386	79	13	93	37 306	3 328	40	40	106
75 to 84 years	23 637	320	19	—	37	21 259	1 838	16	12	46
85 years and over	6 320	78	—	—	7	6 033	600	—	—	19
3 and 4 years	16 999	142	15	44	25	14 795	1 604	41	148	149
16 years and over	456 380	4 407	894	612	1 055	439 878	36 898	889	3 312	2 987
18 years and over	435 698	4 122	843	579	946	424 706	35 462	837	3 201	2 907
21 years and over	407 146	3 617	795	493	878	392 599	32 278	789	2 974	2 676
60 years and over	97 613	979	147	25	173	86 888	7 613	82	104	242
62 years and over	87 721	914	123	13	160	78 172	6 959	70	73	228
Median age	32.4	30.2	36.8	29.4	30.5	32.7	30.1	30.0	28.9	27.7
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
Families	173 451	1 285	328	181	376	152 529	12 243	333	859	697
With own children under 18 years	90 642	614	174	109	178	73 383	6 883	162	556	414
Married-couple families	142 475	781	252	146	319	127 360	6 032	188	802	510
With own children under 18 years	74 721	351	132	97	149	59 887	2 945	69	539	323
Female householder, no husband present	24 866	432	62	28	31	19 893	5 585	135	49	130
With own children under 18 years	13 293	222	33	12	17	11 143	3 643	93	9	70
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	150 110	1 622	279	324	446	145 828	15 326	300	2 109	1 289
Preprimary	7 538	76	—	17	17	7 627	754	20	125	61
Elementary or high school	120 783	1 157	171	190	331	89 588	10 462	178	739	717
College	21 789	389	108	117	98	48 613	4 110	102	1 245	511
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>										
Persons 25 years and over	373 185	3 162	719	458	797	353 745	29 181	719	2 580	2 269
Less than 9th grade	125 200	800	247	43	254	54 494	4 248	118	145	312
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	68 563	789	169	55	125	49 563	7 090	137	115	332
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	105 567	967	117	62	174	103 486	8 922	213	205	581
Some college, no degree	36 233	382	109	48	84	58 378	5 052	135	226	494
Associate degree	9 237	78	24	35	50	15 147	1 331	21	146	100
Bachelor's degree	15 381	93	39	79	68	44 133	1 652	61	830	243
Graduate or professional degree	13 004	53	14	136	42	28 544	886	34	913	207
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.1	49.7	42.1	78.6	52.4	70.6	61.1	64.5	89.9	71.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.6	4.6	7.4	46.9	13.8	20.5	8.7	13.2	67.6	19.8
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	456 380	4 407	894	612	1 055	439 878	36 898	889	3 312	2 987
In labor force	215 447	1 711	462	339	507	290 763	22 384	557	2 186	1 608
Civilian labor force	215 112	1 695	462	339	501	290 128	22 326	557	2 180	1 598
Employed	188 220	1 371	375	332	432	274 412	19 972	506	2 140	1 465
Unemployed	26 892	324	87	7	69	15 716	2 354	51	40	133
Not in labor force	240 933	2 696	432	273	548	149 115	14 514	332	1 126	1 379
Females 16 years and over	237 514	2 141	486	377	540	231 240	20 528	554	1 606	1 659
In labor force	86 540	771	238	188	215	133 336	11 530	324	868	750
Civilian labor force	86 519	771	238	188	215	133 277	11 517	324	868	750
Employed	76 420	629	199	187	168	126 282	10 353	290	841	694
Unemployed	10 099	142	39	1	47	6 995	1 164	34	27	56
Not in labor force	150 974	1 370	248	189	325	97 904	8 998	230	738	909
Persons 16 to 19 years	40 562	664	70	84	150	36 092	3 578	78	240	187
Not enrolled in school	13 055	248	14	5	11	8 442	719	14	5	33
Unemployed or not in labor force	9 068	218	8	5	7	3 898	452	—	5	19
Not high school graduate	7 479	221	14	—	7	4 422	348	14	5	20
Employed	1 206	23	6	—	—	1 656	70	14	—	8
Unemployed	1 515	5	—	—	—	761	88	—	—	10
Not in labor force	4 752	193	8	—	7	1 998	190	—	5	2
<b>INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Households	218 766	1 753	392	211	442	212 902	18 237	452	1 290	1 051
Less than \$5,000	39 385	448	77	2	120	16 814	3 695	55	123	89
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39 359	411	75	5	45	22 428	3 044	50	171	167
\$10,000 to \$14,999	30 234	198	58	22	52	21 718	2 374	104	137	109
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 340	301	77	21	93	40 304	3 438	83	180	214
\$25,000 to \$34,999	27 382	155	44	16	49	35 988	2 278	95	97	121
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22 999	169	49	25	30	36 111	1 916	32	205	159
\$50,000 to \$74,999	11 561	44	12	43	25	26 202	1 203	16	180	144
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 330	19	—	28	26	7 373	196	17	67	26
\$100,000 or more	2 176	8	—	49	2	5 964	93	—	130	22
Mean income (dollars)	21 252	17 821	17 465	103 166	22 236	33 177	20 858	21 413	40 866	30 203
Per capita income (dollars)	7 716	5 714	6 206	25 039	7 607	12 844	7 849	9 355	13 254	8 447



Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 5					District 6				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	173 451	1 285	328	181	376	152 529	12 243	333	859	697
With related children under 18 years	96 335	766	191	109	200	77 418	7 816	173	556	443
With related children under 5 years	33 396	244	56	27	57	29 091	3 051	53	221	243
Married-couple families	142 475	781	252	146	319	127 360	6 032	188	802	510
With related children under 18 years	77 650	416	149	97	171	62 231	3 216	76	539	335
With related children under 5 years	27 557	109	36	25	45	24 674	1 186	20	204	189
Female householder, no husband present	24 866	432	62	28	31	19 893	5 585	135	49	130
With related children under 18 years	15 557	307	33	12	17	12 535	4 273	97	9	87
With related children under 5 years	4 940	127	11	2	12	3 606	1 714	33	9	54
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	597 641	5 179	1 073	815	1 399	535 046	46 170	1 030	3 836	3 249
Persons under 18 years	169 015	1 465	230	267	465	131 524	14 289	260	1 122	1 141
Persons under 5 years	40 442	272	66	68	114	35 610	3 704	66	336	417
Persons 65 years and over	69 429	736	98	13	137	60 905	5 330	56	52	144
Persons 75 years and over	27 732	356	19	—	44	24 194	2 107	16	12	45
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	50 494	559	96	2	112	17 374	3 604	66	121	117
With related children under 18 years	34 375	396	83	2	72	12 073	2 928	49	112	109
With related children under 5 years	14 058	153	48	2	25	5 459	1 422	21	51	76
Married-couple families	34 379	244	57	2	85	10 538	649	10	112	75
With related children under 18 years	22 050	147	50	2	53	6 355	358	—	103	67
With related children under 5 years	9 503	38	28	2	15	3 125	149	—	42	41
Female householder, no husband present	13 711	285	30	—	21	6 018	2 788	56	9	35
With related children under 18 years	10 834	235	24	—	13	5 150	2 462	49	9	35
With related children under 5 years	4 056	107	11	—	10	2 092	1 218	21	9	35
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	194 490	2 498	461	62	509	79 196	14 954	244	781	812
Persons under 18 years	67 625	799	164	20	222	24 629	6 167	92	220	376
Persons under 5 years	18 027	172	55	—	48	7 521	1 885	34	50	197
Persons 65 years and over	19 847	310	31	—	40	11 335	1 840	12	15	12
Persons 75 years and over	8 862	196	—	—	7	5 780	870	5	—	4

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		Female householder, no hus- band present							
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native		Persons 5 to 17 years	Persons 18 years and over		Married-couple family								
			Total	Percent born in State of residence		Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"									
										Total	Percent with own children under 18 years					
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>3 685 296</b>	<b>.9</b>	<b>3 651 177</b>	<b>78.1</b>	<b>3 434 955</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>20 063</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>66 419</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>1 021 747</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>831 239</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>153 766</b>	<b>56.2</b>
District 1 -----	614 212	.7	610 202	74.8	574 306	42.8	3 304	42.1	10 644	31.5	173 823	47.3	145 087	46.0	22 726	55.8
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Adair County (pt.) -----	15 307	.1	15 294	85.0	14 407	43.3	266	72.6	226	39.8	4 386	45.1	3 742	45.0	474	48.3
Allen County -----	14 628	.2	14 596	77.4	13 599	39.3	66	57.6	243	45.3	4 338	48.0	3 823	47.0	427	56.2
Ballard County -----	7 902	.3	7 881	65.1	7 436	36.3	47	29.8	59	37.3	2 315	46.7	1 980	44.8	243	54.3
Bartlett County -----	11 245	.3	11 214	90.9	10 513	36.1	20	60.0	132	59.8	3 194	50.4	2 708	52.1	367	42.0
Caldwell County -----	13 232	.8	13 131	84.7	12 427	37.4	98	55.1	146	28.1	3 893	43.2	3 217	40.2	559	58.1
Callaway County -----	30 383	1.1	30 383	64.1	29 128	50.0	177	40.1	679	27.4	8 009	43.5	6 890	41.2	888	58.8
Carlisle County -----	5 238	—	5 238	77.3	4 934	28.8	5	60.0	42	31.0	1 551	43.4	1 336	42.4	173	46.8
Christian County -----	68 941	2.4	67 287	54.4	62 984	59.7	560	45.7	3 418	32.2	16 887	54.2	13 696	53.0	2 658	60.8
Clinton County -----	9 135	.1	9 128	82.9	8 530	34.2	41	31.7	64	35.9	2 663	47.6	2 164	48.1	361	48.8
Crittenden County -----	9 196	—	9 196	82.3	8 622	33.7	143	63.6	239	50.2	2 663	44.5	2 292	43.2	292	53.8
Cumberland County -----	6 784	.1	6 779	86.0	6 372	37.2	14	—	60	36.7	1 974	41.5	1 559	41.8	327	39.1
Fulton County -----	8 271	.8	8 207	51.7	7 776	42.3	—	—	141	38.3	2 427	46.3	1 766	43.2	501	54.9
Groves County -----	33 550	.3	33 459	76.9	31 468	38.3	123	62.6	375	30.7	9 949	44.6	8 564	42.7	1 162	59.0
Henderson County -----	43 044	.5	42 841	75.8	40 117	47.5	131	22.1	515	18.6	12 197	50.7	9 953	48.7	1 762	62.8
Hickman County -----	5 566	.2	5 557	67.6	5 222	35.8	3	—	55	40.0	1 624	42.1	1 334	39.3	229	55.5
Hopkins County -----	46 126	.5	45 903	81.8	43 005	41.4	162	24.1	577	22.0	13 394	49.5	10 943	48.4	2 044	55.9
Ivingson County -----	9 062	.3	9 033	78.5	8 547	34.7	20	30.0	106	13.2	2 775	45.1	2 405	45.4	260	43.8
Logan County -----	24 416	.3	24 345	80.6	22 830	38.6	45	13.3	259	32.8	6 925	47.5	5 825	46.8	715	54.7
Lyon County -----	6 624	.3	6 605	74.1	6 365	42.7	10	30.0	108	21.3	1 649	36.9	1 472	34.9	135	55.6
McCracken County -----	62 879	.8	62 404	70.3	59 008	44.6	444	31.8	968	25.3	18 087	46.7	14 638	44.0	2 818	60.9
McLean County -----	9 628	.1	9 614	89.2	9 040	35.8	16	—	73	31.5	2 806	46.5	2 412	44.7	318	57.9
Marshall County -----	27 205	.4	27 084	71.3	25 606	41.0	156	18.6	283	22.6	8 336	42.4	7 358	42.1	710	52.1
Monroe County -----	11 401	.2	11 374	84.6	10 701	33.8	76	65.8	106	14.2	3 330	46.7	2 766	46.7	397	43.8
Mullens County -----	31 318	.2	31 279	85.3	29 413	34.1	90	24.4	282	40.1	6 036	47.5	5 313	47.1	1 179	52.6
Ohio County -----	21 105	.3	21 040	87.0	19 689	38.9	87	33.3	161	52.2	4 495	47.9	3 724	46.8	630	56.0
Russell County -----	14 716	.3	14 675	84.1	13 843	39.9	87	27.7	113	16.8	4 461	44.4	3 525	42.7	576	50.7
Simpson County -----	15 145	.2	15 053	72.9	14 097	48.1	90	32.2	213	42.7	4 349	48.4	3 619	46.8	687	56.9
Todd County -----	10 940	.2	10 914	74.5	10 191	35.7	166	60.2	358	39.1	3 126	47.4	2 619	48.0	378	45.5
Tripp County -----	16 361	.4	16 281	75.6	15 785	41.4	28	75.0	200	35.0	3 098	40.8	2 697	39.3	333	51.7
Union County -----	16 557	.8	16 495	74.0	15 559	43.0	138	23.9	279	34.4	4 250	52.7	3 429	52.1	637	55.6
Webster County -----	13 955	.3	13 912	82.9	13 092	35.9	35	57.1	164	31.1	4 036	46.6	3 440	47.2	486	44.0
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Fair Campbell North CDP -----	18 861	4.7	17 968	7.8	16 716	92.7	321	35.2	1 872	35.6	2 801	87.0	2 609	86.0	138	100.0
Henderson city -----	25 945	.5	25 827	75.4	24 167	52.0	55	20.0	340	25.0	7 236	49.1	5 503	45.3	1 423	64.0
Hopkinsville city -----	29 809	1.6	29 341	73.6	27 622	50.5	119	56.3	731	26.1	8 150	47.9	5 959	44.2	1 913	59.5
Madisonville city -----	16 200	.8	16 071	78.1	15 083	44.7	50	—	198	15.2	4 602	49.4	3 526	45.7	905	64.2
Murray city -----	14 439	1.9	14 160	59.2	13 884	61.8	76	28.9	448	23.2	3 037	41.3	2 418	36.2	545	63.5
Poduch city -----	27 256	1.0	26 982	68.7	25 582	46.7	180	20.0	563	30.0	7 302	44.6	5 182	39.5	1 797	58.7
District 2 -----	615 184	1.1	608 700	79.5	571 431	44.5	3 842	40.2	12 411	32.1	171 962	51.1	144 580	50.3	21 679	57.2
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Adair County (pt.) -----	53	—	53	87.2	53	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Barren County -----	34 001	.5	33 840	90.1	31 834	42.3	219	45.7	630	35.2	9 931	46.0	8 568	44.9	1 149	51.4
Brekenridge County -----	16 312	.1	16 296	86.9	15 260	35.3	107	27.1	162	27.8	4 696	47.1	3 946	46.0	553	53.5
Bullitt County -----	47 567	.5	47 318	86.9	44 138	40.5	197	34.5	574	54.8	13 581	49.1	11 662	45.8	1 409	60.1
Cass County -----	14 211	.2	14 133	83.3	13 287	31.8	172	57.6	365	55.1	4 095	47.0	3 472	46.6	496	52.0
Daviess County -----	87 189	.4	86 837	83.3	80 809	42.9	442	47.1	807	28.5	24 120	50.4	19 765	49.1	3 666	57.7
Edmonson County -----	21 050	.1	20 357	87.1	19 722	35.3	45	88.9	184	27.7	3 114	46.0	2 695	47.2	338	44.4
Groves County -----	10 371	.5	10 350	90.5	9 727	38.8	101	30.7	369	14.9	6 150	46.1	5 244	46.1	651	59.1
Green County -----	7 864	.4	7 836	92.8	7 791	35.0	54	44.4	87	34.5	3 094	43.2	2 723	44.1	290	39.0
Harrodsburg city -----	7 864	.5	7 833	78.2	7 297	33.8	48	60.4	59	52.5	2 289	51.6	1 985	50.7	211	63.0
Hardin County -----	89 240	3.5	86 099	54.1	81 957	58.9	1 001	32.9	4 597	29.1	23 437	56.7	19 736	55.1	2 888	67.4
Hart County -----	14 890	.3	14 838	91.2	13 917	38.1	91	62.6	186	32.8	4 429	46.0	3 709	45.4	494	49.4
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	51 671	1.0	51 129	82.0	47 815	42.4	212	46.7	832	29.9	14 937	52.7	12 661	51.8	1 823	57.5
Lane County -----	11 679	.1	11 671	88.8	10 995	39.0	72	56.9	89	47.2	3 438	43.8	2 888	43.2	450	50.9
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	4 326	.2	4 326	85.8	4 074	32.0	16	—	30	6.7	1 285	46.0	1 099	47.3	153	34.0
Madison County -----	16 499	.2	16 465	94.0	15 429	36.3	70	31.4	172	26.7	6 793	51.7	5 582	52.1	596	50.8
Marion County -----	24 170	2.0	23 681	61.5	21 726	52.9	216	34.3	785	33.9	4 793	58.9	3 911	60.0	596	55.2
Meade County -----	8 963	.5	8 948	85.1	8 401	36.3	96	63.6	81	22.2	2 666	46.4	2 266	46.2	278	50.7
Metaline County -----	29 710	.5	29 576	91.3	27 507	40.0	96	65.6	350	33.4	8 165	54.5	6 593	53.6	1 272	58.6
Nelson County -----	6 801	.3	6 781	91.8	6 351	43.4	33	45.5	57	22.8	1 998	49.5	1 769	48.8	178	56.2



Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State	Persons who speak a language other than English at home										Family households		Female householder, no husband present
	Persons 5 years and over					Persons 18 years and over					Married-couple family		
	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Percent with own children under 18 years	Total		
	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years						
All persons													
Percent foreign born		Native		Percent born in State of residence									
Total	Percent foreign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years	Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
District 2—Con.													
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Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 18 years and over		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family				
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"		Total	Percent with own children under 18 years			
												Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"
District 4—Con.													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Ashtland city	23 622	.6	23 476	22 245	39.9	141	369	6 868	41.1	5 492	38.9	1 213	54.1
Covington city	43 264	.6	42 991	39 628	47.6	251	859	10 694	51.8	7 096	49.9	2 868	60.3
Ellettsburg city	15 979	1.1	15 809	14 572	45.6	100	278	4 513	53.0	3 692	53.2	706	54.8
Florence city	18 624	1.8	18 286	17 170	53.2	123	482	4 943	52.8	4 021	50.1	759	64.7
Fort Thomas city	15 995	.8	15 874	14 908	38.1	102	294	3 714	44.5	3 008	43.7	474	41.4
Independence city	10 444	.4	10 406	9 523	44.9	58	101	3 008	57.4	2 480	56.7	1 498	61.7
Newport city	18 884	.6	18 768	17 183	51.3	77	336	4 747	53.4	3 002	48.7	1 498	61.7
	613 979	.2	612 642	572 783	35.5	2 249	5 662	175 277	52.2	143 680	52.4	25 388	53.4
District 5													
COUNTY													
Bell County	31 506	.2	31 428	29 407	37.0	100	268	8 842	51.2	6 796	51.7	1 694	50.6
Breathitt County	15 703	.2	15 664	14 653	33.1	46	154	4 339	52.3	5 485	52.3	657	61.5
Clay County	21 746	.2	21 710	20 125	32.9	66	132	4 442	54.3	3 986	53.8	802	44.5
Floyd County	43 586	.1	43 546	40 493	32.7	128	317	12 423	54.8	10 278	53.4	1 720	55.3
Horton County	36 574	.2	36 502	34 025	31.7	112	304	10 328	54.0	9 217	56.0	1 758	47.7
Jackson County	11 955	.1	11 947	11 121	36.2	78	269	3 383	50.6	2 882	50.9	360	57.6
Johnson County	23 248	.3	23 168	21 826	36.9	93	345	6 626	52.1	5 477	51.7	895	55.6
Knox County	17 906	.1	17 880	16 727	31.0	100	139	4 970	55.3	3 793	55.8	728	56.7
Kroger County	29 676	.2	29 614	27 567	38.4	92	357	8 342	52.3	6 513	52.4	1 490	54.0
Laurel County	43 438	.3	43 328	40 529	40.9	213	384	12 603	51.3	10 596	51.5	1 619	54.0
Lawrence County (pt.)	3 140	—	3 140	2 907	29.2	—	39	910	50.7	769	48.9	113	61.9
Lee County	7 422	.2	7 409	6 913	38.1	7	60	2 168	48.7	1 722	47.6	334	51.2
Leslie County	13 642	.2	13 620	12 600	30.1	41	80	3 941	56.4	3 260	55.1	555	61.4
Letcher County	27 000	.3	26 911	25 318	31.9	92	252	45.6	54.0	6 326	55.5	1 196	47.0
McCreary County	15 603	.3	15 557	14 433	35.0	63	234	30.6	53.9	3 309	53.7	828	57.0
Magefflin County	13 077	—	13 077	12 132	39.7	35	139	29.5	56.7	3 044	57.3	478	53.8
Martin County	12 526	.2	12 520	11 580	29.6	57	110	24.5	58.5	2 941	58.0	454	62.1
Menifee County	5 092	.2	5 083	4 757	37.5	8	44	2.3	49.4	1 260	48.3	177	60.5
Morgan County	11 648	.1	11 641	10 886	31.8	63	99	28.3	51.8	2 709	52.3	441	50.3
Owsley County	5 036	.3	5 023	4 717	34.9	23	45	40.0	47.8	1 182	46.6	160	56.3
Perry County	30 283	.2	30 216	28 354	31.4	48	197	37.1	53.0	6 875	54.6	1 367	45.4
Pike County	72 583	.3	72 371	68 034	32.7	214	566	26.0	53.2	17 721	54.1	2 649	52.4
Pulaski County	49 489	.3	49 350	46 407	42.1	244	666	26.8	46.4	12 411	45.0	1 763	57.0
Rockcastle County	14 803	.4	14 748	13 808	40.2	73	172	58.1	49.6	3 575	49.9	528	49.1
Wayne County	17 468	—	17 461	16 331	37.7	81	258	46.5	48.2	4 467	48.0	588	52.0
Whitley County	33 326	.3	33 225	31 042	42.5	163	493	31.4	50.4	7 378	49.0	1 668	57.7
Wolfe County	6 503	—	6 503	6 091	38.8	24	17	52.9	53.7	1 438	50.1	366	64.5
District 6													
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Middlesborough city	11 328	.4	11 282	10 553	38.8	39	100	40.0	47.4	2 393	46.2	788	53.0
Somerset city	10 733	.4	10 691	10 122	46.1	29	115	31.3	43.3	2 133	40.7	566	53.7
	614 245	1.4	605 362	573 857	50.6	3 418	14 060	37.5	48.8	134 445	47.2	25 681	58.0
District 6													
COUNTY													
Anderson County	14 571	.4	14 517	13 545	40.9	67	163	49.1	50.4	3 706	49.3	484	60.7
Bath County	9 692	.2	9 675	9 065	36.0	31	139	43.9	45.0	2 329	43.9	371	56.6
Bourbon County	19 236	.4	19 153	17 923	40.9	129	241	28.2	48.0	4 483	46.2	886	58.5
Boyle County	25 641	.4	25 534	24 128	47.4	122	412	23.1	46.5	5 840	44.6	1 103	55.1
Clark County	29 496	.5	29 356	27 506	46.0	190	337	22.9	47.9	7 090	47.7	1 103	51.3
Estill County	14 614	.2	14 586	13 716	34.4	38	93	30.1	48.9	3 270	49.8	706	45.0
Fayette County	225 366	2.9	218 738	210 163	58.3	1 627	8 398	41.3	48.6	44 067	46.1	10 668	61.2
Franklin County	43 781	.9	43 394	41 001	46.5	273	709	36.7	48.8	6 623	46.7	2 090	60.0
Garrard County	11 579	.2	11 559	10 901	42.6	80	115	27.8	45.4	2 980	44.4	362	54.4
Harrison County	16 248	.5	16 167	15 199	46.2	15	180	26.1	48.2	3 822	47.4	436	47.0
Jessamine County	30 508	1.2	30 131	28 259	52.7	125	643	39.2	52.6	7 232	51.5	1 015	61.8
Lincoln County (pt.)	15 719	.2	15 684	14 604	38.3	40	132	18.2	49.1	3 805	48.8	579	47.0
Madison County	57 509	1.0	56 926	54 149	54.4	247	301	31.1	48.4	12 279	47.0	1 926	58.4
Mercer County	19 148	.4	19 067	17 979	42.7	52	206	38.8	44.8	4 810	43.2	764	54.4
Montgomery County	19 541	.2	19 514	18 332	44.6	41	129	48.8	50.0	4 727	48.7	764	58.6
Nicholas County (pt.)	6 069	.2	6 067	5 735	34.8	33	82	64.2	48.5	1 393	48.0	238	56.7
Powell County	11 686	.1	11 672	10 832	39.4	32	83	23.2	53.3	2 658	53.8	477	53.7
Scott County	23 867	.4	23 748	22 882	49.5	157	384	24.5	52.8	5 460	51.0	917	60.6
Woodford County	19 955	.5	19 853	18 538	49.5	119	256	27.3	49.7	4 871	49.8	680	47.4



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

[illegible]

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	50 611	655 831	8.6	211 873	229 964	30 558	9 111	5 763	15 295	2 333 833	64.6	13.6	380 610	97 816
District 1 -----	7 082	105 385	3.9	28 665	37 477	5 519	1 782	1 019	2 672	396 054	62.0	9.5	64 176	17 955
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) -----	126	2 568	3.5	700	1 050	160	68	32	60	9 832	46.2	7.4	1 249	374
Allen County -----	71	2 495	.4	297	824	172	72	28	72	9 463	51.1	4.6	1 447	512
Bollard County -----	51	1 433	.5	270	452	30	7	10	13	5 328	64.2	8.7	894	225
Butler County -----	74	2 162	5.2	223	614	82	45	8	29	7 252	46.6	5.1	1 095	346
Caldwell County -----	117	2 233	.9	571	720	94	30	18	46	8 928	61.9	8.2	1 558	528
Calloway County -----	357	4 135	2.1	5 715	2 849	144	73	44	27	18 542	69.1	19.4	3 242	1 165
Corliss County -----	51	891	2.8	188	308	32	—	17	15	3 508	62.3	6.6	595	175
Christian County -----	799	11 273	4.5	4 208	4 412	443	100	50	257	38 693	72.2	10.4	6 600	1 167
Clinton County -----	92	1 582	.3	212	631	69	24	23	22	5 987	44.4	6.6	716	204
Crittenden County -----	78	1 600	8.8	245	511	149	50	21	78	6 102	59.6	5.1	1 043	324
Cumberland County -----	90	1 065	—	123	306	79	11	33	35	4 583	39.5	6.1	526	171
Fulton County -----	70	1 470	1.4	226	443	132	41	33	58	5 512	54.4	10.3	907	237
Graves County -----	464	5 666	4.9	1 087	1 763	272	118	39	115	22 682	62.0	8.8	3 742	1 284
Henderson County -----	603	7 833	8.0	2 018	2 443	337	119	104	113	27 643	68.5	11.1	4 303	915
Hickman County -----	29	909	1.3	129	250	30	2	3	25	3 852	56.8	7.6	577	125
Hopkins County -----	629	8 243	4.1	2 022	2 646	443	125	140	178	29 896	62.5	9.6	4 770	1 292
Livingston County -----	63	1 426	3.4	319	432	40	20	9	11	6 200	63.1	5.4	1 021	248
Ligon County -----	293	4 380	2.7	633	1 358	217	107	39	71	15 856	57.7	8.1	2 159	546
Lyon County -----	42	960	2.2	383	290	31	4	14	13	4 959	61.0	9.1	909	268
McCracken County -----	1 034	10 734	5.5	2 801	3 401	373	152	71	150	42 531	73.1	14.3	7 431	2 279
McLean County -----	97	1 719	1.2	363	584	36	12	7	17	6 316	58.6	6.6	1 029	275
Marshall County -----	311	4 414	4.5	984	1 287	137	44	41	52	18 824	67.6	9.6	3 818	1 166
Monroe County -----	94	1 884	.7	336	685	97	39	17	41	7 553	47.1	6.9	889	330
Muhlenberg County -----	345	5 701	1.0	1 134	2 127	422	80	51	291	20 133	54.9	6.2	3 077	829
Ohio County -----	219	3 985	2.5	744	1 281	193	62	48	83	13 562	53.1	6.2	2 212	669
Russell County -----	145	2 345	1.0	466	804	170	80	21	69	9 839	50.2	6.2	1 601	474
Simpson County -----	192	2 736	3.0	441	872	115	74	12	29	9 730	58.9	8.8	1 194	287
Todd County -----	74	1 954	4.9	294	659	122	56	42	24	7 028	50.6	7.1	1 014	263
Trigg County -----	120	1 664	1.0	272	587	69	22	4	43	7 223	58.9	11.4	1 366	442
Union County -----	180	3 315	12.2	800	2 098	696	82	34	580	9 408	68.1	8.9	1 663	413
Webster County -----	172	2 610	.9	461	790	133	63	6	55	9 089	60.7	6.0	1 529	422
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fort Campbell North COP -----	194	2 423	4.7	1 912	1 542	67	7	—	24	7 292	95.0	6.8	618	—
Henderson city -----	406	4 415	5.6	1 169	1 407	232	92	65	75	16 896	66.3	11.8	2 584	679
Hopkinsville city -----	427	5 249	3.8	1 339	1 683	191	63	27	101	19 072	69.4	13.4	3 560	800
Madisonville city -----	257	2 581	4.0	828	854	149	30	41	78	10 839	67.4	14.9	1 806	577
Murray city -----	181	1 466	.7	4 940	1 965	60	41	—	19	7 572	75.2	27.1	1 330	533
Paducah city -----	435	4 226	6.9	1 118	1 333	226	99	46	81	19 007	69.0	14.6	3 410	1 241
District 2 -----	8 204	113 899	7.8	31 491	40 165	4 497	1 625	778	1 769	379 605	65.1	11.2	64 102	14 471
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	60.4	13.2	20	13
Barren County -----	275	5 996	1.2	1 002	1 793	264	126	34	104	22 627	54.5	8.3	3 262	983
Breckinridge County -----	210	2 888	14.8	379	955	81	4	37	40	10 615	56.7	6.3	1 858	593
Bullitt County -----	590	9 843	5.5	2 029	3 370	393	185	36	172	28 596	64.7	6.3	5 023	767
Cossey County -----	144	2 471	4.9	291	874	216	103	16	97	9 152	43.1	6.5	1 255	382
Daviess County -----	1 573	15 903	17.6	4 479	5 352	541	212	145	184	55 048	72.3	14.1	9 619	2 393
Edmonson County -----	71	2 142	—	296	748	59	20	7	32	6 570	48.6	5.4	908	256
Grayson County -----	250	3 888	3.5	621	1 305	209	105	30	74	13 615	48.3	6.1	2 057	604
Green County -----	63	1 752	1.0	222	547	56	29	16	11	7 093	49.0	6.8	960	315
Hancock County -----	56	1 617	5.9	314	532	54	11	5	38	4 844	69.3	6.9	881	175
Hardin County -----	1 297	16 425	4.1	4 895	7 206	801	128	102	249	49 643	75.3	12.9	10 847	1 715
Hart County -----	133	2 624	2.0	386	886	228	81	43	104	9 659	45.3	5.2	1 258	417
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	891	10 083	15.9	2 988	3 162	282	148	24	110	32 387	75.2	14.4	5 585	1 125
Larue County -----	93	1 970	5.8	307	695	90	19	42	29	7 814	59.0	8.1	1 411	395
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	35	842	—	83	251	44	14	—	30	2 763	41.2	5.0	417	117
Marian County -----	187	3 193	15.8	411	970	106	37	17	52	10 339	58.9	6.4	1 315	307
Meade County -----	353	5 072	2.8	982	1 299	106	30	4	69	13 790	74.3	11.0	2 563	429
Metcalfe County -----	46	1 521	1.1	165	464	94	28	30	36	5 873	45.2	5.0	793	215
Nelson County -----	437	5 982	13.2	952	1 738	167	77	32	58	18 159	67.4	9.3	2 803	599
Spencer County -----	29	1 307	3.0	299	368	56	19	14	23	4 343	57.5	9.9	596	122
Taylor County -----	379	3 433	2.0	1 153	1 197	176	42	40	94	13 792	57.4	10.1	1 815	481
Warren County -----	927	12 913	2.9	8 895	5 863	397	184	98	115	46 161	70.9	19.2	8 062	1 837
Washington County -----	165	2 034	14.6	342	590	77	23	6	48	6 669	57.8	7.5	794	231
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bowling Green city -----	425	5 794	3.3	7 086	3 728	243	116	61	66	23 341	71.5	23.4	3 985	1 104
Elizabethtown city -----	219	3 139	4.9	1 096	1 016	127	33	51	43	11 811	74.2	19.9	2 259	542
Fern Creek COP (pt.) -----	6	26	53.8	—	26	7	7	—	—	217	77.4	20.3	24	8
Fort Knox COP -----	387	3 405	3.3	1 503	2 845	379	8	8	38	7 530	93.2	17.3	710	7
Glasgow city -----	144	2 027	.6	412	683	144	67	19	58	8 383	53.3	10.5	1 210	404
Highview COP (pt.) -----	44	875	25.8	324	210	11	11	—	—	2 216	78.8	13.4	357	46
Jeffersonton city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	60.0	—	6	—
Owensboro city -----	924	8 855	16.3	3 071	3 314	432	160	117	155	34 530	71.8	15.3	5 913	1 583
Radcliff city -----	374	3 790	5.4	1 317	1 346	108	24	29	55	11 076	82.8	13.2	3 319	333
Volley Station COP (pt.) -----	114	1 667	13.4	352	480	43	16	10	17	4 777	73.1	10.6	1 037	285
District 3 -----	9 431	100 489	21.7	41 370	33 663	3 667	1 353	744	1 570	406 668	74.1	19.7	73 902	20 404
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	9 431	100 489	21.7	41 370	33 663	3 667	1 353	744	1 570	406 668	74.1	19.7	73 902	20 404



Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school			Persons 16 to 19 years						Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school	College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over	
		Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force						
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	317	3 202	32.6	1 100	1 081	102	40	29	33	10 029	84.8	16.8	1 944	390
Highview CDP (pt.)	118	1 957	38.6	524	778	36	11	10	15	7 346	80.7	12.7	1 601	266
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	458	4 062	28.8	1 479	1 262	66	53	13	—	15 198	85.5	27.5	2 666	584
Louisville city	3 524	42 458	17.3	19 213	14 262	1 937	554	389	994	179 413	67.2	17.2	30 563	9 591
Newburg CDP	298	4 548	5.9	1 223	1 445	196	69	60	67	12 618	68.1	6.3	2 571	413
Okolano CDP	204	3 108	21.0	1 187	1 232	115	65	16	34	11 890	71.1	6.4	2 271	553
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	255	4 432	21.5	1 350	1 448	153	75	42	36	16 435	71.0	6.1	3 359	762
St. Dennis CDP	153	2 013	11.5	519	569	55	13	24	18	6 453	63.7	3.4	1 310	287
St. Matthews city	251	1 750	39.1	1 284	567	23	14	9	—	11 809	86.5	36.5	1 613	598
Shively city	191	2 085	17.9	709	726	103	11	31	61	11 232	65.0	7.2	2 315	812
Volley Station CDP (pt.)	191	2 538	19.4	644	1 018	128	63	14	51	10 004	69.7	6.6	2 317	522
District 4	9 713	112 485	11.0	33 744	37 217	4 359	1 370	853	2 131	387 272	67.6	13.4	66 894	16 687
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Boone County	1 047	11 068	14.2	2 681	3 234	400	173	59	168	35 347	76.4	15.3	6 363	1 136
Boyd County	763	8 705	2.4	2 661	2 772	254	38	23	193	34 809	68.9	11.9	6 788	1 776
Bracken County	80	1 404	3.1	239	459	63	7	16	40	5 016	56.0	6.5	873	241
Campbell County	1 603	15 010	21.4	4 711	4 543	483	175	104	204	52 731	71.0	14.9	9 422	2 746
Carroll County	175	1 714	4.0	422	499	58	24	13	21	5 938	59.6	10.7	1 083	297
Carter County	239	4 637	.8	1 163	1 782	342	95	75	167	15 035	51.3	7.6	2 226	666
Elliott County	67	1 297	—	233	429	129	30	25	74	3 912	44.0	5.6	398	128
Fleming County	194	2 213	.5	416	746	141	72	34	35	7 946	53.8	8.7	1 029	312
Gallatin County	55	982	7.1	203	315	27	4	18	5	3 349	59.8	5.0	564	147
Grant County	233	3 188	1.9	519	963	97	36	28	33	9 635	61.6	7.2	1 589	375
Greenup County	369	7 044	2.7	1 508	2 217	182	41	33	108	24 051	64.7	11.1	4 365	1 184
Henry County	109	2 205	1.7	332	763	104	32	28	44	8 389	60.9	8.2	1 253	307
Kenton County	2 774	25 333	22.6	8 078	7 927	999	382	193	424	88 454	74.4	17.0	16 352	3 824
Lawrence County (pt.)	89	2 313	1.0	333	773	153	9	45	99	6 779	48.3	7.2	985	291
Lewis County	180	2 691	1.6	364	837	91	6	20	65	8 127	45.4	6.7	1 112	321
Mason County	192	3 036	8.7	714	1 009	121	21	22	78	10 895	60.7	10.2	1 648	505
Nicholas County (pt.)	—	67	—	7	23	—	—	—	—	454	43.2	1.3	89	31
Oldham County	699	6 955	6.6	2 030	1 940	149	31	14	104	21 049	80.2	22.9	3 778	561
Owen County	66	1 703	1.0	234	527	73	28	4	41	5 887	55.2	7.4	853	254
Pendleton County	116	2 337	.8	357	714	65	18	20	27	7 336	60.1	6.8	1 183	291
Robertson County	27	354	2.8	58	109	29	1	7	21	1 408	50.8	7.7	184	64
Rowan County	216	2 814	1.5	5 165	2 745	139	63	47	29	10 476	57.9	17.3	1 663	410
Shelby County	345	4 350	5.8	1 096	1 516	203	78	12	113	16 318	69.9	12.9	2 428	627
Trimble County	75	1 065	1.9	220	375	57	6	13	38	3 931	61.6	7.3	666	193
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Ashland city	417	3 589	2.3	1 167	1 112	140	18	5	117	16 541	70.2	14.2	3 249	1 078
Covington city	663	7 200	15.5	1 784	2 271	539	159	91	289	27 126	62.4	9.8	4 979	1 313
Erlanger city	385	2 806	17.7	942	916	84	34	27	23	9 785	82.2	16.2	1 827	399
Florence city	310	3 200	11.5	965	987	123	57	18	48	11 597	76.5	14.2	2 102	437
Fort Thomas city	430	2 476	23.0	1 291	766	39	19	12	8	10 843	85.7	30.1	1 944	798
Independence city	198	2 236	14.0	514	675	41	24	17	—	6 081	76.9	13.1	1 110	168
Newport city	355	3 502	9.4	637	1 004	189	55	66	68	11 323	54.2	8.0	1 962	451
District 5	7 631	122 336	2.8	22 406	41 408	7 720	1 235	1 520	4 959	377 587	48.1	7.6	49 265	13 144
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bell County	394	6 226	2.5	1 318	2 097	436	115	80	241	19 644	46.7	9.3	2 538	674
Breathitt County	97	3 192	3.4	554	1 196	229	14	36	179	9 455	47.8	8.6	1 108	306
Clay County	348	4 597	6.2	530	1 492	461	56	99	306	12 818	38.9	7.4	1 152	374
Floyd County	704	8 583	2.8	1 457	2 946	642	80	137	425	26 566	50.8	7.4	3 131	812
Harlan County	460	7 362	3.9	1 359	2 486	357	12	67	278	22 506	49.5	6.4	3 045	817
Jackson County	117	2 236	1.5	459	802	205	65	33	107	7 324	38.3	4.9	805	261
Johnson County	315	4 559	1.5	975	1 631	212	26	87	99	14 571	54.7	9.3	2 011	557
Knott County	267	3 837	5.9	962	1 336	199	28	32	139	10 619	45.1	8.2	1 176	298
Knox County	356	5 811	2.8	1 272	1 994	462	58	83	321	17 934	46.6	8.0	2 357	660
Laurel County	433	8 594	4.4	1 522	2 727	377	67	116	194	27 037	52.7	8.2	3 856	1 027
Lawrence County (pt.)	15	625	1.1	100	196	46	—	17	29	1 898	39.5	2.6	264	62
Lee County	123	1 456	3.3	150	424	96	12	35	49	4 654	43.4	5.8	713	266
Leslie County	126	2 773	4.0	565	889	109	21	8	80	8 048	40.4	6.6	732	207
Letcher County	305	5 750	2.8	916	1 651	262	30	59	173	16 645	45.6	6.7	2 333	656
McCreary County	165	3 322	2.6	387	1 282	403	68	48	287	9 118	40.2	4.6	1 412	275
Magoffin County	289	2 707	.6	452	897	298	42	69	187	7 567	38.2	4.6	706	166
Martin County	188	2 817	1.5	425	897	137	30	10	97	7 208	44.4	6.0	765	208
Menifee County	83	909	.8	160	441	163	51	12	100	3 122	46.0	4.9	411	121
Morgan County	142	2 268	3.4	294	757	168	13	19	136	7 325	44.1	6.7	813	259
Owsley County	96	962	.5	112	303	61	3	10	48	3 187	35.5	9.8	402	200
Perry County	271	6 337	2.5	1 023	2 036	337	28	90	219	18 362	47.6	6.7	2 430	588
Pike County	917	14 699	1.5	2 606	4 948	903	139	141	623	44 941	50.2	7.7	5 388	1 263
Pulaski County	564	8 704	2.5	1 796	2 968	377	130	54	187	32 512	56.2	9.2	5 505	1 410
Rockcastle County	156	2 823	1.0	356	894	191	27	52	112	9 249	44.9	5.9	1 287	325
Wayne County	219	3 308	1.0	374	1 177	180	35	33	112	11 030	44.6	5.5	1 378	437
Whitley County	397	6 460	2.8	2 074	2 506	346	74	86	186	20 195	53.0	11.3	3 087	821
Wolfe County	84	1 419	7.5	208	435	63	11	7	45	4 052	42.8	7.7	460	94
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Middlesborough city	110	1 924	4.8	398	735	221	53	57	111	7 286	54.1	11.3	1 033	290
Somerset city	114	1 625	5.8	520	561	64	22	11	25	7 417	56.4	15.0	1 085	352
District 6	8 550	101 237	5.9	54 197	40 034	4 796	1 746	849	2 194	386 647	70.0	19.9	62 271	15 155
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Anderson County	190	2 661	.8	514	836	88	47							

Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Estill County .....	95	2 755	3.2	388	895	162	30	45	87	9 170	46.5	5.4	1 247	386
Fayette County .....	3 818	32 858	10.0	28 339	13 751	1 480	597	299	584	142 116	80.2	30.6	23 187	5 244
Franklin County .....	615	7 266	7.3	2 711	2 626	379	152	37	183	28 819	76.0	21.3	4 960	1 384
Garrard County .....	127	1 933	2.6	335	688	153	37	17	99	7 776	54.3	6.3	1 217	346
Harrison County .....	203	3 111	2.8	397	1 022	91	13	22	56	10 490	62.4	8.6	1 647	499
Jessamine County .....	546	5 464	6.5	2 568	2 001	246	105	47	94	18 458	69.0	19.1	3 004	536
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	172	2 846	.3	301	986	130	43	33	54	9 996	52.9	6.5	1 627	469
Madison County .....	625	8 676	4.7	10 562	5 602	477	185	69	223	32 274	64.8	19.1	5 168	1 266
Mercer County .....	167	3 299	1.0	571	1 142	130	55	13	62	12 757	62.8	8.9	2 015	593
Montgomery County .....	223	3 707	1.8	614	1 300	171	59	50	62	12 460	56.1	9.2	1 724	427
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	59	1 191	.3	210	381	29	17	4	8	3 966	56.8	6.6	612	170
Powell County .....	141	2 347	.5	281	819	188	39	44	105	7 012	50.1	5.3	1 083	262
Scott County .....	295	4 464	3.8	1 870	1 786	205	88	29	88	14 554	69.1	15.2	2 216	521
Woodford County .....	291	3 619	7.8	1 065	1 224	176	91	41	44	12 840	73.5	19.5	2 090	484
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Donville city .....	150	2 166	4.0	974	832	60	8	26	26	7 807	66.9	16.1	1 279	322
Frankfort city .....	352	3 834	8.8	1 988	1 507	218	75	19	117	17 302	77.1	22.7	3 095	894
Georgetown city .....	92	2 010	3.1	1 342	1 006	84	34	18	32	6 642	67.9	14.2	965	272
Lexington-Fayette .....	3 818	32 858	10.0	28 339	13 751	1 480	597	299	584	142 116	80.2	30.6	23 187	5 244
Nicholasville city .....	273	2 511	3.1	532	763	147	61	40	46	8 257	64.9	10.3	1 314	239
Richmond city .....	207	2 044	6.1	7 407	2 912	173	52	43	78	10 054	65.4	19.6	1 661	431
Winchester city .....	207	2 756	7.2	635	850	134	53	—	81	10 165	62.4	11.4	1 756	422



[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

**KENTUCKY 47**

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over										Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force				
	Percent in labor force			Labor force			Workers					Females with own children under 6 years			
	Total		Female	Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Percent using car, truck, or van						
	Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools						
	Total		Female	Total		Percent un- employed	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent using public trans- portation						
District 2—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Nelson County	21 958	11 521	64.9	55.7	14 225	6.6	13 026	92.9	18.1	5	15 245	11 189	8 263	1 851	63.5
Spencer County	5 159	2 611	63.3	52.4	3 264	4.5	3 052	89.7	18.7	1.2	3 643	2 463	2 018	1 444	60.4
Taylor County	16 428	8 729	63.3	55.4	10 401	4.3	9 825	89.1	16.2	1.5	11 297	6 591	6 401	1 258	74.6
Warren County	60 028	31 875	66.3	58.5	39 733	6.3	36 479	91.9	13.7	1.5	43 745	31 358	22 953	4 234	61.0
Washington County	7 906	4 249	61.1	50.9	4 832	6.8	4 370	86.5	19.5	2	5 433	3 923	2 803	668	67.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Bowling Green city	32 966	18 097	63.0	56.6	20 729	6.9	18 945	89.3	13.2	6	23 501	15 874	10 891	2 000	58.5
Elizabethtown city	14 132	7 688	62.7	53.3	8 627	6.5	8 192	95.1	12.6	5	9 445	7 158	5 333	1 038	56.0
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	243	130	42.8	26.9	104	—	104	93.3	6.7	—	121	108	83	241	100.0
Fort Knox CDP	15 190	4 468	29.5	24.0	2 499	24.0	12 075	58.9	13.4	1.1	12 809	9 137	6 461	2 241	42.3
Glasgow city	9 840	5 570	53.2	45.1	5 213	9.1	4 605	93.4	13.2	2	5 709	4 101	3 033	686	51.5
Highview CDP (pt.)	2 717	1 440	77.1	71.0	2 087	3.2	2 012	97.4	17.9	9	2 123	1 835	1 392	264	75.8
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	20	14	30.0	—	6	—	6	100.0	—	—	6	6	6	6	295
Owensboro city	41 610	22 958	62.1	53.5	25 775	7.9	23 314	93.6	12.5	5	27 594	20 337	15 226	3 299	65.3
Radcliff city	14 424	7 557	71.0	60.6	7 625	13.1	9 074	95.3	10.9	2	10 911	8 288	6 167	1 740	58.6
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	5 629	2 910	68.1	61.2	3 821	4.6	3 612	96.5	14.1	1.4	4 101	3 100	2 214	531	64.2
District 3	481 521	260 506	64.4	56.8	309 313	6.3	285 414	90.6	12.1	4.6	329 216	254 511	187 596	35 303	65.4
COUNTY															
Jefferson County (pt.)	481 521	260 506	64.4	56.8	309 313	6.3	285 414	90.6	12.1	4.6	329 216	254 511	187 596	35 303	65.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	12 135	6 233	75.8	69.7	9 188	5.0	8 613	96.3	13.9	8	9 715	7 851	5 862	1 053	76.7
Highview CDP (pt.)	8 878	4 498	72.8	66.5	6 455	2.5	6 242	95.2	9.9	1.2	6 790	5 588	4 039	408	72.1
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	17 923	9 490	68.8	52.6	13 616	2.9	13 073	95.4	10.0	1.6	14 379	11 714	9 183	1 618	72.4
Louisville city	212 637	116 940	59.3	52.6	125 935	8.2	113 551	85.3	13.3	8.5	134 499	100 760	72 202	14 887	60.6
Newburg CDP	15 617	8 569	68.5	64.3	10 704	8.6	9 660	90.3	17.7	5.5	11 102	8 300	6 110	1 439	61.8
Oklahoma CDP	14 815	7 855	67.4	58.7	9 944	5.2	9 265	94.9	10.9	1.4	10 458	8 302	5 972	1 338	72.3
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	17 444	10 185	67.4	57.8	13 089	6.8	12 021	95.5	12.2	1.9	13 825	11 060	8 283	1 387	71.9
St. Dennis CDP	7 747	4 204	66.2	58.3	5 116	9.4	4 578	92.5	11.0	4.2	5 301	3 992	3 097	617	69.0
St. Matthews city	13 354	7 570	68.5	60.4	9 132	2.6	8 798	93.1	8.3	2.0	9 640	7 948	6 167	736	72.7
Shively city	12 765	7 065	58.3	51.7	7 426	6.1	6 810	94.4	12.3	3.0	7 915	6 184	4 597	837	81.1
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	11 895	6 260	63.4	54.1	7 522	6.1	6 897	94.8	15.0	2.6	7 999	6 084	4 633	896	65.5
District 4	467 892	244 434	62.6	53.1	292 310	5.9	270 758	91.2	14.8	2.0	319 062	237 966	177 518	37 774	58.2
COUNTY															
Boone County	42 290	22 123	71.3	61.8	30 085	3.6	28 514	94.4	12.4	1.3	32 360	25 071	19 170	3 916	62.4
Boyd County	40 547	21 218	53.8	42.5	21 780	7.8	19 726	94.2	9.7	4	23 373	17 176	12 979	2 629	49.5
Bracken County	5 990	3 137	55.2	44.2	3 302	5.2	3 062	86.7	20.4	6	3 865	2 657	2 046	448	52.2
Campbell County	63 482	33 732	66.0	57.6	41 850	5.2	39 033	89.3	15.3	4.7	44 578	34 971	26 019	5 523	62.4
Carroll County	7 006	3 631	60.8	50.3	4 254	9.3	3 777	92.3	19.1	2	4 391	2 431	1 836	562	54.4
Carter County	18 730	9 707	52.3	41.3	9 778	11.6	8 492	91.4	20.9	4	10 630	6 876	4 591	1 357	46.7
Elliott County	4 800	2 410	45.7	30.8	2 195	17.6	1 793	89.7	29.2	5	2 451	1 451	922	440	28.6
Fleming County	9 557	4 954	60.1	49.1	5 718	6.6	5 310	86.1	18.7	1	6 324	4 543	3 330	688	68.6
Gallatin County	4 030	2 054	63.3	55.3	2 548	4.4	2 394	91.3	22.5	1.1	2 878	2 103	1 557	322	59.0
Grant County	11 702	6 053	62.6	51.2	7 285	4.9	6 879	92.1	19.0	2	8 063	4 312	3 303	1 001	57.3
Greenup County	28 442	14 897	54.4	42.6	15 451	8.1	13 920	95.6	10.6	1	16 493	11 866	8 949	2 047	47.3
Henry County	9 951	5 122	62.7	54.3	6 736	6.2	6 754	90.3	19.3	3	7 953	5 129	3 914	747	59.3
Kenton County	106 854	56 740	68.3	59.3	72 912	4.4	68 408	91.3	13.2	4.0	77 663	61 668	46 598	9 683	62.4
Lawrence County (pt.)	8 206	4 271	45.1	40.0	3 497	17.2	3 000	90.1	16.6	9	3 611	2 614	1 806	587	35.3
Lewis County	9 844	5 008	53.1	44.0	5 222	9.5	4 655	90.1	24.5	7	5 757	3 811	2 759	760	55.9
Mason County	12 927	6 892	60.1	49.5	7 746	6.2	7 207	87.7	14.6	7	8 393	6 377	4 677	876	67.6
Nicholas County (pt.)	546	251	58.2	46.2	318	12.9	277	87.7	15.9	393	322	252	186	22	63.6
Oldham County	24 796	11 821	66.5	61.3	16 458	3.9	15 478	94.0	12.2	5	18 447	14 132	10 722	1 868	56.5
Owen County	8 904	4 572	60.7	51.9	4 190	4.9	3 924	88.7	22.1	1.3	4 665	3 392	2 643	470	65.7
Pendleton County	8 904	4 572	61.7	51.9	5 494	5.5	5 102	88.0	21.6	1.3	6 212	4 691	3 360	806	53.1
Robertson County	1 662	854	54.5	43.7	906	7.9	824	85.7	26.1	—	1 135	709	490	100	54.0
Rowan County	16 685	8 873	54.6	48.8	9 080	10.8	7 988	81.0	15.7	1	11 540	6 093	3 910	990	48.0
Shelby County	19 318	10 152	67.5	59.0	13 000	3.3	12 451	90.1	14.3	2	14 316	10 818	8 512	1 538	72.6
Trimble County	4 709	2 423	59.3	47.7	2 785	6.2	2 593	91.1	17.2	—	3 181	2 217	1 635	394	59.1



Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families, all subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force		
	Labor force				Workers				Worked in 1989					Females with own children under 6 years	
	Percent in labor force		Percent un- employed	Civilian labor force		Means of transportation to work		Worked 40 or more weeks in 1989		Total					
	Total	Female		Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in corpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks						
District 4—Con.															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Rehoboth city	18 955	10 583	50.0	38.8	9 452	7.3	8 599	91.9	10.3	7	10 238	48.8			
Condon city	32 769	17 661	61.6	52.1	20 176	7.6	18 189	84.4	17.2	7.2	21 557	59.7			
Erionger city	11 999	6 269	78.3	68.9	9 131	2.8	8 685	94.6	13.6	3.0	7 749	59.7			
Florence city	14 033	7 731	70.1	60.7	9 790	3.3	9 251	94.6	12.3	2.2	10 610	67.2			
Fort Thomas city	12 577	6 783	74.8	56.7	8 130	3.1	7 785	91.2	12.6	4.9	8 006	67.0			
Independence city	13 918	7 503	75.2	68.7	5 684	3.7	5 386	93.1	16.2	2.6	6 638	71.0			
Newport city	462 410	240 560	62.4	53.7	8 684	9.0	7 707	81.4	22.0	7.5	4 639	57.9			
District 5															
COUNTY															
Bell County	24 009	12 720	44.3	34.2	10 616	14.0	8 907	92.9	19.7	.4	11 797	34.7			
Breathitt County	11 754	6 112	44.3	33.7	5 187	15.1	4 323	90.5	22.3	5 308	36.1				
Cloy County	15 917	8 140	42.5	34.5	6 754	14.2	5 727	91.9	28.8	3 305	39.9				
Floyd County	32 565	16 992	44.9	34.8	14 610	12.6	12 543	92.1	17.3	7 399	34.9				
Horton County	27 370	14 493	42.4	28.5	11 565	14.1	9 690	92.1	16.4	5 783	24.3				
Johnson County	8 925	4 640	46.9	36.7	4 185	12.4	3 537	89.0	26.0	2 102	36.6				
Johnson County	17 719	9 217	48.6	38.4	8 601	12.0	7 436	93.3	16.5	4 578	40.0				
Knott County	13 305	6 815	41.6	29.6	5 531	15.5	4 587	90.4	18.6	1.0	5 728	29.3			
Knox County	22 160	11 741	45.3	37.6	10 020	12.7	8 485	91.5	14.9	5 155	44.1				
Louisa County	32 816	16 954	55.4	46.2	18 177	9.6	16 128	92.9	13.0	10 161	53.1				
Lawrence County (pt.)	2 355	1 178	38.9	21.6	916	15.4	744	91.5	21.2	656	30.3				
Lee County	5 571	2 904	44.0	35.8	2 448	14.1	2 057	91.5	19.1	1 154	44.5				
Leslie County	9 973	5 124	41.7	27.0	4 157	12.2	3 591	90.7	21.0	2 209	23.2				
Letcher County	20 077	10 513	43.5	26.8	8 736	13.8	7 400	92.9	17.6	5 893	29.9				
McCreary County	19 566	6 013	42.3	32.7	4 920	20.4	3 839	92.9	20.7	1 853	34.4				
Morgan County	9 477	4 832	43.3	30.7	4 106	18.4	3 279	92.6	27.1	2 472	89.5				
Mortimer County	3 898	1 962	45.3	27.8	3 802	13.9	3 294	92.5	16.4	1 279	29.9				
Morgan County	8 822	4 307	45.4	38.1	2 076	12.6	1 791	84.1	27.1	1 024	23.8				
Owsley County	3 871	1 942	36.9	34.0	1 421	17.2	1 174	91.4	22.3	1 925	39.4				
Perry County	22 662	11 829	46.8	34.1	10 601	13.2	9 031	93.1	16.3	7 321	37.7				
Pike County	38 791	20 156	56.7	47.8	25 616	12.6	21 910	93.0	16.8	5 345	31.1				
Pulaski County	11 282	5 756	52.3	42.5	21 740	7.2	19 888	91.7	12.9	13 254	32.6				
Rockcastle County	13 385	6 908	50.9	41.4	5 897	12.2	5 070	91.3	22.7	17 333	55.2				
Wayne County	25 350	13 535	51.3	42.7	8 009	9.2	6 074	88.1	17.4	3 286	47.8				
Whitley County	4 866	2 463	45.5	37.1	12 961	14.2	10 950	91.2	15.3	5 152	51.7				
Wolfe County					2 213	15.6	1 837	87.9	17.9	6 570	45.5				
District 6															
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Middlesborough city	8 803	4 948	49.8	38.2	4 381	13.8	3 733	91.8	17.6	.4	4 710	36.6			
Somerset city	8 681	4 865	48.5	42.0	4 198	5.8	3 871	90.2	9.9	2 569	476	45.8			
District 6	481 581	254 262	65.7	57.5	315 533	5.8	293 465	90.8	14.6	189 490	35 616	62.9			
COUNTY															
Anderson County	11 156	5 814	69.6	59.5	7 735	4.0	7 343	94.1	18.6	4	8 261	79.7			
Booth County	14 774	7 798	55.5	47.6	4 202	9.6	3 766	90.4	22.4	5 189	62.9				
Bourbon County	20 109	10 364	60.0	54.0	12 027	6.4	11 086	91.3	17.2	2 034	42.9				
Boyle County	22 682	11 975	62.5	52.9	14 150	6.6	12 959	90.2	12.8	9 574	58.5				
Estill County	11 134	5 906	50.7	39.1	5 637	13.7	4 764	92.6	17.1	8 964	66.6				
Fayette County	179 756	95 453	68.9	61.6	123 681	4.6	116 377	92.7	26.1	2 811	66.3				
Franklin County	34 504	18 292	69.0	63.3	23 681	4.4	22 492	93.5	11.6	826	40.2				
Garrard County	9 173	4 790	59.5	49.0	5 454	7.9	4 950	91.0	17.4	74 020	64.3				
Harrison County	6 479	3 499	59.9	49.9	7 469	6.5	6 890	92.9	19.6	3 383	71.4				
Jessamine County	23 070	12 052	69.3	59.2	15 974	4.3	14 974	90.4	18.1	4 368	60.7				
Lincoln County (pt.)	12 005	6 263	58.4	48.8	6 996	8.0	6 349	90.4	13.9	9 464	61.1				
Madison County	46 210	24 701	64.0	56.7	29 444	7.5	26 884	90.5	20.1	4 199	53.5				
Mercer County	15 023	7 952	63.5	54.9	9 536	7.0	8 771	90.3	14.0	22 057	59.4				
Montgomery County	15 089	7 944	61.0	51.6	9 195	8.5	8 302	91.9	17.7	15 492	61.2				
Nicholas County (pt.)	4 699	2 502	62.6	52.5	2 931	6.3	2 718	91.5	18.2	7 179	60.9				
Powell County	8 651	4 481	56.5	44.7	4 862	15.1	4 071	94.5	22.8	1 773	26.3				
										2 443	46.7				

Table 20. **Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over												Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force						Worked in 1989		Females with own children under 6 years				
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Workers		Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force			
	Total	Female	Total	Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work								
					Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation						
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.													
Scott County	18 217	9 524	68.1	58.6	12 402	4.2	91.0	15.4	13 647	9 925	7 643	1 350	59.3
Woodford County	15 269	8 044	71.0	61.5	10 814	2.8	92.6	11.2	11 725	9 209	7 327	1 233	72.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION													
Danville city	9 695	5 442	60.0	53.5	5 792	7.9	88.1	11.7	6 334	4 251	3 114	639	71.8
Frankfort city	20 803	11 257	67.6	63.2	13 959	5.2	92.9	17.7	15 214	11 842	9 584	1 529	73.1
Georgetown city	8 851	4 838	54.5	56.0	5 711	4.4	89.5	14.4	6 460	4 533	3 364	382	62.0
Lexington-Fayette	179 756	95 453	68.9	61.6	123 645	4.6	90.0	11.6	139 043	102 033	74 620	13 009	64.3
Nicholasville city	10 039	5 468	70.7	60.4	7 095	5.2	90.7	16.3	7 507	5 826	4 374	1 009	67.2
Richmond city	18 132	10 038	59.1	53.4	10 646	11.0	83.6	14.3	13 371	9 250	4 497	944	57.7
Winchester city	12 066	6 598	60.9	52.9	7 344	6.2	84.2	19.4	7 836	5 876	4 416	922	68.3



Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over			Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with o mobility or self-core limitation			Total	Percent with o mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	2 320 796	11.4	7.3	5.5	3.3	3.7	441 885	25.0	20.7	13.9	28.6	76.3	12.5	72.8
District 1 -----	368 452	12.0	7.5	5.4	3.1	3.7	88 272	24.2	19.8	13.9	29.5	76.3	13.3	72.6
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.) -----	9 525	14.0	8.3	5.5	3.6	3.7	2 325	31.5	26.6	19.8	34.7	76.9	12.1	73.2
Allen County -----	8 847	14.3	9.0	6.4	4.1	4.3	2 229	26.2	20.0	14.8	27.2	79.3	10.0	74.5
Bollard County -----	4 857	12.3	7.8	4.7	3.1	3.1	1 266	28.3	24.4	14.5	34.1	78.4	9.4	75.0
Butler County -----	6 834	13.0	8.8	5.3	3.3	3.3	1 522	30.7	24.6	19.2	25.9	75.3	10.6	70.9
Caldwell County -----	7 892	11.9	7.6	5.9	3.7	3.5	2 321	23.7	19.6	13.4	29.1	78.3	15.6	74.7
Calloway County -----	20 379	8.6	4.5	4.4	2.5	2.9	4 788	19.6	17.2	9.7	37.5	73.5	18.3	71.8
Carlisle County -----	3 158	10.4	6.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	978	25.6	22.6	10.3	33.3	76.2	6.1	73.2
Christian County -----	32 565	9.7	5.9	4.9	2.2	3.9	6 148	22.3	18.1	14.0	32.0	75.9	13.3	73.0
Clinton County -----	5 723	18.2	14.6	7.7	4.6	5.3	1 384	24.5	21.1	14.9	14.3	74.0	7.3	65.8
Crittenden County -----	5 494	14.2	9.7	5.6	3.1	4.1	1 501	24.3	19.3	15.3	24.4	74.7	7.7	69.5
Cumberland County -----	4 079	16.7	13.0	8.3	5.5	6.3	1 155	33.1	26.2	18.0	16.9	77.7	4.9	71.1
Fulton County -----	4 661	15.5	10.3	8.0	4.7	4.8	1 624	26.8	20.8	13.6	29.1	72.2	15.1	68.0
Graves County -----	20 126	11.8	7.4	5.5	3.5	3.7	5 912	21.7	16.5	13.4	28.5	76.0	18.8	72.3
Henderson County -----	27 202	10.6	6.6	4.6	2.6	3.0	5 136	22.6	18.1	13.6	30.7	82.1	7.6	78.5
Hickman County -----	3 252	13.9	7.7	8.4	3.9	7.2	1 012	26.2	21.5	12.8	30.5	76.6	18.8	72.3
Hopkins County -----	28 450	11.9	7.5	5.4	3.0	3.8	6 278	25.3	21.1	13.7	29.5	76.2	11.5	72.5
Livingston County -----	5 744	11.0	6.5	4.2	2.5	2.6	1 323	24.2	19.3	14.7	32.4	76.4	7.6	73.2
Logan County -----	14 966	13.2	7.1	5.6	2.7	3.8	3 496	29.1	23.3	16.6	37.7	80.4	20.5	76.2
Lyon County -----	3 465	12.9	8.0	5.8	3.4	3.5	1 037	15.7	12.8	10.0	29.3	74.7	1.7	71.2
McCracken County -----	38 757	11.4	6.9	4.9	3.0	3.4	9 717	21.1	17.7	10.9	31.3	78.5	17.4	74.9
McLean County -----	5 951	10.9	6.8	4.4	3.1	2.8	1 420	24.7	22.4	15.5	29.8	75.3	17.0	72.0
Marshall County -----	16 791	10.9	7.3	5.3	3.4	3.2	4 357	17.8	14.7	9.3	26.3	74.1	7.7	71.0
Monroe County -----	7 120	17.1	12.2	7.9	4.9	5.5	1 715	31.5	28.9	16.5	21.6	80.7	16.5	73.4
Muhlenberg County -----	19 499	12.4	8.3	5.4	3.7	3.3	4 431	26.5	22.5	15.8	24.9	70.1	12.2	66.5
Ohio County -----	12 824	14.3	9.8	5.8	3.5	3.9	2 974	26.1	19.7	16.5	25.0	71.6	12.8	66.8
Russell County -----	9 220	15.2	10.6	7.1	4.3	4.8	2 282	29.5	24.2	18.3	24.1	78.5	7.5	73.0
Simpson County -----	9 221	9.4	4.6	3.5	1.9	2.7	2 179	23.2	19.3	13.2	37.8	83.4	28.0	80.1
Todd County -----	6 611	11.4	6.2	6.3	3.1	4.3	1 687	30.3	23.8	17.9	36.8	78.0	15.0	75.2
Trigg County -----	6 235	15.1	8.2	10.9	4.0	8.5	1 943	22.6	18.6	15.1	33.9	78.4	17.5	73.9
Union County -----	10 679	9.9	6.3	5.3	2.5	4.1	1 968	21.3	16.6	14.0	29.8	65.7	14.7	63.4
Webster County -----	8 325	13.5	8.4	3.8	3.2	2.3	2 164	25.5	19.6	14.1	30.4	72.8	14.0	68.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fort Campbell North CDP -----	3 275	4.4	2.0	3.6	1.8	3.2	33	69.7	42.4	27.3	35.4	56.4	33.9	55.9
Henderson city -----	15 937	11.4	7.1	4.8	2.7	3.0	3 625	22.3	18.6	12.8	31.9	83.6	7.1	79.7
Hopkinsville city -----	17 218	10.8	6.7	5.0	2.4	3.8	3 876	21.8	17.9	14.0	32.2	79.0	9.3	75.6
Madisonville city -----	9 563	12.1	7.1	5.0	2.6	3.8	2 549	23.0	19.3	10.6	31.6	78.1	17.0	74.0
Murray city -----	10 097	6.0	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.4	2 226	19.8	17.9	10.6	48.4	68.7	32.1	68.1
Paducah city -----	15 423	14.0	8.9	6.8	3.9	4.9	5 584	23.3	20.0	11.0	28.7	77.1	19.6	72.4
District 2 -----	379 602	10.5	6.2	4.8	2.8	3.3	66 219	25.4	20.6	14.7	32.9	77.7	14.1	74.7
COUNTY														
Adair County (pt.) -----	28	71.4	—	—	—	—	25	28.0	28.0	28.0	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
Barren County -----	20 829	13.3	9.1	6.3	4.2	3.9	4 962	24.2	20.4	13.6	25.7	78.7	16.9	74.0
Breckinridge County -----	9 968	12.0	7.7	5.6	3.5	3.7	2 374	24.7	19.8	13.8	26.4	71.6	11.3	68.2
Bullitt County -----	31 996	9.1	4.7	4.3	2.6	2.8	3 211	23.8	19.1	13.5	40.0	78.5	18.7	76.5
Cosby County -----	8 759	15.7	10.8	8.0	5.1	5.6	2 109	34.3	30.1	18.3	23.8	74.0	14.2	68.9
Daviess County -----	54 442	9.3	5.1	3.7	2.4	2.4	10 471	22.8	17.3	14.5	36.1	79.5	10.8	77.1
Edmonson County -----	6 582	15.1	11.3	7.1	5.1	4.2	1 399	27.9	23.2	17.6	17.3	69.6	7.1	64.6
Grayson County -----	13 087	13.0	8.6	5.1	3.1	3.3	2 884	27.6	22.2	16.1	24.3	73.5	6.0	69.0
Green County -----	6 357	15.0	9.5	6.9	4.5	5.3	1 728	27.4	22.2	16.8	31.0	80.7	8.7	76.2
Hancock County -----	4 986	8.5	5.2	2.8	1.4	2.2	783	21.5	19.7	12.3	28.0	71.6	2.8	68.8
Hardin County -----	47 079	11.2	5.6	4.5	2.5	3.1	6 529	23.1	19.8	12.7	40.6	75.2	18.4	72.7
Hart County -----	9 201	14.3	8.9	6.6	4.0	4.5	2 231	30.9	25.2	17.0	29.9	73.5	12.1	69.5
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	34 292	6.9	3.7	3.6	1.7	2.6	4 020	22.2	17.5	12.4	38.7	82.1	8.3	80.3
Larue County -----	7 235	12.9	7.4	5.6	2.9	4.2	1 745	31.7	25.5	18.0	32.6	75.5	2.9	72.0
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	2 777	11.8	8.1	4.4	2.5	3.4	559	33.5	30.8	14.0	28.7	66.5	—	63.7
Morion County -----	9 779	11.6	7.5	6.5	3.3	4.7	2 063	32.4	26.5	19.6	26.4	77.5	16.9	73.5
Meade County -----	13 103	8.3	4.9	5.3	2.3	4.0	1 605	26.0	23.0	11.8	29.8	70.0	10.7	68.0
Metcalfe County -----	5 517	14.2	9.1	6.0	3.6	4.6	1 300	26.2	23.2	13.4	22.6	78.3	8.0	72.7
Nelson County -----	18 498	9.3	5.4	4.7	2.5	3.4	3 047	23.8	20.0	14.3	31.0	79.8	18.3	76.7
Spencer County -----	4 334	11.5	7.9	4.5	3.2	3.0	768	24.3	21.6	10.9	30.0	77.9	11.7	74.4
Taylor County -----	13 453	13.1	8.7	6.4	4.2	4.1	2 832	26.8	21.4	16.1	28.1	82.2	11.5	77.9
Warren County -----	51 081	9.3	5.1	4.1	2.4	2.7	8 018	24.7	19.7	15.3	36.5	79.8	21.6	77.1
Washington County -----	6 219	9.5	5.8	5.6	2.5	4.4	1 556	24.9	16.8	13.7	34.3	77.7	23.2	74.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Bowling Green city -----	27 328	9.3	5.4	4.5	2.6	3.1	4 826	24.3	20.1	15.8	34.3	77.8	26.7	75.0
Elizabethtown city -----	11 006	12.0	6.0	4.8	3.1	3.3	2 359	23.1	19.2	12.8	41.8	81.3	23.8	78.2
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	164	4.9	—	—	—	—	79	43.0	43.0	25.3	—	—	—	63.4
Fort Knox CDP -----	4 755	4.6	1.4	2.0	—	1.5	26	46.2	38.5	34.6	47.5	52.8	38.1	52.7
Glossgow city -----	7 131	16.1	11.6	7.2	5.1	4.7	2 076	25.7	22.7	15.4	22.4	78.4	14.7	72.3
Highview CDP (pt.) -----	2 465	6.1	2.6	3.6	2.6	2.6	244	25.8	20.5	11.1	35.8	87.6	14.3	86.3
Jeffersonton city (pt.) -----	6	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	100.0	—	100.0
Owensboro city -----	33 090	10.1	5.6	3.9	2.5	2.6	7 377	23.7	17.8	15.2	37.9	80.0	13.8	77.4
Rodcliff city -----	10 721	11.9	4.6	4.7	2.1	3.6	941	24.8	19.2	16.5	51.5	73.1	30.6	71.3
Volley Station CDP (pt.) -----	4 888	7.7	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.1	727	17.6	14.4	11.1	38.4	79.4	9.0	77.7
District 3 -----	393 334	9.1	5.3	4.8	2.5	3.4	80 276	22.1	17.8	11.6	33.4	80.7	16.3	78.0
COUNTY														
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	393 334	9.1	5.3	4.8	2.5	3.4	80 276	22.1	17.8	11.6	33.4	80.7	16.3	78.0

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—				
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation	
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Total	Mobility limitation					Self-care limitation
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Fern Creek COP (pt.)	11 060	5.9	2.3	2.2	.8	1.9	1 059	16.3	14.4	6.1	51.0	83.4	39.8	81.9	
Highview COP (pt.)	7 928	6.2	3.0	2.8	1.3	2.0	942	24.3	18.5	14.4	34.1	82.8	24.8	80.5	
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	15 972	4.9	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.5	1 673	17.3	11.9	9.4	42.2	85.8	14.2	84.4	
Louisville city	166 035	11.5	7.1	6.4	3.3	4.6	41 994	24.5	19.9	12.9	30.0	79.0	15.2	75.4	
Newburg COP	13 889	11.4	6.4	7.0	3.2	5.2	1 606	25.0	17.0	16.8	32.3	81.5	12.7	77.9	
Okolono COP	12 658	8.9	5.2	4.9	2.8	3.2	2 027	18.7	14.6	9.2	34.3	81.6	4.5	79.5	
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	16 859	8.3	5.0	4.0	2.1	2.8	2 561	23.1	18.1	13.0	31.8	80.2	9.2	77.6	
St. Dennis COP	6 760	9.7	6.4	5.8	3.1	3.5	978	21.4	15.8	9.5	30.2	79.3	12.8	76.5	
St. Matthews city	10 156	4.9	2.4	2.6	1.0	1.8	2 844	16.9	14.1	7.8	44.7	88.3	11.1	86.9	
Shively city	9 544	9.8	6.7	5.0	2.6	3.7	2 923	18.6	13.7	9.9	27.6	79.7	27.3	75.9	
Volley Station COP (pt.)	10 195	10.4	6.5	4.4	2.3	3.2	1 676	19.4	16.6	10.4	31.1	77.3	7.9	74.0	
District 4	388 876	10.1	6.0	4.7	2.7	3.1	70 470	23.4	19.5	12.6	32.0	77.9	14.5	74.9	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Boone County	37 339	8.3	4.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	4 493	22.3	19.8	10.6	39.8	82.9	12.9	80.5	
Boyd County	31 753	12.1	7.7	6.1	3.1	4.4	7 384	27.2	22.4	16.2	26.3	72.8	7.8	69.1	
Bracken County	4 765	10.4	7.8	5.9	3.0	3.8	1 136	22.1	19.8	11.5	18.6	72.1	7.0	68.4	
Campbell County	52 530	8.6	4.6	4.1	2.3	2.8	10 294	22.1	17.8	11.2	38.2	81.3	20.5	79.0	
Corroll County	5 683	12.4	7.6	5.9	4.7	2.5	1 226	23.8	20.0	13.2	28.6	78.3	20.1	74.7	
Carter County	15 587	13.2	9.6	6.1	4.0	3.8	2 999	28.9	25.4	16.1	20.2	68.1	7.7	64.1	
Elliott County	3 993	15.4	11.8	5.6	3.4	3.4	807	34.4	29.7	20.2	11.4	61.0	1.5	55.2	
Fleming County	7 624	12.7	6.9	7.0	3.7	5.2	1 774	28.1	22.8	17.3	40.0	76.4	20.1	73.8	
Gallatin County	3 353	9.0	5.1	5.4	2.2	4.4	630	28.6	26.3	17.5	32.3	77.8	29.7	74.7	
Grant County	9 748	11.3	6.2	4.1	2.8	2.7	1 753	23.7	18.0	14.0	33.4	77.3	13.6	74.0	
Greenup County	23 814	14.5	10.3	6.8	4.5	4.1	4 202	22.6	18.9	12.9	20.5	70.9	10.3	66.1	
Henry County	8 120	11.4	6.7	5.6	3.5	3.3	1 763	26.0	21.8	13.3	31.6	79.0	5.3	76.0	
Kenton County	89 927	8.4	4.4	3.8	2.2	2.4	15 423	21.1	17.6	10.1	40.3	82.6	21.0	80.4	
Lawrence County (pt.)	6 715	18.9	13.6	9.0	5.9	6.0	1 381	35.0	28.8	19.2	18.8	62.1	3.8	57.0	
Lewis County	8 065	13.7	10.0	7.7	4.9	5.2	1 650	22.1	19.6	13.0	21.8	68.9	9.3	65.2	
Mason County	10 188	10.0	5.9	5.2	2.7	3.7	2 591	24.1	18.5	15.4	26.1	77.8	13.2	74.2	
Nicholas County (pt.)	413	6.3	4.8	—	—	—	133	26.3	11.3	26.3	—	76.7	—	71.9	
Oldham County	20 702	6.2	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.8	2 109	18.9	16.4	8.9	41.1	80.8	20.6	79.3	
Owen County	5 483	10.8	5.2	5.5	3.0	4.1	1 293	23.7	19.8	11.8	42.8	77.9	25.3	75.6	
Pendleton County	7 440	13.1	6.7	4.8	2.9	3.4	1 365	19.9	16.4	11.1	37.2	75.9	20.5	72.3	
Robertson County	1 289	14.4	9.4	6.8	4.0	4.0	366	18.9	16.7	10.4	27.6	74.6	7.8	70.4	
Rowan County	14 536	10.8	6.5	4.1	2.6	2.6	1 931	22.5	20.2	11.7	29.4	65.2	9.3	62.7	
Shelby County	15 950	8.1	5.0	4.9	2.4	3.4	2 987	19.9	15.9	11.4	33.0	82.4	19.6	79.9	
Trimble County	3 859	10.7	7.1	5.1	2.3	4.0	780	21.5	18.1	14.7	28.0	73.3	17.0	69.6	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>															
Ashland city	14 116	13.9	9.4	7.1	3.2	5.4	4 565	24.4	19.6	13.9	22.8	71.5	10.2	66.5	
Covington city	26 161	12.2	7.0	6.1	3.7	3.8	5 598	23.3	19.8	9.4	33.9	81.2	17.7	77.7	
Erlanger city	10 605	6.8	3.0	2.3	1.1	1.6	1 373	16.2	13.3	9.6	50.4	86.1	28.6	84.3	
Florence city	11 924	9.4	4.5	3.0	1.9	2.0	1 787	16.3	14.7	5.1	44.6	84.2	30.8	81.4	
Fort Thomas city	9 696	5.5	2.4	2.0	1.0	1.5	2 601	17.3	15.0	9.3	46.4	82.9	22.6	81.4	
Independence city	6 845	6.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.3	658	24.3	20.2	15.5	49.2	83.7	24.1	82.5	
Newport city	11 500	12.4	7.8	6.3	3.8	4.7	2 220	30.0	25.0	16.4	32.4	79.3	13.7	75.8	
District 5	386 070	18.2	14.0	8.7	6.1	5.5	70 282	32.1	27.9	17.9	16.6	63.9	7.1	58.4	
<b>COUNTY</b>															
Bell County	19 485	19.9	16.7	9.9	7.8	5.8	3 994	31.1	27.1	17.7	11.6	64.0	6.3	57.5	
Breathitt County	10 018	20.8	16.1	9.3	7.1	5.4	1 609	37.2	32.0	19.6	15.9	60.1	5.9	54.3	
Clay County	13 537	21.5	18.4	13.5	7.4	10.1	2 201	35.9	30.2	20.6	10.5	59.3	6.0	52.2	
Floyd County	27 416	20.4	16.3	10.3	7.9	6.4	4 923	35.5	30.7	19.3	13.5	62.4	6.7	56.3	
Horton County	22 506	19.1	14.4	8.1	5.7	5.3	4 581	33.7	28.7	20.0	15.8	58.4	5.5	52.9	
Jackson County	7 335	18.7	14.1	8.1	5.3	4.6	1 526	30.5	27.2	18.8	17.0	64.8	7.1	58.6	
Johnson County	14 695	17.5	13.8	8.3	6.0	4.9	2 706	28.1	25.8	13.7	15.8	66.4	12.7	60.4	
Knott County	11 373	18.1	14.3	9.1	6.2	6.0	1 751	31.1	27.6	17.1	15.5	55.5	4.5	51.2	
Knox County	18 205	17.3	14.0	9.5	6.9	5.9	3 640	37.2	31.8	22.5	13.1	62.6	5.6	57.6	
Laurel County	27 761	15.3	10.2	6.6	4.7	4.3	4 722	25.2	21.7	13.3	24.8	71.7	10.9	67.1	
Lawrence County (pt.)	2 004	24.7	18.2	9.1	5.8	6.4	351	44.4	37.3	33.9	14.6	55.0	—	47.8	
Lee County	4 489	19.8	15.5	8.7	5.6	5.9	970	24.7	23.8	12.5	15.2	61.7	5.5	55.3	
Leslie County	8 683	17.7	14.5	8.5	6.3	5.4	1 198	36.2	34.1	19.5	12.4	54.5	4.5	50.0	
Letcher County	16 843	17.2	13.8	7.3	5.1	4.9	3 080	36.0	30.2	23.7	15.1	58.4	4.8	53.4	
McCreary County	9 764	22.9	18.5	11.7	8.4	6.6	1 734	31.6	28.1	17.1	14.8	59.6	9.9	53.0	
Magoffin County	8 138	19.3	15.3	9.5	7.2	5.5	1 158	34.9	30.9	14.9	15.8	57.6	5.1	53.1	
Martin County	7 897	23.0	18.2	12.3	9.5	7.2	1 089	29.1	26.9	14.2	15.3	57.0	4.8	51.9	
Menifee County	3 273	13.5	8.8	5.9	3.5	3.5	612	38.7	30.7	20.4	21.3	67.9	18.6	63.1	
Morgan County	6 986	18.0	12.9	9.8	5.8	5.9	1 405	32.0	24.6	21.2	19.4	64.3	6.7	59.3	
Owsley County	3 057	19.9	17.7	8.8	5.7	4.6	702	27.2	23.6	16.1	5.9	55.3	—	48.3	
Perry County	19 346	17.4	13.3	9.6	5.9	6.5	3 081	35.0	32.0	19.8	17.5	61.6	8.5	56.7	
Pike County	46 979	18.5	14.6	8.7	6.6	5.3	7 396	34.0	31.0	16.9	15.4	62.2	6.3	56.9	
Pulaski County	31 084	14.9	10.3	6.7	4.5	4.1	6 593	28.2	22.8	15.5	23.9	75.7	11.5	70.6	
Rockcastle County	9 255	16.0	11.9	7.5	4.5	5.0	1 870	32.7	26.6	21.1	18.7	70.9	8.0	65.1	
Wayne County	10 879	17.1	12.6	7.7	4.8	5.4	2 347	28.0	24.2	16.0	21.6	69.2	10.3	63.6	
Whitley County	20														



Table 21. **Disability Status: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with o work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with o mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
District 6—Con. COUNTY—Con.														
Fayette County -----	153 679	7.4	3.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	20 838	21.3	17.4	11.6	43.6	81.2	23.8	79.4
Franklin County -----	28 268	7.6	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.7	5 112	21.7	16.1	10.7	46.6	84.0	22.1	82.4
Garrard County -----	7 383	10.4	7.3	6.5	3.2	5.1	1 709	23.1	17.0	15.4	24.4	76.0	—	73.0
Harrison County -----	9 917	10.4	6.3	4.9	2.8	3.1	2 259	26.6	22.1	15.2	29.8	77.5	16.0	74.1
Jessamine County -----	20 320	7.2	3.5	3.9	2.2	3.0	2 547	25.8	23.0	13.0	46.6	79.6	22.2	78.4
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	9 621	12.4	7.5	5.8	3.8	3.9	2 181	20.6	17.5	9.8	30.8	76.2	8.7	73.0
Madison County -----	39 979	8.9	5.0	4.7	2.2	3.6	5 618	27.1	21.1	15.5	34.2	75.7	17.2	73.2
Mercer County -----	12 139	9.4	5.1	3.9	2.1	2.8	2 753	25.5	21.6	15.3	37.8	79.1	18.1	76.4
Montgomery County -----	12 432	12.2	8.6	7.1	3.8	5.0	2 393	30.5	25.6	16.6	23.2	79.2	11.0	74.8
Nicholas County (pt.) -----	3 738	11.3	7.7	6.7	3.6	4.8	885	19.5	15.8	10.6	25.7	80.8	7.4	77.1
Powell County -----	7 363	15.8	10.8	7.4	5.4	4.4	1 162	26.7	21.0	15.2	23.9	72.6	10.4	68.0
Scott County -----	15 564	8.5	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.2	2 491	23.0	16.7	13.8	42.7	80.4	17.8	78.9
Woodford County -----	13 096	7.6	3.8	2.8	1.6	1.7	2 005	24.0	19.6	14.8	39.6	83.8	15.1	81.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Danville city -----	7 452	10.4	6.0	4.1	2.6	2.4	1 951	24.2	19.9	13.3	35.3	79.4	21.5	76.2
Frankfort city -----	16 588	8.0	3.9	4.2	2.2	3.0	3 507	22.6	17.5	11.0	41.6	84.9	16.1	82.9
Georgetown city -----	7 307	8.7	5.0	3.7	2.5	1.9	1 388	26.8	17.9	15.6	38.2	79.5	—	77.9
Lexington-Fayette -----	153 679	7.4	3.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	20 838	21.3	17.4	11.6	43.6	81.2	23.8	79.4
Nicholasville city -----	8 678	7.3	3.8	4.2	2.3	3.3	1 171	29.8	25.8	14.9	41.7	83.6	26.5	81.8
Richmond city -----	15 574	8.0	4.5	4.0	2.2	2.8	2 136	30.9	25.1	17.0	35.1	69.6	22.2	67.9
Winchester city -----	9 688	12.1	6.8	4.8	2.7	3.2	2 273	28.1	24.5	16.1	33.2	79.5	5.4	75.8

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pov- erty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
						Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
The State -----	11 153	22 534	27 028	11 471	3 582 459	681 827	19.0	229 530	24.5	160 547	23.2	91 091	20.6	163 206	16.0	
District 1 -----	10 238	20 331	24 800	9 099	591 637	112 245	19.0	35 289	23.4	24 496	22.0	20 522	23.2	26 718	15.4	
COUNTY																
Adair County (pt.) -----	8 600	15 805	20 159	6 114	14 845	3 717	25.0	1 136	31.4	804	29.3	827	35.6	884	20.2	
Allen County -----	8 361	17 915	21 635	6 831	14 424	3 548	24.6	1 133	29.7	786	27.9	698	31.3	845	19.5	
Ballard County -----	10 262	19 371	24 773	8 644	7 787	1 443	18.5	385	20.4	273	19.1	347	27.4	362	15.6	
Butler County -----	8 108	17 514	20 781	6 866	11 005	2 616	23.8	850	28.7	568	25.4	477	31.3	655	20.5	
Caldwell County -----	9 658	17 997	24 033	8 485	12 972	2 579	19.9	899	28.5	639	27.1	449	19.3	649	16.7	
Callaway County -----	10 434	19 408	25 012	9 512	27 209	4 815	17.7	1 209	20.4	836	19.3	931	19.4	1 081	13.5	
Carlisle County -----	9 735	19 404	24 039	8 584	5 189	921	17.7	221	18.4	156	17.4	280	28.6	233	15.0	
Christian County -----	9 708	21 032	23 838	11 699	58 948	10 670	18.1	4 528	25.5	2 961	24.9	1 276	20.8	2 404	14.2	
Clinton County -----	6 838	11 348	14 627	5 000	9 050	3 447	38.1	1 027	45.0	733	43.7	567	41.0	862	32.4	
Crittenden County -----	9 807	18 566	23 570	9 232	9 001	1 686	18.7	578	25.3	381	22.3	282	18.8	385	14.5	
Cumberland County -----	6 858	12 989	16 084	5 512	6 689	2 112	31.6	576	36.0	398	33.5	491	42.5	528	26.7	
Fulton County -----	9 820	16 087	22 592	8 375	8 141	2 467	30.3	873	42.1	710	44.2	457	28.1	651	26.8	
Graves County -----	10 784	20 647	26 198	8 268	33 176	5 593	16.9	1 793	22.1	1 258	20.8	1 148	19.4	1 297	13.0	
Henderson County -----	12 042	25 556	30 231	12 133	42 419	6 206	14.6	2 049	18.3	1 409	16.9	979	19.1	1 528	12.5	
Hickman County -----	9 777	20 347	24 647	7 523	5 415	1 087	20.1	333	25.8	226	23.9	239	23.6	266	16.4	
Hopkins County -----	10 751	22 155	27 089	10 551	45 306	7 789	17.2	2 569	21.8	1 701	19.5	1 213	19.3	1 998	14.9	
Livingston County -----	10 123	20 892	25 807	7 494	8 902	1 376	15.5	339	16.8	231	15.1	286	21.6	339	12.2	
Logan County -----	9 907	21 279	26 170	8 434	24 112	3 881	16.1	1 097	17.3	728	15.2	933	26.7	921	13.3	
Lyon County -----	10 081	20 239	24 940	10 231	5 411	774	14.3	221	20.6	145	17.7	186	17.9	165	10.0	
McCracken County -----	12 460	22 606	28 476	10 589	61 877	9 798	15.8	3 273	21.9	2 265	20.3	1 608	16.5	2 204	12.2	
McLean County -----	9 599	20 474	25 386	8 260	9 476	1 824	19.2	590	25.2	404	23.0	341	24.0	451	16.1	
Marshall County -----	11 374	22 413	27 131	9 540	26 769	3 765	14.1	1 043	16.6	735	15.6	860	19.7	937	11.2	
Marion County -----	8 347	15 214	19 602	6 012	11 233	3 025	26.9	746	27.5	566	28.1	769	44.8	797	23.9	
Muhlenberg County -----	9 779	18 679	22 507	8 860	30 833	6 381	20.7	1 923	24.7	1 396	23.7	787	17.8	1 558	17.2	
Ohio County -----	8 056	18 196	20 965	8 229	20 788	4 911	23.6	1 650	29.0	1 157	27.1	793	26.7	1 265	20.8	
Russell County -----	8 967	16 788	20 991	6 242	14 594	3 740	25.6	1 040	30.0	777	30.0	803	35.2	954	21.4	
Simpson County -----	10 635	21 793	25 533	11 332	14 951	2 318	15.5	806	20.0	535	17.9	556	25.5	532	12.2	
Todd County -----	9 227	20 309	24 324	7 651	10 796	2 029	18.8	557	19.5	421	19.7	519	30.8	469	15.0	
Trigg County -----	10 124	19 860	24 885	8 191	10 239	1 846	18.0	497	21.0	334	18.7	508	26.1	466	15.0	
Union County -----	11 080	23 798	30 317	10 458	16 368	3 615	22.1	710	17.2	519	16.6	395	20.1	505	11.9	
Webster County -----	10 263	21 189	25 759	8 031	13 712	2 266	16.5	638	17.6	444	16.0	517	23.9	527	13.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Fort Campbell North COP -----	8 614	18 996	18 970	16 250	10 423	1 071	10.3	632	13.0	302	11.1	-	-	231	8.2	
Henderson city -----	11 828	22 085	28 359	11 630	25 381	4 326	17.0	1 419	21.9	950	20.2	746	20.6	1 078	14.9	
Hopkinsville city -----	10 440	21 352	26 083	12 019	28 512	6 207	21.8	2 676	35.2	1 835	33.7	776	20.0	1 391	17.1	
Madisonville city -----	11 749	21 468	28 372	11 238	15 614	2 893	18.5	1 019	26.3	626	22.5	385	15.1	777	16.9	
Murray city -----	9 771	16 961	26 207	9 273	10 951	2 150	19.6	412	19.9	288	18.8	421	18.9	389	12.8	
Paducah city -----	11 918	17 196	23 665	9 287	26 485	6 305	23.8	2 051	33.8	1 409	31.8	1 176	21.1	1 392	19.1	
District 2 -----	10 609	23 212	27 031	10 777	596 768	100 419	16.8	33 465	20.4	22 939	19.0	15 089	22.8	23 998	14.0	
COUNTY																
Adair County (pt.) -----	7 285	47 679	47 679	-	53	27	50.9	-	-	-	-	6	24.0	6	46.2	
Barren County -----	9 876	19 546	23 507	8 536	33 316	7 160	21.5	2 180	26.1	1 456	23.4	1 432	28.9	1 821	18.3	
Breckinridge County -----	9 157	17 687	21 878	7 866	16 142	3 743	23.2	1 186	28.3	868	27.5	617	26.0	938	20.0	
Bullitt County -----	10 907	29 455	31 658	14 123	47 332	4 917	10.4	1 630	11.9	1 202	11.6	559	17.4	1 243	9.2	
Casey County -----	7 719	14 993	18 176	5 520	14 066	4 140	29.4	1 208	33.1	856	30.7	799	37.9	1 041	25.4	
Daviess County -----	11 456	24 399	29 696	11 633	85 319	13 179	15.4	4 825	20.8	3 240	19.3	1 802	17.2	2 993	12.4	
Edmonson County -----	7 181	15 137	17 295	6 660	10 310	2 783	27.0	759	28.8	559	27.8	466	33.3	728	23.4	
Grayson County -----	8 767	17 306	20 716	7 916	20 750	4 935	23.8	1 556	29.6	1 045	26.4	897	31.1	1 261	20.5	
Green County -----	9 177	18 432	23 079	6 531	10 137	2 188	21.6	536	23.1	387	22.0	614	35.5	567	18.3	
Hancock County -----	10 891	26 080	30 031	10 395	7 770	1 305	16.8	495	21.4	364	20.9	187	23.9	322	14.1	
Hardin County -----	10 624	24 431	27 220	13 524	81 483	11 017	13.5	4 412	17.9	2 690	15.4	987	15.1	2 640	11.3	
Hart County -----	8 142	15 671	19 587	6 110	14 822	4 024	27.1	1 260	32.8	863	29.9	724	32.5	998	22.5	
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	14 008	33 693	36 181	16 784	51 266	3 516	6.9	1 310	9.1	939	8.9	383	9.5	709	4.7	
Larue County -----	10 129	22 405	26 064	8 960	11 532	2 297	19.9	665	23.4	490	22.6	494	28.3	547	15.9	
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	7 719	16 981	19 243	8 396	4 313	1 243	28.8	425	38.3	328	38.0	147	26.3	303	23.6	
Marian County -----	9 121	18 181	22 656	8 991	15 856	4 061	25.6	1 296	28.9	969	28.4	738	35.8	1 014	23.1	
Meade County -----	9 234	23 676	25 437	11 374	24 033	3 085	12.8	1 212	15.3	797	14.5	256	16.0	652	9.6	
Metcalfe County -----	7 542	14 815	18 543	5 805	8 815	2 461	27.9	796	36.1	610	36.7	432	33.2	625	23.8	
Nelson County -----	10 165	24 220	27 216	11 375	29 235	4 408	15.1	1 465	17.2	1 037	16.3	670	22.0	1 074	13.2	
Spencer County -----	10 502	22 680	26 192	9 360	6 731	1 292	19.2	419	22.6	327	23.3	164	21.4	327	16.4	
Taylor County -----	9 848	21 083	25 912	8 407	20 673	4 021	19.5	1 178	22.4	827	21.1	769	27.2	1 003	15.9	
Warren County -----	11 819	24 175	30 016	12 127	72 533	12 688	17.5	4 048	22.2	2 656	19.8	1 557	19.4	2 689	13.3	
Washington County -----	9 559	20 606	22 668	8 147	10 281	1 929	18.8	604	21.4	429	20.3	389	25.0	497	17.3	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Bowling Green city -----	11 760	20 043	27 655	11 729	36 629	8 759	23.9	2 658	32.1	1 694	28.4	979	20.3	1 745	18.1	
Elizabethtown city -----	12 955	23 420	30 214	13 110	17 574	2 584	14.7	898	20.5	544	17.1	322	13.6	594	11.8	
Fern Creek COP (pt.) -----	14 118	27 031	31 797													



Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Median income in 1989 (dollars)				Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level								Percent of all families		
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
						Number	Percent	Under 18 years		5 to 17 years		Number	Percent			
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Fern Creek COP (pt.)	14 084	37 835	40 740	25 746	16 102	660	4.1	246	5.4	168	5.0	35	3.3	132	2.9	
Highview COP (pt.)	15 155	38 968	42 550	22 134	10 948	275	2.5	63	2.6	53	2.7	39	4.1	59	1.8	
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	17 286	38 968	44 689	26 392	22 942	785	3.4	218	3.7	172	4.1	130	7.8	173	2.6	
Louisville city	11 527	20 141	25 805	12 536	261 622	59 144	22.6	21 579	35.1	14 334	32.8	7 136	17.0	12 598	18.6	
Newburg COP	9 044	22 183	25 312	14 050	21 356	4 736	22.2	2 220	34.3	1 503	31.8	162	10.1	1 197	20.6	
Okolono COP	11 535	26 704	31 640	14 799	18 743	1 881	10.0	648	14.2	430	13.5	195	9.6	458	8.3	
Pleasure Ridge Park COP	11 885	28 914	31 837	14 288	25 076	2 143	8.5	695	11.1	512	11.1	244	9.5	525	7.1	
St. Dennis COP	10 134	23 697	28 115	12 201	10 242	1 840	18.0	754	27.3	461	22.7	111	11.3	489	16.0	
St. Matthews city	18 427	32 108	40 930	24 462	15 437	668	4.3	87	3.2	62	3.4	193	6.8	83	2.1	
Shively city	12 121	24 966	30 582	15 079	15 245	1 626	10.7	595	18.9	418	18.5	215	7.4	442	9.6	
Volley Station COP (pt.)	11 492	28 715	31 674	14 067	15 078	1 263	8.4	400	11.0	281	10.4	157	9.4	320	7.0	
District 4	11 863	26 362	31 257	12 210	600 282	89 968	15.0	31 220	19.3	21 724	18.3	12 206	17.3	21 160	12.5	
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Boone County	13 576	34 485	39 000	17 524	57 054	4 221	7.4	1 537	9.2	967	8.0	492	11.0	1 006	6.4	
Boyd County	12 012	23 835	30 241	10 404	49 676	8 203	16.5	2 595	21.9	1 813	20.3	1 166	15.8	2 079	14.2	
Bracken County	9 297	19 684	24 721	8 239	7 662	1 643	21.4	517	26.0	365	24.8	274	24.1	397	18.1	
Campbell County	12 603	29 228	34 973	14 595	82 590	9 087	11.0	3 462	15.6	2 205	14.0	1 322	12.8	2 060	9.3	
Corrall County	10 202	20 179	24 164	11 197	9 138	2 008	22.0	802	32.7	560	30.5	259	21.1	432	17.3	
Carter County	7 996	17 083	20 826	6 837	23 829	6 377	26.8	2 328	36.4	1 696	34.6	738	24.6	1 548	22.2	
Elliott County	6 823	13 890	17 134	5 025	6 455	2 456	38.0	843	45.2	592	42.0	315	39.0	619	33.2	
Fleming County	8 950	18 014	22 564	6 290	12 133	3 086	25.4	941	30.4	717	30.8	557	31.4	729	20.4	
Gallatin County	9 717	21 454	25 959	9 580	5 326	763	14.3	230	15.5	192	18.0	162	25.7	178	11.7	
Grant County	10 356	24 502	28 490	9 915	15 522	2 345	15.1	923	20.6	662	19.7	318	18.1	512	11.7	
Greenup County	11 165	24 527	29 054	9 446	36 251	6 385	17.6	2 137	22.9	1 541	21.3	669	15.9	1 621	14.9	
Henry County	10 344	22 528	26 590	8 826	12 729	2 513	19.7	774	23.9	557	23.4	448	25.4	573	15.5	
Kenton County	13 587	30 516	36 148	16 589	139 944	13 792	9.9	5 317	13.8	3 638	13.4	1 814	11.8	3 104	8.2	
Lawrence County (pt.)	8 159	15 692	18 628	7 091	10 688	3 798	35.5	1 366	45.5	1 080	46.2	360	26.1	900	29.4	
Lewis County	7 477	15 775	19 591	6 062	12 855	3 946	30.7	1 363	38.0	1 007	36.1	505	30.6	957	26.4	
Mason County	9 888	20 582	24 480	9 440	16 473	3 341	20.3	1 160	27.9	696	22.9	448	17.3	808	17.1	
Nicholas County (pt.)	7 100	14 327	14 519	5 000	6 473	235	35.8	52	40.9	13	17.8	42	31.6	85	35.0	
Oldham County	15 510	38 416	42 143	16 291	31 209	1 970	6.3	634	6.8	453	6.3	179	8.5	454	5.0	
Owen County	9 559	21 067	25 285	7 695	8 867	1 728	19.5	533	23.0	380	21.5	361	27.9	438	16.7	
Pendleton County	9 525	22 500	26 919	10 429	11 887	2 250	18.9	873	25.0	607	24.7	289	21.2	479	14.1	
Robertson County	8 630	19 756	23 788	8 771	2 102	521	24.8	154	31.2	110	29.7	116	31.7	112	19.9	
Rowan County	7 639	15 922	19 432	7 225	16 785	4 856	28.9	1 356	33.1	922	31.2	637	33.0	1 155	24.2	
Shelby County	13 064	28 500	33 376	12 317	24 437	3 464	14.2	1 025	16.5	757	16.4	568	19.0	677	9.6	
Trimble County	10 128	22 372	27 049	10 610	6 014	980	16.3	298	18.5	194	16.5	167	21.4	237	13.0	
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>																
Ashtland city	12 711	21 904	29 304	9 792	23 317	4 211	18.1	1 362	26.5	963	25.4	698	15.3	1 019	14.8	
Covington city	10 293	21 003	26 236	12 625	42 035	8 334	19.8	3 359	29.6	2 269	29.0	989	17.7	1 891	17.7	
Erlanger city	13 303	33 502	37 793	18 885	15 945	858	5.4	390	8.9	283	9.5	85	6.2	195	4.3	
Florence city	12 728	31 270	37 541	15 903	18 337	1 634	8.9	591	11.9	394	11.2	254	14.2	393	8.0	
Fort Thomas city	16 495	36 977	44 774	19 614	15 711	690	4.4	221	5.9	171	6.4	131	5.0	126	2.9	
Independence city	12 564	35 951	38 146	17 447	10 419	606	5.8	298	9.2	186	7.9	37	5.6	160	5.3	
Newport city	9 107	18 683	22 848	10 805	18 571	4 796	25.8	2 022	38.2	1 261	34.7	523	23.6	1 135	23.9	
District 5	7 717	15 052	17 798	6 684	604 862	197 604	32.7	67 790	39.9	49 515	38.4	20 188	28.7	51 171	29.2	
<b>COUNTY</b>																
Bell County	7 037	13 078	15 840	6 618	30 940	11 209	36.2	3 783	44.7	2 791	43.7	1 053	26.4	2 967	33.6	
Breathitt County	6 905	12 383	14 908	5 909	15 375	6 072	39.5	2 066	46.9	1 573	46.5	585	36.4	1 569	36.2	
Clay County	6 084	12 732	14 721	5 753	21 544	8 656	40.2	3 081	47.4	2 225	45.5	756	34.3	2 182	35.9	
Floyd County	7 922	15 661	18 270	7 696	43 301	13 521	31.2	4 702	38.2	3 376	36.5	1 151	23.4	3 437	27.7	
Harlan County	7 502	14 774	18 158	6 833	36 256	11 995	33.1	4 218	40.4	2 967	37.5	1 066	23.3	3 069	29.7	
Jackson County	7 097	11 885	14 767	5 482	11 884	4 544	38.2	1 530	45.3	1 114	43.7	660	43.3	1 172	34.6	
Johnson County	8 492	15 782	19 114	7 510	22 877	6 573	28.7	2 161	34.3	1 685	34.3	670	24.8	1 754	26.5	
Knott County	6 753	13 329	15 998	5 790	17 416	7 035	40.4	2 567	49.0	1 887	46.4	528	30.2	1 774	35.7	
Knox County	7 776	12 697	15 412	6 145	29 027	11 289	38.9	4 180	50.5	2 992	48.3	1 067	29.3	2 901	34.8	
Laurel County	8 879	18 584	20 977	7 552	42 921	10 630	24.8	3 519	29.6	2 550	28.4	1 380	29.2	2 797	22.2	
Lawrence County (pt.)	6 599	13 922	16 389	5 249	3 133	1 182	37.7	402	43.9	300	43.5	157	44.7	312	34.3	
Lee County	6 869	12 461	14 618	5 674	7 229	2 704	37.4	931	47.3	646	43.7	270	27.8	731	33.7	
Leslie County	7 190	13 692	16 419	5 745	13 515	4 808	35.6	1 680	41.2	1 243	40.8	385	32.1	1 308	33.2	
Letcher County	7 340	15 112	18 229	6 844	26 829	8 524	31.8	2 810	36.5	2 081	34.6	688	22.3	2 243	29.0	
McCreary County	5 153	10 598	12 223	5 278	15 533	7 062	45.5	2 573	55.7	1 869	54.2	662	38.2	1 715	40.1	
Maggoffin County	6 289	12 160	13 955	6 709	12 881	5 479	42.5	1 876	47.7	1 355	45.3	483	41.7	1 443	39.2	
Martin County	8 190	15 142	18 143	6 054	12 497	4 422	35.4	1 667	42.1	1 215	40.2	275	25.3	1 159	33.0	
Menifee County	6 911	14 6														

Table 22. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capito income in 1989 (dollars)	Medion income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below poverty level	
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Percent of all families
						All oges		Related children				Persons 65 years and over				
								Under 18 years		5 to 17 years						
					Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number			
District 6—Con.																
COUNTY																
Anderson County .....	12 320	27 747	31 054	12 534	14 406	1 339	9.3	406	10.8	317	11.6	296	17.5	304	7.0	
Bath County .....	8 034	15 940	20 026	6 203	9 533	2 598	27.3	782	32.7	580	32.7	434	31.7	624	22.2	
Bourbon County .....	10 858	22 445	26 898	9 254	18 982	3 330	17.5	1 164	23.3	738	19.9	702	27.5	820	14.8	
Boyle County .....	11 029	23 125	28 168	9 868	23 637	4 043	17.1	1 390	23.3	991	22.2	627	18.5	987	13.8	
Clark County .....	11 655	25 323	29 089	12 663	29 119	5 142	17.7	1 774	23.4	1 232	22.0	724	20.7	1 218	14.3	
Estill County .....	7 474	16 056	19 223	6 681	14 465	4 199	29.0	1 380	36.0	1 061	36.2	563	29.2	1 051	25.3	
Fayette County .....	14 962	28 056	35 936	17 525	213 016	30 108	14.1	9 168	18.5	6 182	17.8	2 745	13.2	5 815	10.2	
Franklin County .....	13 383	27 484	32 953	17 200	42 306	4 617	10.9	1 581	15.2	1 021	13.3	770	15.1	1 053	8.6	
Garrard County .....	10 011	21 057	26 250	8 386	11 498	2 076	18.1	600	21.8	440	21.3	413	24.2	501	14.6	
Harrison County .....	10 271	21 787	26 503	9 329	15 915	2 693	16.9	807	18.8	546	16.8	565	25.0	625	13.5	
Jessamine County .....	11 733	27 059	30 488	11 653	29 257	3 848	13.2	1 308	15.9	858	14.3	466	18.3	922	10.8	
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	8 572	17 237	22 048	5 809	15 476	4 132	26.7	1 342	31.9	893	28.8	831	38.1	970	21.3	
Madison County .....	10 029	21 388	27 052	10 111	51 209	10 859	21.2	3 150	25.0	2 183	23.5	1 415	25.2	2 442	16.6	
Mercer County .....	10 821	22 774	27 792	10 236	18 982	3 167	16.7	1 081	23.5	669	19.4	493	17.9	767	13.5	
Montgomery County .....	9 636	20 025	24 542	7 245	19 238	4 043	21.0	1 313	25.9	999	25.8	663	27.7	915	16.1	
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	9 334	18 737	24 091	8 541	5 974	1 265	21.2	439	27.8	307	24.3	246	27.8	269	15.9	
Powell County .....	7 474	16 828	19 540	6 655	11 557	3 032	26.2	1 128	33.0	795	30.8	372	32.0	761	23.1	
Scott County .....	12 314	27 563	31 390	12 274	22 844	3 323	14.5	1 280	20.2	921	19.3	587	23.6	828	12.4	
Woodford County .....	14 151	32 858	37 167	16 159	19 588	1 538	7.9	476	9.3	283	7.6	297	14.8	316	5.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																
Donville city .....	10 334	21 119	26 976	10 036	11 329	2 269	20.0	813	29.1	547	27.4	396	20.3	527	15.6	
Frankfort city .....	13 100	25 670	31 618	17 155	24 932	3 246	13.0	1 138	19.8	724	17.8	546	15.6	724	10.4	
Georgetown city .....	10 678	22 677	28 545	11 831	10 425	1 801	17.3	743	25.8	506	24.0	306	22.0	470	15.6	
Lexington-Fayette .....	14 962	28 056	35 936	17 525	213 016	30 108	14.1	9 168	18.5	6 182	17.8	2 745	13.2	5 815	10.2	
Nicholasville city .....	10 467	25 258	28 312	11 009	13 388	1 698	12.7	600	15.3	370	13.1	227	19.4	382	9.8	
Richmond city .....	8 771	15 588	21 441	9 440	16 151	5 112	31.7	1 346	40.3	877	37.9	593	27.8	1 023	24.0	
Winchester city .....	10 832	21 543	25 530	11 581	15 623	3 383	21.7	1 235	30.3	833	28.5	550	24.2	782	17.5	



Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>960 508</b>	<b>170 838</b>	<b>161 766</b>	<b>155 933</b>	<b>161 197</b>	<b>164 818</b>	<b>145 956</b>
1, detached	802 690	141 398	137 884	142 435	135 472	119 548	125 953
1, attached	11 344	1 203	1 032	2 667	2 616	1 173	2 653
2	7 191	795	559	1 562	2 198	479	1 598
3 or 4	3 147	254	345	1 108	548	236	656
5 to 9	2 086	120	91	1 230	320	94	231
10 to 19	1 885	20	63	1 144	360	20	278
20 to 49	1 239	14	—	895	97	6	227
50 or more	857	—	—	687	—	—	170
Mobile home or trailer	123 886	25 974	20 666	3 363	18 506	41 924	13 453
Other	6 183	1 060	1 126	842	1 080	1 338	737
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>419 274</b>	<b>61 911</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>90 294</b>	<b>63 142</b>	<b>56 328</b>	<b>87 006</b>
1, detached	144 703	27 127	23 731	19 200	20 748	28 138	25 759
1, attached	11 428	2 211	2 395	1 536	1 615	764	2 907
2	35 302	5 723	5 224	4 758	7 296	2 632	9 669
3 or 4	51 708	6 334	7 825	15 721	6 725	4 106	10 997
5 to 9	55 725	6 983	7 779	16 548	8 146	4 318	11 951
10 to 19	47 188	3 784	4 426	17 467	8 507	2 002	11 002
20 to 49	19 743	719	1 307	8 092	2 649	1 187	5 789
50 or more	14 728	919	1 121	5 688	2 152	982	3 866
Mobile home or trailer	33 845	7 355	6 104	440	4 567	11 211	4 168
Other	4 904	756	681	844	737	988	898
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
1989 to March 1990	34 413	5 259	6 400	3 032	6 585	6 410	6 727
1985 to 1988	122 778	18 453	22 204	12 125	19 661	23 741	26 594
1980 to 1984	144 327	24 729	26 611	12 659	21 991	32 704	25 633
1970 to 1979	375 996	68 518	66 781	47 175	56 063	73 908	63 551
1960 to 1969	257 980	45 516	44 301	54 441	35 621	32 561	45 540
1950 to 1949	206 673	35 261	32 870	53 585	29 252	25 234	30 471
1940 to 1939	125 757	23 304	16 864	29 588	19 236	20 798	15 967
1939 or earlier	238 921	37 551	27 720	51 310	54 736	30 231	37 373
Median	1967	1967	1970	1960	1965	1972	1969
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
<b>All housing units</b>	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
No bedroom	14 815	1 576	1 727	3 825	2 287	1 883	3 517
1 bedroom	156 278	21 757	20 427	40 195	25 865	17 271	30 763
2 bedrooms	491 370	93 643	71 549	83 192	76 327	90 844	75 815
3 bedrooms	631 153	111 690	114 521	94 383	101 529	106 607	102 423
4 bedrooms	177 900	24 980	29 679	35 611	31 642	23 489	32 499
5 or more bedrooms	35 329	4 945	5 848	6 709	5 495	5 493	6 839
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>960 508</b>	<b>170 838</b>	<b>161 766</b>	<b>155 933</b>	<b>161 197</b>	<b>164 818</b>	<b>145 956</b>
No bedroom	1 313	229	172	105	186	450	171
1 bedroom	22 949	4 190	3 180	4 504	3 989	4 480	2 606
2 bedrooms	247 116	52 082	36 828	35 621	40 160	51 954	30 471
3 bedrooms	506 605	89 546	91 518	77 764	84 509	83 955	79 313
4 bedrooms	152 234	20 536	25 068	31 966	27 607	19 330	27 727
5 or more bedrooms	30 291	4 255	5 000	5 973	4 746	4 649	5 668
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>419 274</b>	<b>61 911</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>90 294</b>	<b>63 142</b>	<b>56 328</b>	<b>87 006</b>
No bedroom	9 475	718	850	3 077	1 485	609	2 736
1 bedroom	108 947	13 249	13 610	30 713	17 952	9 535	23 888
2 bedrooms	186 641	29 051	25 179	39 977	27 948	26 850	37 636
3 bedrooms	92 033	15 039	16 924	13 413	12 454	15 853	18 350
4 bedrooms	18 727	3 345	3 415	2 664	2 805	2 936	3 562
5 or more bedrooms	3 451	509	615	450	498	545	834



**Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 462 623	252 115	236 535	262 757	236 022	228 660	246 534
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	44 222	6 476	7 216	1 158	7 123	16 927	5 322
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>960 508</b>	<b>170 838</b>	<b>161 766</b>	<b>155 933</b>	<b>161 197</b>	<b>164 818</b>	<b>145 956</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	940 653	167 957	158 538	155 560	158 202	156 750	143 646
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19 855	2 881	3 228	373	2 995	8 068	2 310
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>419 274</b>	<b>61 911</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>90 294</b>	<b>63 142</b>	<b>56 328</b>	<b>87 006</b>
Complete plumbing facilities.....	405 506	60 221	58 873	89 830	60 979	50 538	85 065
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13 768	1 690	1 720	464	2 163	5 790	1 941
<b>SOURCE OF WATER</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
Public system or private company.....	1 214 664	201 529	191 951	262 311	200 786	128 835	229 252
Individual drilled well.....	171 220	38 250	26 617	1 013	12 728	88 854	3 758
Individual dug well.....	35 303	8 964	6 290	127	6 103	11 177	2 642
Some other source.....	85 658	9 848	18 893	464	23 528	16 721	16 204
<b>SEWAGE DISPOSAL</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
Public sewer.....	849 491	122 184	117 024	231 101	145 308	54 964	178 910
Septic tank or cesspool.....	600 182	127 643	116 978	32 236	87 822	169 194	66 309
Other means.....	57 172	8 764	9 749	578	10 015	21 429	6 637
<b>KITCHEN FACILITIES</b>							
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>258 591</b>	<b>243 751</b>	<b>263 915</b>	<b>243 145</b>	<b>245 587</b>	<b>251 856</b>
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 475 684	253 811	238 306	261 972	237 851	235 757	247 987
Lacking complete kitchen facilities.....	31 161	4 780	5 445	1 943	5 294	9 830	3 869
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 379 782</b>	<b>232 749</b>	<b>222 359</b>	<b>246 227</b>	<b>224 339</b>	<b>221 146</b>	<b>232 962</b>
Utility gas.....	629 310	89 039	89 486	190 924	99 231	47 749	112 881
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	105 948	30 021	23 356	2 904	20 676	14 174	14 817
Electricity.....	414 015	75 251	65 669	45 997	63 554	84 077	79 467
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	66 320	7 680	11 487	2 592	17 737	19 059	7 765
Coal or coke.....	43 617	2 832	943	142	2 631	34 593	2 476
Wood.....	113 705	27 409	30 760	793	19 081	20 735	14 927
Solar energy.....	239	27	72	42	38	30	30
Other fuel.....	4 553	304	417	1 949	994	517	372
No fuel used.....	2 075	186	169	884	397	212	227
<b>TELEPHONE IN UNIT</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>1 379 782</b>	<b>232 749</b>	<b>222 359</b>	<b>246 227</b>	<b>224 339</b>	<b>221 146</b>	<b>232 962</b>
Telephone in unit.....	1 238 901	208 899	199 671	233 766	206 769	180 690	209 106
No telephone in unit.....	140 881	23 850	22 688	12 461	17 570	40 456	23 856
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>960 508</b>	<b>170 838</b>	<b>161 766</b>	<b>155 933</b>	<b>161 197</b>	<b>164 818</b>	<b>145 956</b>
None.....	68 577	12 034	8 927	10 880	10 266	18 828	7 642
1.....	256 624	44 702	38 097	46 182	40 205	50 083	37 355
2.....	410 462	72 601	71 730	67 867	69 994	63 121	65 149
3 or more.....	224 845	41 501	43 012	31 004	40 732	32 786	35 810
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>419 274</b>	<b>61 911</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>90 294</b>	<b>63 142</b>	<b>56 328</b>	<b>87 006</b>
None.....	90 642	12 398	10 154	23 889	14 166	14 354	15 681
1.....	190 846	28 200	27 035	42 313	28 142	25 190	39 966
2.....	111 828	17 213	18 699	20 635	16 697	13 405	25 179
3 or more.....	25 958	4 100	4 705	3 457	4 137	3 379	6 180
Vehicles per household.....	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
<b>PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>960 508</b>	<b>170 838</b>	<b>161 766</b>	<b>155 933</b>	<b>161 197</b>	<b>164 818</b>	<b>145 956</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19 855	2 881	3 228	373	2 995	8 068	2 310
1.00 or less.....	18 259	2 711	3 007	368	2 795	7 243	2 135
1.01 or more.....	1 596	170	221	5	200	825	175
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>419 274</b>	<b>61 911</b>	<b>60 593</b>	<b>90 294</b>	<b>63 142</b>	<b>56 328</b>	<b>87 006</b>
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	13 768	1 690	1 720	464	2 163	5 790	1 941
1.00 or less.....	12 029	1 568	1 596	395	1 887	4 877	1 706
1.01 or more.....	1 739	122	124	69	276	913	235
<b>HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER</b>							
<b>Occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>318 025</b>	<b>63 498</b>	<b>47 205</b>	<b>57 909</b>	<b>50 642</b>	<b>51 316</b>	<b>47 455</b>
Owner-occupied housing units.....	251 868	52 188	38 856	43 355	39 419	42 294	35 756
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9 952	1 675	1 755	217	1 580	3 462	1 263
No telephone in unit.....	16 831	2 972	2 593	1 281	2 217	5 352	2 416
No vehicle available.....	82 982	14 668	10 801	15 271	13 678	17 111	11 453

Table 26. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
Occupied housing units .....	1 379 782	232 749	222 359	246 227	224 339	221 146	232 962
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	960 508	170 838	161 766	155 933	161 197	164 818	145 956
1 person .....	181 530	35 490	27 971	33 168	28 341	29 320	27 240
2 persons .....	327 423	62 509	54 714	54 238	52 304	52 294	51 364
3 persons .....	196 377	33 033	33 376	29 741	33 125	36 574	30 528
4 persons .....	167 534	27 368	29 835	25 137	29 362	30 618	25 214
5 persons .....	62 125	8 978	11 132	9 856	12 409	11 072	8 678
6 persons .....	17 723	2 415	3 345	2 502	4 009	3 349	2 103
7 or more persons .....	7 796	1 045	1 393	1 291	1 647	1 591	2 829
Median .....	2.41	2.30	2.47	2.33	2.50	2.52	2.39
Renter-occupied housing units .....	419 274	61 911	60 593	90 294	63 142	56 328	87 006
1 person .....	139 743	19 287	17 685	37 121	21 529	14 340	29 781
2 persons .....	113 209	16 062	15 700	24 718	16 865	14 345	25 519
3 persons .....	76 152	12 110	12 117	14 093	11 050	11 888	14 894
4 persons .....	54 061	8 517	9 310	8 551	8 011	9 214	10 458
5 persons .....	23 750	3 985	4 000	3 634	3 640	4 337	4 154
6 persons .....	8 015	1 426	1 222	1 200	1 394	1 394	1 449
7 or more persons .....	4 344	524	559	977	723	810	751
Median .....	2.12	2.23	2.30	1.82	2.10	2.46	2.04
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	960 508	170 838	161 766	155 933	161 197	164 818	145 956
1989 to March 1990 .....	87 158	15 449	16 186	12 098	14 800	13 589	15 036
1985 to 1988 .....	224 462	38 079	38 317	33 587	39 440	35 760	39 279
1980 to 1984 .....	145 864	24 917	25 613	19 890	24 167	28 440	22 837
1970 to 1979 .....	245 800	44 331	42 273	39 000	40 003	44 793	35 400
1960 to 1969 .....	128 711	22 188	21 118	28 092	21 015	18 156	18 142
1959 or earlier .....	128 513	25 874	18 259	23 266	21 772	24 080	15 262
Renter-occupied housing units .....	419 274	61 911	60 593	90 294	63 142	56 328	87 006
1989 to March 1990 .....	179 621	26 544	28 284	36 973	25 812	21 854	40 154
1985 to 1988 .....	148 353	21 905	20 818	33 443	22 818	18 880	30 489
1980 to 1984 .....	47 530	6 755	6 212	10 756	7 476	7 317	9 014
1970 to 1979 .....	29 304	4 196	3 571	6 647	4 760	5 116	5 014
1960 to 1969 .....	7 986	1 259	900	1 677	1 316	1 483	1 351
1959 or earlier .....	6 480	1 252	808	798	960	1 678	984
<b>AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	960 508	170 838	161 766	155 933	161 197	164 818	145 956
Under 25 years .....	19 433	3 907	3 495	1 692	3 065	4 522	2 752
25 to 34 years .....	148 988	24 754	26 846	21 531	26 557	26 689	22 611
35 to 44 years .....	212 159	33 317	36 944	33 883	36 735	36 617	34 663
45 to 54 years .....	169 068	28 539	29 231	26 901	28 961	28 163	27 273
55 to 64 years .....	158 992	28 133	26 394	28 571	26 460	26 533	22 901
65 to 74 years .....	147 402	29 409	23 222	26 234	23 349	24 363	20 825
75 years and over .....	104 466	22 779	15 634	17 121	16 070	17 931	14 931
Renter-occupied housing units .....	419 274	61 911	60 593	90 294	63 142	56 328	87 006
Under 25 years .....	55 928	7 787	9 206	10 790	7 970	6 831	13 344
25 to 34 years .....	135 579	19 329	20 632	29 943	19 470	16 579	29 626
35 to 44 years .....	82 496	11 670	11 655	18 526	12 391	11 211	17 043
45 to 54 years .....	44 553	6 498	6 170	9 039	7 066	6 987	8 793
55 to 64 years .....	34 561	5 317	4 581	7 442	5 022	5 698	6 501
65 to 74 years .....	33 660	5 456	4 065	7 312	5 637	5 018	6 172
75 years and over .....	32 497	5 854	4 284	7 242	5 586	4 004	5 527
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>							
Condominium housing units .....	20 614	795	1 017	9 665	3 422	768	4 947
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	10 876	168	310	5 737	2 354	116	2 191
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	6 978	443	577	2 907	725	327	1 999
Vacant condominium housing units .....	2 760	184	130	1 021	343	325	757
<b>MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	33 880	29 426	32 598	42 818	36 845	23 867	38 999
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	18 385	16 807	18 024	20 224	19 630	13 515	20 099
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	392 285	56 436	55 299	89 816	58 362	50 664	81 708
Less than \$100 .....	19 897	3 149	2 574	4 268	2 862	3 498	3 546
\$100 to \$199 .....	49 286	9 577	6 830	7 824	6 847	10 679	7 529
\$200 to \$299 .....	87 757	15 492	13 808	18 010	11 855	12 959	15 633
\$300 to \$399 .....	100 630	13 416	14 663	27 261	14 569	8 441	22 280
\$400 to \$499 .....	56 875	5 448	7 421	16 231	10 064	2 815	14 896
\$500 to \$599 .....	24 074	1 353	2 661	7 312	4 368	861	7 519
\$600 to \$749 .....	11 925	544	1 003	4 359	2 201	284	3 534
\$750 to \$999 .....	3 640	142	404	1 165	757	130	1 042
\$1,000 or more .....	1 767	37	113	650	215	26	726
No cash rent .....	36 434	7 278	5 822	2 736	4 624	10 971	5 003
Median (dollars) .....	319	278	310	344	336	243	352
Mean (dollars) .....	329	281	315	360	344	251	365



**Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	District 1	District 2	District 3	District 4	District 5	District 6
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	671 433	109 343	108 000	140 378	114 499	89 302	109 911
With a mortgage .....	389 536	54 368	67 426	90 506	70 360	34 466	72 410
Less than \$200 .....	9 654	1 911	1 819	1 342	1 021	2 202	1 359
\$200 to \$299 .....	37 962	6 497	6 765	8 451	5 296	4 612	6 341
\$300 to \$399 .....	59 600	10 657	11 411	13 028	8 853	6 572	9 079
\$400 to \$499 .....	65 772	11 037	13 048	14 478	10 728	6 337	10 144
\$500 to \$599 .....	60 265	8 556	11 560	14 072	11 062	4 826	10 189
\$600 to \$799 .....	81 175	9 242	13 468	18 915	16 707	5 592	17 251
\$800 to \$999 .....	38 304	4 011	4 960	9 616	8 581	2 356	8 780
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	27 379	1 928	3 383	7 174	6 616	1 469	6 809
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	6 165	369	739	2 121	1 028	322	1 586
\$2,000 or more .....	3 260	160	273	1 309	468	178	872
Median (dollars) .....	536	474	506	557	584	461	591
Mean (dollars) .....	606	524	562	647	646	520	661
Not mortgaged .....	281 897	54 975	40 574	49 872	44 139	54 836	37 501
Less than \$100 .....	49 346	10 240	7 482	2 656	5 082	19 039	4 847
\$100 to \$199 .....	169 799	34 355	25 981	29 443	27 210	28 673	24 137
\$200 to \$299 .....	49 776	8 582	5 876	13 334	9 654	5 728	6 602
\$300 to \$399 .....	8 834	1 231	888	2 797	1 553	970	1 395
\$400 or more .....	4 142	567	347	1 642	640	426	520
Median (dollars) .....	150	143	143	179	164	123	153
Mean (dollars) .....	161	154	152	195	172	131	165
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	671 433	109 343	108 000	140 378	114 499	89 302	109 911
Less than \$20,000 .....	218 200	43 617	33 568	35 539	30 556	46 082	28 838
Less than 20 percent .....	97 781	20 646	14 441	13 828	13 552	23 504	11 810
20 to 24 percent .....	24 029	5 213	3 888	3 922	3 647	4 134	3 225
25 to 29 percent .....	19 802	4 030	3 268	3 248	2 779	3 561	2 916
30 to 34 percent .....	15 234	2 953	2 679	2 828	2 117	2 506	2 151
35 percent or more .....	55 648	9 852	8 580	10 919	7 731	10 507	8 059
Not computed .....	5 706	923	712	794	730	1 870	677
Median .....	21.8	20.7	22.6	24.5	21.9	18.8	23.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	171 319	28 811	31 319	34 913	27 913	20 888	27 475
Less than 20 percent .....	112 054	20 695	19 854	22 196	17 708	15 586	16 015
20 to 24 percent .....	25 960	4 061	5 459	5 698	4 121	2 312	4 309
25 to 29 percent .....	16 299	2 075	3 021	3 462	2 986	1 308	3 447
30 to 34 percent .....	8 507	1 025	1 672	1 778	1 538	761	1 733
35 percent or more .....	8 402	937	1 292	1 774	1 560	868	1 971
Not computed .....	97	18	21	5	—	53	—
Median .....	15.3	13.9	15.8	15.7	15.8	13.4	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	134 266	19 911	22 802	29 641	25 659	12 432	23 821
Less than 20 percent .....	103 045	16 742	17 777	22 681	18 864	10 382	16 599
20 to 24 percent .....	19 115	2 015	3 332	4 332	4 054	1 147	4 235
25 to 29 percent .....	7 611	805	1 078	1 648	1 652	511	1 917
30 to 34 percent .....	2 658	188	398	577	622	252	621
35 percent or more .....	1 822	161	216	403	465	128	449
Not computed .....	15	—	1	2	—	12	—
Median .....	13.0	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.6	12.0	14.4
\$50,000 or more .....	147 648	17 004	20 311	40 285	30 371	9 900	29 777
Less than 20 percent .....	128 356	15 647	17 884	34 957	25 937	8 886	25 045
20 to 24 percent .....	12 413	881	1 609	3 306	2 977	597	3 043
25 to 29 percent .....	4 434	260	544	1 291	999	234	1 106
30 to 34 percent .....	1 333	70	155	393	314	54	347
35 percent or more .....	902	97	95	307	135	70	198
Not computed .....	210	49	24	31	9	59	38
Median .....	11.5	10.8	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.9
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	392 285	56 436	55 299	89 816	58 362	50 664	81 708
Less than \$10,000 .....	146 941	22 944	19 644	29 576	20 700	27 500	26 577
Less than 20 percent .....	8 613	1 490	1 115	1 845	1 298	1 353	1 512
20 to 24 percent .....	9 259	1 732	1 252	1 453	1 635	1 575	1 612
25 to 29 percent .....	12 944	2 428	1 841	2 350	2 007	2 292	2 026
30 to 34 percent .....	10 443	2 036	1 501	2 036	1 304	1 825	1 741
35 percent or more .....	82 811	11 568	11 006	19 201	11 688	12 905	16 443
Not computed .....	22 871	3 690	2 929	2 691	2 768	7 550	3 243
Median .....	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	104 071	16 234	15 970	23 436	14 395	11 850	22 186
Less than 20 percent .....	18 443	3 739	2 829	3 181	2 561	3 221	2 912
20 to 24 percent .....	20 274	3 416	3 443	4 478	2 674	2 096	4 167
25 to 29 percent .....	19 971	3 031	3 353	5 127	2 609	1 642	4 209
30 to 34 percent .....	15 088	1 922	2 187	3 932	2 128	1 215	3 704
35 percent or more .....	20 480	1 922	2 489	5 874	3 293	1 087	5 815
Not computed .....	9 815	2 204	1 669	844	1 130	2 589	1 379
Median .....	27.1	24.8	26.3	28.5	27.7	23.4	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	91 834	11 898	13 567	22 837	14 600	7 683	21 249
Less than 20 percent .....	56 176	8 355	8 584	13 691	8 464	5 000	12 082
20 to 24 percent .....	17 842	1 519	2 395	5 144	3 266	750	4 768
25 to 29 percent .....	7 037	394	836	2 187	1 243	208	2 169
30 to 34 percent .....	2 408	127	266	176	459	45	785
35 percent or more .....	1 422	43	168	481	204	78	448
Not computed .....	6 949	1 460	1 318	608	964	1 602	997
Median .....	15.1	12.5	14.3	16.2	16.1	12.2	16.8
\$35,000 or more .....	49 439	5 360	6 118	13 967	8 667	3 631	11 696
Less than 20 percent .....	43 400	4 642	5 223	12 717	7 542	2 912	10 364
20 to 24 percent .....	1 865	71	220	695	386	22	471
25 to 29 percent .....	441	6	23	150	90	6	166
30 to 34 percent .....	175	6	37	33	48	—	51
35 percent or more .....	147	—	—	39	21	12	75
Not computed .....	3 411	635	615	333	580	679	569
Median .....	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.7	10.1	10.7

Table 28. **Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	Kentucky					District 1	
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>TENURE</b>							
Occupied housing units -----	1 279 000	92 401	2 617	4 313	5 348	215 892	15 604
Owner-occupied housing units -----	916 757	39 975	1 331	2 089	2 511	163 158	7 167
Renter-occupied housing units -----	362 243	52 426	1 286	2 224	2 837	52 734	8 437
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	633 074	35 559	748	1 810	1 911	102 960	6 050
With a mortgage -----	364 838	22 437	489	1 558	1 484	51 060	3 077
Less than \$300 -----	43 276	4 237	75	28	138	7 666	712
\$300 to \$499 -----	116 531	8 267	174	360	390	20 203	1 430
\$500 to \$699 -----	101 348	5 982	136	345	479	13 657	649
\$700 to \$999 -----	68 319	3 056	65	338	238	7 137	265
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	26 367	698	28	278	161	1 877	21
\$1,500 or more -----	8 997	197	11	209	78	520	—
Not mortgaged -----	268 236	13 122	259	252	427	51 900	2 973
Less than \$100 -----	47 046	2 222	52	21	64	9 475	758
\$100 to \$199 -----	161 950	7 525	169	134	261	32 515	1 752
\$200 to \$299 -----	47 171	2 515	30	60	36	8 208	367
\$300 to \$399 -----	8 231	581	—	20	33	1 170	61
\$400 or more -----	3 838	279	8	17	33	532	35
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	335 959	51 837	1 197	2 219	2 801	47 425	8 294
Less than \$200 -----	54 088	14 708	257	100	235	10 157	2 498
\$200 to \$299 -----	75 798	10 960	318	544	407	13 236	2 138
\$300 to \$499 -----	136 315	19 109	460	936	1 539	15 973	2 563
\$500 to \$749 -----	31 440	4 061	101	323	284	1 590	241
\$750 to \$999 -----	3 318	227	—	86	65	130	5
\$1,000 or more -----	1 516	109	3	126	16	18	3
No cash rent -----	33 484	2 663	58	104	255	6 321	846
Median (dollars) -----	331	290	298	388	382	279	257
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Occupied housing units -----	1 279 000	92 401	2 617	4 313	5 348	215 892	15 604
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	32 221	1 258	105	22	80	4 221	334
No vehicle available -----	129 518	28 824	364	377	631	19 931	4 416

State Congressional District	District 1—Can.			District 2					District 3	
	Race of Householder—Can.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black
<b>TENURE</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	480	400	1 000	209 738	10 980	446	785	1 146	202 604	41 637
Owner-occupied housing units -----	281	180	383	156 251	4 734	239	455	464	137 477	17 533
Renter-occupied housing units -----	199	220	617	53 487	6 246	207	330	682	65 127	24 104
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	160	153	251	103 493	3 938	132	375	357	123 301	16 247
With a mortgage -----	78	138	168	64 257	2 677	102	331	281	78 743	11 104
Less than \$300 -----	28	2	32	8 151	424	2	7	17	7 719	2 054
\$300 to \$499 -----	26	35	55	23 331	938	50	123	111	23 496	3 873
\$500 to \$699 -----	20	26	58	18 673	747	36	80	74	21 806	3 226
\$700 to \$999 -----	—	40	13	9 859	471	6	78	44	15 844	1 440
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	4	26	10	3 290	70	8	11	24	6 651	402
\$1,500 or more -----	—	9	—	953	27	—	32	11	3 227	109
Not mortgaged -----	82	15	83	39 236	1 261	30	44	76	44 558	5 143
Less than \$100 -----	7	—	9	7 246	236	—	—	20	2 186	450
\$100 to \$199 -----	75	8	74	25 025	894	17	42	29	26 729	2 632
\$200 to \$299 -----	—	7	—	5 758	103	13	2	18	11 814	1 479
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	880	8	—	—	9	2 385	400
\$400 or more -----	—	—	—	327	20	—	—	—	1 444	182
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	186	215	612	48 350	6 120	184	330	664	64 832	23 921
Less than \$200 -----	54	17	42	8 047	1 301	25	15	37	4 828	7 167
\$200 to \$299 -----	52	33	78	12 322	1 315	40	99	118	12 939	4 815
\$300 to \$499 -----	51	102	314	19 137	2 556	84	95	387	34 054	8 934
\$500 to \$749 -----	15	9	42	3 191	426	8	39	16	9 263	2 245
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	7	—	362	20	—	22	17	1 047	98
\$1,000 or more -----	—	12	4	82	16	—	15	—	576	66
No cash rent -----	14	35	132	5 209	486	27	45	89	2 125	596
Median (dollars) -----	262	378	376	313	316	332	360	368	380	293
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Occupied housing units -----	480	400	1 000	209 738	10 980	446	785	1 146	202 604	41 637
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	5	—	20	4 677	245	20	—	8	581	241
No vehicle available -----	57	20	102	16 767	2 234	35	28	78	19 805	14 647



**Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	District 3—Con.			District 4				
	Race of Householder—Con.		Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
<b>TENURE</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	464	1 229	1 152	219 099	4 229	356	494	629
Owner-occupied housing units .....	187	628	545	158 818	1 856	179	299	336
Renter-occupied housing units .....	277	601	607	60 281	2 373	177	195	293
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	137	607	507	112 551	1 583	104	216	260
With a mortgage .....	99	494	436	69 105	937	78	195	217
Less than \$300 .....	16	4	22	6 136	167	6	8	9
\$300 to \$499 .....	24	97	58	19 168	368	23	22	49
\$500 to \$699 .....	35	89	166	20 404	250	22	43	66
\$700 to \$999 .....	21	96	82	15 420	110	24	43	48
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	117	58	6 527	27	—	62	34
\$1,500 or more .....	3	91	50	1 450	15	3	17	11
Not mortgaged .....	38	113	71	43 446	646	26	21	43
Less than \$100 .....	—	15	—	4 949	117	16	—	22
\$100 to \$199 .....	21	48	50	26 836	363	7	4	16
\$200 to \$299 .....	9	32	2	9 519	117	3	15	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	10	4	1 515	38	—	—	2
\$400 or more .....	8	8	15	627	11	—	2	3
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	277	601	607	55 607	2 299	151	195	289
Less than \$200 .....	48	44	46	8 834	824	45	2	27
\$200 to \$299 .....	54	173	54	11 364	420	34	28	59
\$300 to \$499 .....	142	245	350	23 633	771	53	95	155
\$500 to \$749 .....	20	118	128	6 299	184	19	60	38
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	11	22	739	12	—	6	—
\$1,000 or more .....	3	5	3	200	2	—	4	9
No cash rent .....	10	5	4	4 538	86	—	—	1
Median (dollars) .....	344	366	415	345	267	290	442	375
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Occupied housing units .....	464	1 229	1 152	219 099	4 229	356	494	629
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	15	6	4 997	121	40	—	20
No vehicle available .....	93	175	165	22 781	1 545	57	26	83

State Congressional District	District 5				District 6				
	Race of Householder			Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		Asian or Pacific Islander	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	
<b>TENURE</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	218 730	1 768	398	207	444	212 937	18 183	473	1 198
Owner-occupied housing units .....	163 320	1 074	266	136	332	137 733	7 611	179	391
Renter-occupied housing units .....	55 410	694	132	71	112	75 204	10 572	294	807
<b>MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	88 236	865	98	99	205	102 533	6 876	117	360
With a mortgage .....	34 060	277	59	66	131	67 613	4 365	73	334
Less than \$300 .....	6 729	71	7	7	33	6 875	809	16	—
\$300 to \$499 .....	12 713	128	37	29	61	17 620	1 530	14	54
\$500 to \$699 .....	8 135	53	9	8	16	18 673	1 057	14	99
\$700 to \$999 .....	4 519	25	6	17	19	15 540	745	8	64
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	1 469	—	—	—	2	6 553	178	16	62
\$1,500 or more .....	495	—	—	5	—	2 352	46	5	55
Not mortgaged .....	54 176	588	39	33	74	34 920	2 511	44	26
Less than \$100 .....	18 841	174	18	6	13	4 349	487	11	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	28 325	317	16	15	47	22 520	1 567	33	17
\$200 to \$299 .....	5 631	92	5	—	14	6 241	357	—	4
\$300 to \$399 .....	960	5	—	5	—	1 321	69	—	5
\$400 or more .....	419	—	—	7	—	489	31	—	15
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	49 779	681	112	71	106	69 966	10 522	287	807
Less than \$200 .....	13 841	294	39	3	31	8 381	2 624	46	19
\$200 to \$299 .....	12 757	143	28	21	26	13 180	2 129	110	190
\$300 to \$499 .....	11 057	139	26	23	46	32 461	4 146	104	376
\$500 to \$749 .....	1 098	31	14	2	3	9 999	934	25	95
\$750 to \$999 .....	106	10	—	14	—	934	82	—	26
\$1,000 or more .....	26	—	—	—	—	614	22	—	90
No cash rent .....	10 894	64	5	8	—	4 397	585	2	11
Median (dollars) .....	244	210	252	365	285	369	310	288	401
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Occupied housing units .....	218 730	1 768	398	207	444	212 937	18 183	473	1 198
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	13 765	63	30	—	10	3 980	254	10	7
No vehicle available .....	32 585	526	41	21	94	17 649	5 456	81	107

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
The State -----	1 506 845	20.0	15.9	11.4	14.2	1.4	2.9	80.6	56.4	2.1
District 1 -----	258 591	18.7	14.5	9.0	11.6	.3	2.5	77.9	47.2	1.8
COUNTY										
Adair County (pt.) -----	6 419	23.3	14.1	5.5	18.5	-	6.6	56.0	26.4	5.1
Allen County -----	6 381	21.7	15.6	6.6	13.4	.2	6.7	56.8	26.8	4.6
Bollard County -----	3 553	20.7	13.4	8.4	10.9	-	1.3	51.1	40.5	1.0
Butler County -----	4 698	19.2	14.4	7.3	11.1	.6	6.5	77.9	20.5	4.2
Caldwell County -----	5 794	12.6	17.5	8.4	7.9	-	3.0	67.3	51.4	2.7
Calloway County -----	13 242	18.1	11.0	11.0	11.7	-	1.1	60.3	47.6	.9
Carlisle County -----	2 295	17.4	20.8	3.9	12.2	-	1.5	44.1	31.3	.7
Christian County -----	23 429	17.9	11.3	10.8	12.1	1.1	1.2	86.2	72.0	.6
Clinton County -----	4 189	23.7	12.4	10.9	12.9	.2	11.6	60.3	20.4	7.8
Crittenden County -----	4 039	12.4	17.0	6.5	10.1	-	3.9	57.7	36.3	3.3
Cumberland County -----	3 051	19.2	19.6	8.1	14.8	.5	10.1	77.5	28.1	6.7
Fulton County -----	3 684	15.7	23.9	12.4	11.8	.5	1.6	88.1	71.5	1.8
Graves County -----	14 528	16.1	14.4	7.9	11.0	.2	1.2	68.4	39.9	1.2
Henderson County -----	17 932	18.8	16.2	13.2	10.1	.5	1.4	89.9	64.8	1.1
Hickman County -----	2 374	14.4	19.2	5.5	12.8	-	1.8	43.2	31.4	1.5
Hopkins County -----	19 325	20.2	15.1	8.3	10.3	.2	1.7	94.3	58.8	1.6
Livingston County -----	4 177	17.7	10.5	5.4	10.0	-	4.0	63.7	26.9	2.1
Logan County -----	10 303	21.1	16.4	8.7	13.2	-	2.3	77.4	45.2	1.6
Lyons County -----	3 460	25.9	7.1	8.2	7.1	2.2	1.3	71.1	32.3	.9
McCracken County -----	27 581	16.1	15.4	11.7	11.8	.1	.7	91.9	70.8	.7
McLean County -----	4 042	13.3	17.7	6.4	12.0	.1	2.2	85.3	34.8	2.1
Marshall County -----	12 528	24.1	5.8	7.2	11.0	.1	1.2	78.9	28.2	1.0
Monroe County -----	4 882	19.2	12.9	7.4	15.2	-	7.3	49.3	26.8	3.9
Muhlenberg County -----	12 754	17.2	17.4	7.5	10.8	.1	2.4	94.9	35.1	1.3
Ohio County -----	8 680	17.7	16.2	8.2	10.9	.1	3.4	86.2	33.9	2.2
Russell County -----	7 375	26.4	6.0	9.5	11.8	1.3	4.6	44.9	22.4	3.6
Simpson County -----	6 172	20.8	16.9	7.9	12.4	.1	1.3	95.4	58.1	1.1
Todd County -----	4 415	15.7	21.1	7.0	13.6	.1	5.0	61.9	34.5	3.9
Trigg County -----	5 284	24.1	9.0	7.5	11.5	.2	2.3	82.8	22.9	1.1
Union County -----	6 091	16.2	19.9	8.0	10.7	-	.4	89.2	60.2	.9
Webster County -----	5 914	15.9	24.3	8.3	9.7	.6	3.9	75.5	41.4	3.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fort Campbell North CDP -----	2 957	11.0	1.8	8.4	19.9	3.0	.6	99.3	88.2	-
Henderson city -----	11 355	16.8	16.7	17.4	8.3	.7	.4	99.8	98.3	.5
Hopkinsville city -----	12 236	15.6	11.2	13.7	10.6	1.2	.3	99.9	98.2	.3
Madisonville city -----	7 146	15.3	14.1	12.0	10.8	.6	1.1	99.8	97.0	.9
Murray city -----	5 546	13.7	9.6	17.5	13.7	-	.3	99.0	98.7	.5
Paducah city -----	13 150	8.6	24.9	18.9	11.5	.2	.6	99.8	97.8	.7
District 2 -----	243 751	22.7	11.4	9.1	14.6	.4	3.0	78.7	48.0	2.2
COUNTY										
Adair County (pt.) -----	15	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	53.3	-	-
Borren County -----	14 202	20.0	14.6	8.0	14.8	.6	3.2	87.8	42.7	2.1
Breckinridge County -----	8 261	23.9	14.4	8.4	11.2	.1	7.7	33.3	19.0	4.6
Bullitt County -----	16 629	27.1	4.6	5.0	15.4	.1	1.9	77.0	42.5	1.7
Cosey County -----	6 046	20.6	13.9	5.9	16.2	-	13.1	28.2	15.0	9.4
Daviess County -----	35 041	18.3	12.4	14.1	13.2	.9	.3	95.8	73.5	.3
Edmonson County -----	5 009	25.0	8.0	9.8	9.6	.1	7.0	83.5	10.6	5.4
Grayson County -----	10 446	23.3	9.7	8.8	9.9	-	7.8	54.0	24.4	6.0
Green County -----	4 523	19.2	18.0	9.0	15.6	-	6.7	63.4	24.1	4.4
Hancock County -----	3 080	21.9	10.3	7.3	13.0	.3	2.7	72.4	41.7	1.7
Hardin County -----	32 375	28.7	7.5	9.5	14.9	.9	1.2	87.3	63.2	1.3
Hart County -----	6 501	17.7	19.1	9.2	13.4	.1	8.1	68.5	23.1	7.3
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	18 663	16.5	4.9	5.2	20.3	.1	.3	86.0	62.7	.4
Larue County -----	4 824	24.0	15.2	5.6	16.1	-	3.6	53.3	26.0	2.2
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	1 731	18.8	16.7	4.6	15.2	-	15.9	44.9	3.3	6.9
Marion County -----	6 115	17.8	21.2	9.8	17.4	-	5.0	83.2	43.3	3.8
Meade County -----	8 907	22.7	7.5	8.2	10.3	.8	1.8	54.3	41.0	1.5
Metcalfe County -----	3 793	23.0	19.4	7.2	14.7	-	10.1	41.5	17.5	5.9
Nelson County -----	11 078	27.3	13.8	6.8	18.0	.3	2.6	81.8	39.9	1.5
Spencer County -----	2 640	22.9	20.8	6.5	14.7	.2	2.7	65.6	16.9	2.1
Taylor County -----	8 798	21.1	9.8	6.9	14.4	.6	2.8	79.2	51.7	1.9
Warren County -----	31 065	25.6	12.0	12.0	13.5	.3	.7	97.9	56.6	1.1
Washington County -----	4 009	14.1	24.4	8.3	20.8	-	6.3	47.8	31.4	4.2
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bowling Green city -----	17 501	21.5	13.4	18.2	11.8	.4	.2	100.0	90.9	.9
Elizabethtown city -----	7 914	25.3	7.9	13.4	15.6	3.0	.3	99.5	92.9	.9
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	126	-	23.8	4.0	7.9	-	-	87.3	-	-
Fort Knox CDP -----	4 346	1.8	9.7	3.0	6.5	1.8	.1	99.7	99.1	.1
Glasgow city -----	5 395	15.6	14.3	15.0	13.9	1.2	.6	100.0	92.8	.7
Highview CDP (pt.) -----	1 434	32.8	.6	16.5	14.8	-	-	98.2	89.5	-
Jeffersonton city (pt.) -----	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Owensboro city -----	23 074	15.1	13.2	19.7	11.8	1.3	.1	99.9	99.1	.2
Rodcliff city -----	8 251	45.3	.9	13.4	13.9	.3	.3	99.3	95.4	.2
Volley Station CDP (pt.) -----	2 532	2.4	.4	.9	14.9	-	.4	99.6	78.4	.6
District 3 -----	263 915	10.5	19.4	16.7	16.0	3.7	.4	99.4	87.6	.7
COUNTY										
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	263 915	10.5	19.4	16.7	16.0	3.7	.4	99.4	87.6	.7



Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Condominium	Locking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Locking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fern Creek COP (pt.)	5 870	9.4	2.9	4.7	23.2	.2	.3	99.2	85.3	.2
Highview COP (pt.)	4 076	4.6	1.4	5.3	23.5	—	.2	99.5	59.8	.4
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	9 317	25.8	1.6	10.3	22.8	7.4	—	99.8	96.7	.4
Louisville city	124 062	4.9	36.9	24.1	11.8	3.1	.6	99.9	99.6	1.2
Newburg COP	8 109	4.0	1.3	15.2	8.9	.3	.4	99.8	97.3	.1
Okolona COP	7 297	8.3	2.1	9.9	11.4	—	.4	99.6	91.1	.7
Pleasure Ridge Park COP	9 538	4.2	3.3	7.6	12.4	.3	.6	96.7	16.7	.2
St. Dennis COP	4 033	2.4	2.7	9.9	9.9	—	.4	99.2	25.5	.3
St. Matthews city	8 236	22.1	8.8	20.9	10.0	10.7	.2	100.0	99.3	.4
Shively city	6 861	4.6	3.8	10.7	14.3	—	.5	99.5	92.1	.5
Volley Station COP (pt.)	5 636	3.3	1.6	3.1	13.9	.6	.3	98.9	20.2	.3
District 4	243 145	19.8	22.5	11.6	15.3	1.4	2.9	82.6	59.8	2.2
COUNTY										
Boone County	21 476	34.0	6.8	10.1	18.6	3.0	.7	78.7	64.9	.7
Boyd County	21 365	12.4	20.4	8.7	13.9	.6	.8	93.0	62.8	.8
Bracken County	3 166	19.1	36.7	5.9	14.9	.1	8.3	69.7	30.9	5.7
Campbell County	32 910	14.6	38.1	16.4	14.4	3.0	.8	93.4	83.4	.6
Carroll County	3 870	14.2	24.0	12.5	14.4	—	6.2	88.9	52.6	3.9
Carter County	9 290	21.9	12.0	5.8	13.2	—	6.3	62.5	20.9	4.3
Elliott County	2 639	18.0	15.7	7.7	13.8	.3	12.9	17.1	13.0	10.1
Fleming County	5 163	18.1	27.1	6.6	14.8	.3	10.7	79.2	28.8	7.3
Gallatin County	2 290	24.5	21.0	10.6	9.7	—	4.8	59.0	28.3	2.7
Grant County	6 543	30.4	16.7	9.5	10.1	.2	4.8	62.7	31.4	3.5
Greenup County	14 657	16.6	11.1	6.2	13.7	.1	2.7	75.5	55.2	1.6
Henry County	5 447	20.0	22.7	6.7	14.1	.1	5.8	83.8	30.9	4.4
Kenton County	56 086	16.4	28.5	17.1	15.4	2.5	.4	92.5	87.6	.8
Lawrence County (pt.)	4 381	25.7	15.9	7.8	13.6	.2	7.8	45.7	27.3	5.2
Lewis County	5 328	21.4	15.6	7.2	11.5	.3	13.6	46.8	20.0	8.7
Mason County	7 089	11.6	34.5	11.2	15.9	.4	5.3	83.4	55.2	3.4
Nicholas County (pt.)	281	15.7	34.9	4.6	2.5	—	18.1	27.0	—	12.8
Oldham County	11 202	33.3	7.6	4.4	28.6	.6	1.0	93.4	43.4	.8
Owen County	4 723	20.1	20.8	16.1	12.3	.7	11.4	58.7	20.8	8.4
Pendleton County	4 782	20.8	27.1	10.4	13.7	—	4.9	61.2	35.3	3.5
Robertson County	955	17.1	38.4	8.9	13.8	.4	14.9	58.3	5.8	12.1
Rowan County	7 375	23.7	10.3	12.6	12.4	.3	4.3	85.8	43.8	3.4
Shelby County	9 617	24.5	21.6	8.5	17.2	.1	2.0	89.2	45.8	1.3
Trimble County	2 510	21.2	20.1	5.3	10.2	—	5.9	86.8	27.0	3.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ashland city	11 021	7.9	28.6	12.6	13.9	1.1	.5	100.0	98.1	.7
Covington city	19 117	5.0	58.3	31.5	6.9	1.1	.6	99.2	96.5	1.5
Erlanger city	6 081	19.5	7.6	10.9	13.8	.8	.3	98.7	97.8	.7
Florence city	7 336	23.2	3.4	15.0	14.7	1.8	.1	99.3	98.6	.3
Fort Thomas city	6 529	10.1	35.7	12.9	20.4	3.3	.3	99.9	99.4	.4
Independence city	3 686	25.9	3.8	4.2	13.6	7.3	.4	86.8	59.7	.4
Newport city	8 064	4.3	60.5	29.8	8.3	—	.5	100.0	99.7	.7
District 5	245 587	25.6	12.3	7.8	11.8	.3	6.9	52.5	22.4	4.0
COUNTY										
Bell County	12 568	24.0	14.3	11.2	9.7	—	6.8	68.0	45.1	4.1
Breathitt County	6 127	24.9	9.5	8.3	11.9	—	17.8	32.3	22.4	11.4
Clay County	7 930	30.1	9.9	8.4	11.7	.1	10.9	44.2	15.9	5.3
Floyd County	17 169	25.7	12.5	6.5	12.3	.3	4.2	61.9	20.7	3.2
Harlan County	14 735	19.0	21.8	9.4	13.3	.2	6.3	48.1	33.8	4.0
Jackson County	4 895	24.0	14.2	9.1	12.6	.2	16.2	55.2	9.5	11.5
Johnson County	9 381	21.2	12.9	7.2	11.9	—	5.5	55.3	28.3	3.2
Knott County	6 718	24.7	9.7	8.4	13.2	—	8.1	10.4	8.5	4.0
Knox County	11 731	28.0	11.4	8.1	10.5	—	6.7	62.9	25.7	2.9
Laurel County	16 923	32.4	6.7	5.2	11.2	.1	3.6	89.0	19.8	2.0
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 303	25.6	13.9	6.9	10.8	—	10.6	3.1	1.0	5.1
Lee County	3 025	27.6	10.1	10.6	11.0	.1	14.0	61.8	15.9	8.3
Leslie County	5 038	32.8	4.2	6.0	9.6	—	10.4	22.9	3.9	3.0
Letcher County	10 808	20.5	20.6	7.0	14.9	.1	7.2	26.9	22.7	3.3
McCreary County	6 039	20.8	9.9	9.7	10.0	—	10.2	77.9	6.9	5.3
Maggoffin County	4 800	27.5	11.4	6.5	11.2	—	8.2	40.7	14.3	5.7
Martin County	4 697	31.4	6.9	7.1	13.6	.2	4.5	54.8	15.0	3.3
Menifee County	2 421	29.7	6.6	12.0	7.9	—	12.6	31.9	9.6	10.9
Morgan County	4 562	22.8	12.7	4.8	15.4	.1	7.0	16.6	13.4	5.1
Owsley County	2 137	18.0	10.9	7.5	10.7	—	16.8	53.2	12.9	7.4
Perry County	11 565	28.4	13.6	9.1	10.3	—	7.5	38.8	29.0	3.2
Pike County	28 760	27.7	10.7	6.7	10.6	.5	2.8	33.4	13.7	2.1
Pulaski County	22 328	24.1	12.8	8.5	14.1	1.9	4.1	73.4	25.9	2.7
Rockcastle County	5 958	24.5	13.9	6.5	12.5	.1	9.1	71.8	28.1	3.9
Wayne County	7 791	23.1	11.2	9.1	12.9	—	10.2	58.2	27.4	6.5
Whitley County	13 399	24.6	13.6	7.5	10.5	.2	6.6	59.9	35.2	3.5
Wolfe County	2 779	25.5	10.8	6.9	9.3	.4	13.5	32.1	13.0	7.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Middlesborough city	4 849	18.5	19.1	11.7	9.5	—	1.7	99.2	84.7	.9
Somerset city	4 633	14.5	20.9	14.3	15.8	.5	.7	99.9	92.6	.9
District 6	251 856	23.4	14.8	13.6	15.6	2.0	2.1	91.0	71.0	1.5
COUNTY										
Anderson County	5 804	27.1	15.5	4.9	12.8	.2	2.4	75.0	51.1	3.0
Bath County	4 021	20.9	18.8	7.5	15.4	.3	9.6	78.9	20.2	5.8
Bourbon County	7 781	17.8	24.6	8.5	14.8	.6	1.9	78.8	58.4	1.3
Boyle County	10 191	21.3	16.7	9.4	15.7	.3	1.4	92.3	69.5	1.6
Clark County	11 635	22.7	18.6	8.1	15.5	1.5	1.4	86.0	70.0	.7
Estill County	5 863	22.4	20.7	7.1	13.3	.4	10.5	76.1	32.6	5.9

Table 29. **Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms		Candaminium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more					
District 6—Can. COUNTY—Con.										
Fayette County .....	97 742	23.7	11.6	21.1	17.2	4.0	.3	99.7	95.2	.4
Franklin County .....	18 543	16.7	14.0	13.3	12.8	1.8	1.3	95.5	75.0	1.0
Garrard County .....	4 929	26.6	18.3	6.5	11.6	.2	5.5	73.0	32.3	4.0
Harrison County .....	6 488	17.6	29.9	9.8	11.0	—	4.9	77.7	48.0	3.7
Jessamine County .....	11 209	34.0	12.7	7.9	17.9	.9	2.5	90.0	61.0	1.9
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	6 254	21.8	17.4	7.2	13.8	—	8.6	71.8	32.9	4.8
Madison County .....	21 456	26.4	12.1	9.9	14.9	.3	2.1	92.3	56.8	1.4
Mercer County .....	8 212	19.3	19.9	7.3	13.0	2.0	2.1	82.4	43.8	1.6
Montgomery County .....	7 759	20.1	14.8	8.0	15.5	—	2.6	84.3	53.4	1.9
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	2 649	18.2	23.0	7.9	15.2	—	8.5	66.1	38.6	4.2
Powell County .....	4 458	26.0	4.8	9.5	9.4	.4	8.5	72.3	37.6	6.1
Scott County .....	9 173	26.9	20.1	9.6	14.2	.2	2.5	88.4	59.8	2.1
Woodford County .....	7 689	27.9	18.3	6.7	22.6	.6	1.6	93.4	62.4	1.1
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Danville city .....	5 210	18.4	18.2	12.6	12.5	.3	.1	100.0	99.1	.4
Frankfort city .....	11 880	12.9	15.3	19.1	10.7	2.6	.2	99.8	98.3	.3
Georgetown city .....	4 506	25.0	16.7	14.6	11.5	.5	.5	99.2	97.8	1.2
Lexington-Fayette .....	97 742	23.7	11.6	21.1	17.2	4.0	.3	99.7	95.2	.4
Nicholasville city .....	5 220	36.6	9.1	8.3	10.4	1.9	.4	100.0	97.9	.3
Richmond city .....	7 869	27.0	13.6	19.7	8.7	.9	.1	100.0	98.4	.4
Winchester city .....	6 592	17.1	23.2	12.9	12.8	2.0	.2	100.0	98.8	.3



Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	1 379 782	45.6	7.7	30.0	4.8	11.9	11.5	32.4	56.0	10.2
District 1 -----	232 749	38.3	12.9	32.3	3.3	13.2	10.5	31.3	58.2	10.2
COUNTY										
Adair County (pt.) -----	5 785	15.4	6.5	33.5	8.7	35.9	13.8	26.4	59.8	17.8
Allen County -----	5 595	19.1	11.8	40.3	4.2	24.6	12.9	31.3	55.8	16.3
Ballard County -----	3 191	34.7	23.2	26.7	4.0	11.4	6.9	32.5	60.5	5.3
Butler County -----	4 180	13.2	14.0	34.9	3.6	34.3	13.5	25.7	60.8	20.3
Caldwell County -----	5 274	50.9	17.4	15.5	2.2	14.0	11.3	28.0	60.6	9.2
Calloway County -----	11 607	23.7	10.4	47.9	4.2	13.8	8.2	33.8	58.0	6.6
Carlisle County -----	2 106	35.5	13.1	29.3	2.8	19.3	7.5	29.9	62.6	12.2
Christian County -----	21 636	44.8	8.1	40.6	1.4	5.1	10.5	36.6	52.9	7.7
Clinton County -----	3 591	3.9	13.1	34.2	21.5	27.3	15.6	33.5	50.9	28.3
Crittenden County -----	3 646	29.6	26.4	22.9	1.7	19.3	10.4	29.1	60.5	13.6
Cumberland County -----	2 714	2.6	6.7	29.0	9.2	52.6	14.0	37.6	48.4	19.7
Fulton County -----	3 378	48.3	9.8	31.7	2.2	7.9	16.3	38.0	45.7	8.3
Graves County -----	13 377	43.4	16.6	25.9	2.4	11.7	9.4	33.5	57.1	8.4
Henderson County -----	16 558	56.7	9.8	28.2	1.1	4.2	10.8	31.2	58.0	8.9
Hickman County -----	2 188	29.5	26.1	27.3	3.2	13.8	9.8	26.9	63.3	12.1
Hopkins County -----	17 760	57.7	9.3	25.4	.9	6.8	10.6	31.4	58.0	9.3
Livingston County -----	3 593	8.9	35.5	33.8	3.8	17.9	7.1	26.8	66.1	10.6
Logan County -----	9 302	34.2	17.6	30.5	3.8	14.0	11.2	26.5	62.2	10.5
Lyon County -----	2 355	32.7	20.9	26.4	1.4	18.6	8.6	29.5	61.9	6.8
McCracken County -----	25 625	60.9	7.1	27.7	1.1	3.1	10.4	33.9	55.8	6.7
McLean County -----	3 672	36.3	19.2	28.2	2.2	14.2	9.3	25.8	64.9	13.4
Marshall County -----	10 789	25.6	14.0	42.0	2.6	15.8	6.0	28.8	65.3	6.8
Monroe County -----	4 505	9.2	10.0	40.2	2.7	37.9	12.0	32.3	55.8	16.2
Muhlenberg County -----	11 683	42.1	12.4	30.6	1.4	13.6	10.9	30.5	58.6	9.4
Ohio County -----	7 816	32.2	15.2	27.1	2.0	23.5	9.5	26.9	63.6	12.8
Russell County -----	5 896	.6	4.2	46.7	25.3	23.3	11.9	29.9	58.2	10.8
Simpson County -----	5 767	43.2	14.9	33.8	2.9	5.2	11.1	32.2	56.7	12.4
Todd County -----	4 104	14.2	20.9	40.5	4.7	19.8	14.0	29.6	56.5	15.3
Trigg County -----	4 104	14.7	20.5	43.1	3.5	18.2	10.4	27.0	62.5	10.3
Union County -----	5 580	43.6	22.1	27.5	2.5	4.3	9.5	31.0	59.6	9.4
Webster County -----	5 372	48.1	17.3	24.0	1.1	9.4	10.8	28.3	60.9	12.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fort Campbell North COP -----	2 781	8.6	—	89.8	—	1.6	1.4	51.9	46.7	2.0
Henderson city -----	10 548	71.1	.8	27.3	—	.8	14.4	36.4	49.3	9.6
Hopkinsville city -----	11 402	73.1	1.0	24.3	.5	1.1	14.8	37.7	47.4	8.8
Madisonville city -----	6 532	82.9	2.0	14.1	.2	.8	13.4	36.2	50.4	10.0
Murray city -----	5 179	40.3	.4	54.5	2.6	2.2	10.8	41.9	47.3	5.3
Paducah city -----	11 955	81.4	1.0	15.5	.6	1.4	17.8	40.3	41.9	10.1
District 2 -----	222 359	40.2	10.5	29.5	5.2	14.6	8.6	29.3	62.1	10.2
COUNTY										
Adair County (pt.) -----	15	—	53.3	—	—	46.7	—	53.3	46.7	—
Barren County -----	13 136	36.3	11.1	30.4	3.8	18.3	10.7	31.6	57.7	10.8
Breckinridge County -----	6 159	28.7	17.3	23.7	2.8	27.5	10.2	31.5	58.3	13.3
Bullitt County -----	15 965	31.8	16.1	33.0	8.1	11.1	3.8	23.4	72.8	7.0
Casey County -----	5 436	10.0	8.1	25.8	10.2	45.9	12.6	30.3	57.1	20.5
Oaviness County -----	33 036	73.1	4.9	17.4	.5	4.0	9.9	31.2	58.9	7.6
Edmonson County -----	3 843	1.4	14.8	36.2	5.3	42.3	9.7	25.5	64.8	21.8
Grayson County -----	7 991	11.7	13.9	35.0	5.7	33.8	10.4	33.4	56.2	17.3
Green County -----	4 089	26.2	13.6	24.3	4.2	31.7	12.6	26.8	60.6	17.2
Hancock County -----	2 795	40.0	16.8	22.7	.5	20.0	7.4	24.7	67.9	14.1
Hardin County -----	29 358	35.2	7.2	43.6	6.5	7.5	7.0	32.1	60.9	8.6
Hart County -----	5 740	25.2	18.2	20.7	3.9	32.0	13.0	30.5	56.4	18.2
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	17 911	60.8	6.4	23.7	5.8	3.2	3.8	23.6	72.6	2.5
Larue County -----	4 503	25.0	15.9	25.0	14.5	19.6	10.9	25.5	63.6	11.6
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	1 569	4.8	9.6	24.2	16.5	44.9	11.8	25.3	62.9	27.2
Marion County -----	5 688	36.3	12.8	22.8	3.8	24.3	11.3	30.4	58.3	15.4
Meade County -----	8 080	30.2	16.7	31.6	4.3	17.2	5.3	28.3	66.4	5.4
Metcalfe County -----	3 433	12.4	9.6	25.3	3.6	49.3	9.1	31.9	59.0	18.8
Nelson County -----	10 417	17.1	13.6	40.0	16.7	12.6	7.8	24.9	67.3	9.8
Spencer County -----	2 451	2.4	43.5	27.5	10.3	16.4	9.4	23.4	67.2	15.1
Taylor County -----	8 216	48.0	6.0	26.2	4.0	15.8	10.3	32.4	57.3	11.9
Warren County -----	28 819	50.1	7.0	33.6	2.0	7.4	9.7	31.5	58.8	9.1
Washington County -----	3 709	26.2	24.3	22.6	8.3	18.7	8.9	25.0	66.1	12.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Bowling Green city -----	15 973	74.5	1.1	23.4	.4	.7	14.4	38.1	47.5	10.7
Elizabethtown city -----	7 321	55.7	1.8	38.0	3.0	1.5	10.6	35.6	53.7	7.4
Fern Creek COP (pt.) -----	126	100.0	—	—	—	—	18.3	33.3	48.4	3.2
Fort Knox COP -----	4 009	76.7	.6	21.9	.2	.5	2.1	42.7	55.2	3.6
Glasgow city -----	5 013	68.2	1.6	25.6	1.9	2.7	16.0	39.4	44.7	10.6
Highview COP (pt.) -----	1 361	42.1	2.4	50.8	2.9	1.8	6.5	27.3	66.2	.7
Jeffersonton city (pt.) -----	42	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	100.0	—	—
Owensboro city -----	21 672	84.6	.9	14.1	.1	.4	12.9	37.2	49.9	9.2
Raddliff city -----	7 161	36.5	1.2	58.6	2.7	1.0	5.5	37.1	57.4	8.4
Valley Station COP (pt.) -----	2 477	85.7	.1	13.0	.7	.4	2.1	21.4	76.5	2.7
District 3 -----	246 227	77.5	1.2	18.7	1.1	1.5	14.1	35.9	49.9	5.1
COUNTY										
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	246 227	77.5	1.2	18.7	1.1	1.5	14.1	35.9	49.9	5.1

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	5 521	71.5	1.0	25.8	1.0	.7	2.1	24.0	73.9	1.6
Highview COP (pt.) -----	3 968	79.1	.4	19.0	.8	.7	2.2	21.9	75.8	1.1
Jeffersontown city (pt.) -----	8 871	55.9	.7	41.4	.7	1.2	2.8	31.1	66.1	1.3
Louisville city -----	113 107	83.1	.8	13.2	.6	2.3	23.6	40.0	36.5	7.9
Newburg CDP -----	7 749	74.7	.5	22.7	—	2.1	13.7	38.3	48.0	8.3
Okolona COP -----	7 122	82.7	.4	15.6	.9	.4	7.3	38.4	54.3	3.4
Pleasure Ridge Park COP -----	9 287	85.9	.9	11.8	.6	.8	6.4	28.1	65.6	2.7
St. Dennis COP -----	3 859	73.9	3.2	21.8	.5	.5	15.3	30.5	54.2	8.0
St. Matthews city -----	7 778	67.8	.5	31.0	.2	.6	7.3	46.5	46.3	.4
Shively city -----	6 608	83.1	1.2	13.6	1.0	1.1	10.6	36.9	52.5	3.4
Valley Station COP (pt.) -----	5 554	90.4	1.0	7.1	.7	.7	5.6	30.3	64.2	2.0
District 4 -----	224 339	44.2	9.2	28.3	7.9	10.3	10.9	30.5	58.6	7.8
COUNTY										
Boone County -----	20 127	31.1	9.0	41.2	13.9	4.9	5.5	25.6	68.8	1.7
Boyd County -----	19 876	60.7	3.7	29.8	2.0	3.9	12.6	33.5	53.9	7.4
Bracken County -----	2 872	32.9	14.7	24.4	13.1	14.9	11.1	27.5	61.4	18.8
Campbell County -----	31 169	63.8	4.2	21.9	7.3	2.8	13.6	32.5	53.8	4.3
Carroll County -----	3 505	44.7	9.4	20.5	10.2	15.2	12.7	33.4	53.9	17.9
Carter County -----	8 679	16.2	14.4	32.1	4.1	33.2	13.7	29.9	56.3	16.6
Elliott County -----	2 324	4.8	23.4	21.0	2.0	48.8	16.5	32.7	50.8	17.1
Fleming County -----	4 626	14.2	26.4	26.3	6.7	26.5	11.5	30.2	58.4	14.5
Gallatin County -----	1 941	14.4	25.1	24.6	21.2	14.6	8.8	28.8	62.4	9.1
Grant County -----	5 585	7.4	24.5	22.4	32.7	13.1	7.9	28.5	63.6	8.7
Greenup County -----	13 414	49.8	5.8	27.7	2.8	14.0	7.9	28.6	63.4	7.0
Henry County -----	4 896	28.0	20.9	27.7	8.8	14.6	9.5	28.5	62.0	12.8
Kenton County -----	52 690	60.4	4.0	25.9	7.4	2.3	12.7	32.2	55.1	4.0
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	3 864	28.4	11.3	34.8	3.4	22.1	13.4	34.9	51.8	15.2
Lewis County -----	4 713	15.1	19.8	22.9	2.6	39.7	12.9	30.2	56.8	23.9
Mason County -----	6 537	53.6	11.2	19.0	3.8	12.3	14.2	33.2	52.6	14.8
Nicholas County (pt.) -----	235	2.6	23.4	9.4	22.6	42.1	6.0	20.4	73.6	25.1
Oldham County -----	10 673	28.7	11.4	49.1	5.8	5.1	2.9	21.7	75.4	2.5
Owen County -----	3 412	.6	19.2	34.3	14.6	31.3	10.6	26.0	63.4	18.6
Pendleton County -----	4 332	28.4	18.2	16.8	21.4	15.2	8.2	28.1	63.6	9.8
Robertson County -----	820	27.3	17.6	17.2	9.6	28.3	12.7	27.2	60.1	21.7
Rowan County -----	6 755	34.8	9.9	26.5	1.7	27.0	12.1	37.9	50.1	15.6
Shelby County -----	9 048	36.4	13.9	31.4	7.1	11.3	7.7	27.9	64.4	9.2
Trimble County -----	2 246	12.5	17.2	26.8	20.3	23.2	7.1	26.9	66.0	11.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Ashland city -----	10 128	81.2	.5	16.4	.6	1.3	17.4	39.3	43.2	7.9
Covington city -----	17 319	78.5	2.2	14.5	2.6	2.1	26.6	38.3	35.1	8.4
Erlanger city -----	5 893	65.5	.5	30.2	1.3	2.5	5.5	33.1	61.4	1.6
Florence city -----	6 993	58.9	.6	36.0	2.8	1.6	9.0	32.3	58.7	1.5
Fort Thomas city -----	6 328	77.7	.8	19.8	.6	1.1	7.5	33.9	58.6	1.0
Independence city -----	3 463	19.5	7.2	44.1	26.3	2.9	5.1	25.6	69.2	2.7
Newport city -----	7 270	85.2	.3	13.0	.2	1.4	28.7	41.5	29.8	12.2
District 5 -----	221 146	21.6	6.4	38.0	8.6	25.4	15.0	34.0	51.0	18.3
COUNTY										
Bell County -----	11 512	27.9	2.9	37.7	7.9	23.5	19.1	38.9	42.0	18.6
Breathitt County -----	5 555	9.5	9.4	34.0	3.6	43.6	18.3	36.4	45.3	26.2
Clay County -----	7 367	28.3	4.7	29.3	3.5	34.1	17.2	37.0	45.9	29.3
Floyd County -----	15 664	54.3	4.4	30.3	1.2	9.8	14.5	36.3	49.3	16.4
Horton County -----	13 269	1.1	3.3	43.1	22.1	30.4	18.5	35.5	46.0	20.0
Jackson County -----	4 381	1.4	5.9	37.8	8.9	46.1	14.2	32.8	53.0	21.5
Johnson County -----	8 469	32.6	10.6	35.6	4.7	16.6	15.4	34.3	50.3	12.4
Knott County -----	6 086	44.7	4.0	31.0	1.0	19.4	16.6	36.0	47.5	15.2
Knox County -----	10 718	38.9	6.3	28.0	6.1	20.7	17.8	37.1	45.1	21.9
Lourel County -----	15 585	15.2	5.8	49.5	12.2	17.3	10.1	31.4	58.5	15.2
Lawrence County (pt.) -----	1 143	18.5	21.4	25.8	7.9	26.4	21.2	32.4	46.5	27.3
Lee County -----	2 760	2.6	24.3	29.7	7.0	36.4	15.8	36.4	47.8	28.7
Leslie County -----	4 711	2.4	4.1	47.1	4.3	42.2	16.6	34.4	49.1	19.9
Letcher County -----	9 731	1.6	2.2	48.6	13.5	34.0	14.3	33.7	52.0	17.4
McCreary County -----	5 479	—	4.1	25.9	22.5	47.4	13.3	37.3	49.4	20.3
Mogoffin County -----	4 440	14.0	14.6	38.1	5.3	28.0	17.5	33.3	49.2	19.6
Martin County -----	4 300	47.0	7.7	32.7	1.9	10.7	14.8	34.2	51.1	21.5
Menifee County -----	1 842	14.8	16.4	19.9	3.0	45.9	14.1	29.4	56.5	18.4
Morgan County -----	4 089	7.9	17.9	29.2	4.6	40.4	15.4	34.5	50.1	10.7
Owsley County -----	1 848	1.3	15.7	27.1	5.1	50.8	16.0	33.6	50.4	27.8
Perry County -----	10 598	21.3	3.8	44.6	2.2	28.1	17.8	33.2	49.0	16.9
Pike County -----	26 148	28.1	4.5	47.1	5.9	14.4	13.5	33.4	53.1	15.8
Pulaski County -----	18 866	15.7	6.7	43.7	14.1	19.7	11.5	28.6	60.0	13.0
Rockcastle County -----	5 464	.7	10.6	34.4	25.9	28.5	13.2	31.0	55.8	24.8
Wayne County -----	6 517	.1	4.3	36.6	15.4	43.7	14.1	28.6	57.2	22.2
Whitley County -----	12 153	38.0	7.4	25.9	4.5	24.3	14.0	36.5	49.5	17.6
Wolfe County -----	2 451	6.4	16.3	24.7	3.6	49.0	18.8	31.8	49.4	24.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Middlesborough city -----	4 478	50.1	1.4	34.6	5.0	9.0	18.2	39.9	41.9	14.6
Somerset city -----	4 257	61.1	1.0	29.7	4.1	4.1	20.1	36.0	43.9	10.5
District 6 -----	232 962	48.5	6.4	34.1	3.3	7.7	10.0	33.2	56.8	10.2



Table 30. **Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
District 6—Con. COUNTY										
Anderson County .....	5 438	34.8	10.1	38.6	4.8	11.6	6.6	27.9	65.5	9.7
Bath County .....	3 659	25.1	28.3	17.9	2.3	26.4	14.0	30.7	55.3	20.5
Bourbon County .....	7 250	44.6	8.7	27.7	10.7	8.2	13.3	30.2	56.5	12.9
Boyle County .....	9 483	60.9	5.4	22.2	3.5	8.0	10.7	34.8	54.4	11.2
Clark County .....	10 973	54.5	7.4	27.8	1.9	8.4	10.5	30.7	58.8	10.4
Estill County .....	5 357	35.6	10.8	24.0	4.1	25.6	15.7	31.3	53.0	24.6
Fayette County .....	89 529	59.9	1.1	37.0	.8	1.1	10.1	36.6	53.3	6.3
Franklin County .....	17 385	53.0	7.9	31.9	2.8	4.4	9.2	35.7	55.1	8.2
Garrard County .....	4 435	26.9	11.4	34.7	5.6	21.5	8.3	30.8	60.8	16.9
Harrison County .....	6 086	34.5	13.5	25.9	12.8	13.3	10.1	29.5	60.4	10.6
Jessamine County .....	10 601	38.5	7.5	40.7	5.1	8.2	6.2	30.0	63.8	9.0
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	5 862	20.5	9.5	31.3	10.2	28.6	12.9	30.1	57.0	19.4
Madison County .....	20 012	34.8	7.2	43.2	3.4	11.5	9.6	32.3	58.1	13.0
Mercer County .....	7 413	41.4	12.5	29.7	6.0	10.5	8.5	29.8	61.7	11.2
Montgomery County .....	7 312	48.6	8.8	29.3	3.4	9.9	11.2	30.3	58.6	14.4
Nicholas County (pt.) .....	2 386	31.3	15.9	25.7	6.8	20.4	12.0	31.9	56.1	16.1
Powell County .....	4 057	31.1	12.5	23.1	5.6	27.7	12.3	30.6	57.0	29.1
Scott County .....	8 501	34.1	12.6	37.6	5.3	10.4	8.8	28.0	63.2	10.6
Woodford County .....	7 223	45.1	9.9	35.6	3.9	5.6	7.2	24.6	68.2	8.7
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Danville city .....	4 895	81.7	1.4	15.9	.7	.3	14.0	41.7	44.2	9.1
Frankfort city .....	11 037	70.3	1.3	27.3	.5	.6	12.5	41.7	45.8	9.3
Georgetown city .....	4 184	61.7	1.6	34.5	.4	1.8	13.8	35.8	50.4	12.1
Lexington-Fayette .....	89 529	59.9	1.1	37.0	.8	1.1	10.1	36.6	53.3	6.3
Nicholasville city .....	4 947	57.6	1.1	38.5	1.0	1.8	8.2	34.8	57.0	9.1
Richmond city .....	7 209	50.9	1.4	44.2	1.2	2.3	14.6	39.6	45.8	11.7
Winchester city .....	6 201	75.7	.4	21.8	1.3	.8	15.8	38.4	45.8	13.6

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
<b>The State</b> .....	<b>960 508</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>389 536</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>281 897</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>419 274</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>24.9</b>
District 1 .....	170 838	9.0	28.1	54 368	474	17.6	54 975	143	12.6	61 911	42.9	4.1	278	24.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) .....	4 618	11.1	25.7	1 060	399	20.0	1 245	119	12.8	1 167	44.2	3.7	234	25.9
Allen County .....	4 291	11.7	28.0	853	445	20.7	1 232	141	13.1	1 304	43.1	3.2	230	24.5
Bollard County .....	2 626	9.0	31.1	656	436	17.5	819	134	12.2	565	37.5	1.2	216	22.2
Butler County .....	3 313	9.8	26.5	701	397	20.5	792	132	13.6	867	37.7	6.8	204	24.7
Caldwell County .....	3 980	7.8	32.4	1 079	439	20.2	1 495	133	13.2	1 294	41.9	2.9	229	24.0
Calloway County .....	8 401	9.0	29.0	2 471	511	17.5	2 861	163	13.4	3 206	50.9	1.8	272	26.6
Corliss County .....	1 776	7.4	32.5	359	391	15.9	545	146	13.9	330	37.0	4.8	235	21.3
Christian County .....	11 619	8.8	29.9	4 806	488	18.4	3 706	143	12.6	10 017	51.6	2.5	329	23.9
Clinton County .....	2 724	6.6	29.5	390	331	20.9	894	118	13.6	867	41.6	9.0	198	29.0
Crittenden County .....	2 887	9.0	27.8	650	408	15.4	917	122	11.9	759	29.8	6.7	232	26.5
Cumberland County .....	2 035	5.9	31.6	495	336	22.2	568	118	12.9	679	31.8	5.2	181	24.2
Fulton County .....	2 245	6.4	33.9	817	455	20.3	900	158	13.6	1 133	41.1	3.5	253	29.0
Graves County .....	10 425	8.9	29.6	3 103	447	17.6	3 477	146	12.2	2 952	36.9	6.7	262	24.2
Henderson County .....	11 074	8.3	25.4	4 916	550	16.3	3 214	144	12.7	5 484	43.8	2.5	319	24.1
Hickman County .....	1 732	8.0	37.9	403	371	16.1	549	149	12.7	456	37.1	8.1	213	20.2
Hopkins County .....	13 558	10.3	25.6	5 276	489	16.8	4 370	144	11.9	4 402	45.8	4.0	269	25.5
Livingston County .....	3 047	11.6	27.2	890	457	20.1	876	145	13.8	546	37.0	4.9	310	21.2
Logan County .....	6 824	8.8	29.6	2 023	461	16.8	2 105	145	13.4	2 478	33.8	6.3	271	24.4
Lyon County .....	1 879	9.7	28.3	381	548	17.5	620	144	11.9	476	24.4	9.0	255	24.6
McCracken County .....	17 470	8.8	28.6	7 131	515	15.8	6 284	152	12.2	8 155	40.8	3.2	291	24.7
McLean County .....	2 941	7.4	29.4	764	440	15.9	833	140	12.4	731	45.1	5.7	222	22.0
Marshall County .....	8 936	9.5	24.8	2 825	522	19.0	2 742	154	11.9	1 853	43.5	2.3	280	25.4
Monroe County .....	3 375	7.5	29.5	823	355	18.2	952	120	14.5	1 130	37.2	9.1	190	22.1
Muhlenberg County .....	9 445	7.9	27.6	2 814	445	18.0	3 355	138	12.1	2 238	46.9	6.4	246	24.7
Ohio County .....	6 183	9.5	25.7	1 492	434	17.3	1 871	139	12.5	1 633	37.4	6.1	265	23.8
Russell County .....	4 752	9.6	24.4	1 146	380	19.0	1 320	117	13.0	1 144	43.2	5.4	228	24.2
Simpson County .....	4 061	10.8	26.9	1 545	488	21.2	1 409	153	12.2	1 706	42.6	2.3	314	23.2
Todd County .....	3 109	8.1	31.6	850	420	20.3	977	143	12.9	995	32.5	4.3	247	25.3
Trigg County .....	3 258	11.4	24.5	940	461	18.2	1 115	156	13.3	846	41.6	8.2	244	25.4
Union County .....	4 266	8.7	29.1	1 419	532	17.3	1 509	161	12.5	1 314	34.9	2.9	280	22.0
Webster County .....	4 188	8.9	30.1	1 290	452	16.2	1 423	146	13.5	1 184	38.9	6.0	253	22.3
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fort Campbell North COP .....	15	—	—	—	—	—	8	100—	—	2 766	61.0	—	371	23.4
Henderson city .....	6 145	8.1	27.5	2 875	539	16.1	2 196	141	12.7	4 403	46.1	2.0	315	24.4
Hopkinsville city .....	6 532	9.1	31.5	3 494	481	18.1	2 511	144	12.4	4 870	43.4	2.6	305	24.1
Madisonville city .....	4 264	10.5	27.4	2 182	493	16.4	1 699	152	11.4	2 268	47.0	3.5	273	26.3
Murray city .....	2 950	7.1	29.6	1 065	569	18.5	1 481	169	14.1	2 229	52.5	1.3	265	27.1
Paducah city .....	6 501	6.0	36.1	2 692	467	17.0	3 192	150	12.6	5 454	38.0	3.2	257	25.9
District 2 .....	161 766	10.0	24.3	67 426	506	18.1	40 574	143	12.2	60 593	46.7	2.8	310	24.5
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) .....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borren County .....	9 294	8.4	26.4	2 980	471	16.9	2 847	136	12.9	3 842	41.0	4.5	257	23.7
Breckinridge County .....	4 955	9.1	25.2	1 260	450	19.9	1 146	143	13.6	1 204	36.4	5.1	240	26.1
Bullitt County .....	13 465	12.0	16.1	7 288	529	18.2	2 434	154	11.6	2 500	41.0	1.6	334	22.3
Cosey County .....	4 351	8.0	28.2	819	349	17.2	977	118	13.2	1 085	34.5	6.4	207	23.4
Oaviess County .....	22 744	9.0	29.4	11 717	487	16.3	6 682	146	11.8	10 292	47.0	2.3	286	24.9
Edmonson County .....	3 290	7.1	28.1	719	431	22.7	826	127	13.0	553	47.9	1.4	227	32.7
Grayson County .....	6 361	10.9	24.4	1 447	391	20.4	1 943	121	12.3	1 630	45.8	5.3	245	24.6
Green County .....	3 227	11.0	30.6	785	382	17.3	822	121	12.2	862	38.7	3.2	203	23.9
Hancock County .....	2 251	9.4	21.6	641	494	15.2	447	145	11.7	544	50.2	1.8	271	20.3
Hardin County .....	18 649	12.6	19.9	8 777	579	20.3	4 280	147	11.8	10 709	57.7	.9	353	23.7
Hart County .....	4 337	11.1	30.5	1 098	383	19.8	1 096	126	13.4	1 403	33.4	5.1	224	25.2
Jefferson County (pt.) .....	14 457	9.3	23.2	10 048	558	17.8	2 926	177	11.6	3 454	38.3	2.4	391	23.6
Larue County .....	3 589	9.3	28.2	1 052	437	19.8	982	136	12.7	914	39.7	3.6	225	24.0
Lincoln County (pt.) .....	1 250	10.7	24.6	306	338	20.7	262	118	11.3	319	33.2	8.8	179	27.5
Marion County .....	4 375	10.1	25.1	1 421	397	21.3	1 286	140	12.6	1 313	33.5	10.1	229	26.2
Meade County .....	4 957	10.3	23.5	1 627	537	19.3	1 066	153	12.0	3 123	54.8	1.7	362	22.2
Metcalfe County .....	2 658	8.4	31.4	419	397	17.5	543	117	12.8	775	38.8	9.8	203	28.2
Nelson County .....	8 121	10.3	22.8	3 095	473	17.7	2 221	147	12.0	2 296	46.4	3.6	292	24.2
Spencer County .....	1 824	9.1	22.6	522	531	20.5	399	160	12.1	627	31.7	2.7	282	23.9
Taylor County .....	5 942	8.5	25.9	2 450	415	16.5	1 752	138	12.4	2 274	42.3	2.9	273	25.6
Warren County .....	18 727	10.1	22.3	8 306	567	18.6	4 768	153	12.2	10 092	50.1	2.1	337	27.1
Washington County .....	2 927	8.4	29.6	649	445	17.2	869	135	11.6	782	31.6	6.1	216	23.4
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bowling Green city .....	8 080	9.6	28.5	3 645	562	20.0	3 089	154	12.3	7 893	51.2	1.8	332	27.9
Elizabethtown city .....	4 454	11.5	26.2	2 377	569	18.9	1 470	148	11.8	2 867	46.0	.2	316	23.2
Fern Creek COP (pt.) .....	121	3.3	73.6	20	833	10.0	83	144	11.7	5	—	—	—	—
Fort Knox COP .....	14	50.0	—	6	650	31.3	4	100—	—	3 995	54.6	—	392	22.5
Glasgow city .....	2 922	6.9	29.2	1 228	476	17.1	1 448	131	12.1	2 091	40.1	3.3	255	24.3
Highview COP (pt.) .....	909	23.1	10.8	766	585	18.0	122	169	11.8	452	40.7	—	397	26.4
Jeffersonton city (pt.) .....	42	—	47.6	—	—	—	20	100—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owensboro city .....	13 015	8.8	32.0	7 662	469	15.8	4 413	144	12.0	8 657	47.8	1.8	280	25.4
Rodcliff city .....	3 807	13.2	15.1	2 395	649	22.2	619	156	10.8	3 354	69.7	.6	372	24.4
Valley Station COP (pt.) .....	2 151	7.7	29.7	1 566	474	16.9	546	179	11.3	326	38.0			



Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median se- lected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
District 3—Can.														
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Fem Creek CDP (pt.)	4 301	9.5	21.9	3 419	596	15.1	681	183	11.1	1 220	63.3	.4	435	21.6
Highview CDP (pt.)	3 332	6.2	31.1	2 271	554	15.6	977	185	11.0	636	55.8	1.6	383	14.6
Jeffersantown city (pt.)	6 097	10.3	16.5	4 928	684	17.6	882	178	11.6	2 774	48.4	.9	438	20.2
Louisville city	62 073	6.6	40.0	30 528	492	17.8	25 259	177	12.9	51 034	36.5	3.7	308	26.4
Newburg CDP	4 341	5.0	39.6	2 957	439	17.0	1 172	167	12.7	3 408	46.1	1.2	349	29.4
Okalana CDP	4 578	7.1	34.4	3 067	506	16.6	1 314	168	11.5	2 544	43.6	.4	320	25.6
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	7 549	5.4	37.8	4 717	469	15.5	2 517	158	11.8	1 738	42.5	2.7	319	24.9
St. Dennis CDP	2 673	7.6	34.4	1 566	499	17.8	885	165	11.8	1 186	41.1	.7	313	34.4
St. Matthews city	4 086	8.4	29.9	2 151	651	17.4	1 216	180	11.8	3 692	45.6	3.0	481	21.2
Shively city	4 594	5.1	48.5	2 107	475	15.1	2 180	166	11.4	2 014	32.6	2.8	324	25.8
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	4 674	6.9	39.7	2 804	442	15.1	1 506	153	11.6	880	36.6	1.9	378	23.8
District 4	161 197	9.2	26.5	70 360	584	17.5	44 139	164	12.1	63 142	40.9	3.6	336	24.1
COUNTY														
Boone County	14 488	12.6	16.1	8 723	692	17.9	2 532	176	11.6	5 639	43.1	2.3	421	24.0
Boyd County	14 452	7.0	35.4	6 007	511	15.8	5 684	163	12.0	5 424	41.2	2.6	297	24.2
Bracken County	2 166	10.4	31.9	487	455	17.8	547	146	13.4	706	36.3	7.9	229	21.5
Campbell County	21 268	7.9	33.1	10 320	595	16.6	6 802	178	11.9	9 901	41.5	3.7	368	25.2
Corroll County	2 301	8.9	29.0	666	458	15.3	798	148	11.9	1 204	38.8	4.7	261	24.1
Carter County	6 946	8.3	27.6	1 446	434	18.7	1 915	133	12.4	1 733	42.6	4.8	272	28.4
Elliatt County	1 832	6.2	35.3	192	400	21.7	331	120	11.9	492	32.7	4.5	191	29.7
Fleming County	3 523	6.4	26.8	822	376	17.0	903	136	12.1	1 103	35.7	4.3	209	26.1
Gallatin County	1 468	9.3	23.6	359	383	17.3	337	146	12.0	473	32.6	2.7	266	23.2
Grant County	4 303	11.2	20.1	1 143	522	18.7	774	168	13.0	1 282	40.4	4.8	297	24.0
Greenup County	10 951	7.7	29.1	4 488	481	16.7	3 575	158	12.3	2 463	39.6	4.3	319	23.4
Henry County	3 732	8.4	26.4	1 107	466	16.9	976	143	12.6	1 164	31.7	10.3	268	25.0
Kenton County	34 678	8.8	26.8	19 609	631	17.3	9 718	180	12.1	18 012	41.7	2.8	370	23.3
Lawrence County (pt.)	2 850	8.4	23.9	584	478	18.3	669	133	12.1	1 014	39.5	3.2	263	30.4
Lewis County	3 715	8.9	27.7	845	384	18.9	1 017	128	12.7	998	33.7	7.3	207	24.9
Mason County	4 241	6.7	31.2	1 341	457	17.5	1 609	146	12.3	2 296	42.7	4.4	244	22.6
Nicholas County (pt.)	211	—	31.8	21	410	19.1	—	—	—	24	45.8	29.2	—	—
Oldham County	8 871	12.3	12.7	6 015	735	19.7	1 358	184	11.7	1 802	37.8	1.6	367	24.3
Owen County	2 580	8.7	22.9	595	447	19.6	591	146	12.4	832	43.0	5.0	226	25.4
Pendleton County	3 254	11.9	26.5	854	503	21.3	615	152	13.2	1 078	36.5	3.6	274	24.5
Robertson County	596	7.7	30.5	91	376	17.8	138	140	11.6	224	37.1	7.1	161	21.1
Rowan County	4 505	11.6	23.6	1 182	434	18.7	1 252	137	13.4	2 250	53.1	2.2	250	26.4
Shelby County	6 436	11.7	21.3	2 953	570	19.7	1 631	149	11.9	2 612	34.9	5.4	301	23.7
Trimble County	1 830	12.6	25.0	510	478	19.9	367	166	11.9	416	33.7	9.9	268	23.9
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Ashland city	6 617	7.5	42.4	2 931	495	15.2	3 223	167	11.9	3 511	38.3	3.2	288	24.3
Covington city	8 794	8.6	33.0	4 163	495	17.5	3 275	166	12.7	8 525	39.3	3.8	305	26.1
Erlanger city	4 002	9.2	28.5	2 641	596	15.7	893	173	12.0	1 891	48.6	1.5	394	21.1
Florence city	3 931	12.0	21.5	2 825	644	16.2	959	165	11.6	3 062	37.6	1.7	411	24.5
Fort Thomas city	4 529	6.4	35.2	2 578	723	17.0	1 570	210	11.6	1 799	37.7	4.1	426	23.9
Independence city	2 621	10.5	19.5	1 716	621	18.8	517	180	12.4	842	55.1	.5	441	24.0
Newport city	3 294	7.0	35.1	1 339	469	17.5	1 349	173	12.9	3 976	43.9	4.0	330	27.3
District 5	164 818	8.2	25.6	34 466	461	21.1	54 836	123	12.5	56 328	38.8	5.6	243	27.6
COUNTY														
Bell County	7 570	7.6	31.1	1 519	470	19.5	3 342	118	12.6	3 942	38.6	7.1	227	27.0
Breathitt County	3 986	7.3	24.1	353	515	21.6	1 207	121	12.9	1 569	32.8	8.5	205	26.5
Clay County	5 277	9.1	26.4	1 005	351	19.7	1 755	107	12.3	2 090	34.9	4.0	201	28.3
Floyd County	11 693	7.4	28.7	2 386	490	22.7	4 234	126	12.7	3 971	40.4	4.8	266	27.5
Harlan County	9 390	7.0	30.2	1 895	445	18.6	4 598	116	12.2	3 879	33.8	6.2	225	27.6
Jackson County	3 381	8.2	27.0	669	321	20.8	900	111	13.1	1 000	36.7	3.2	170	26.4
Jahnson County	6 254	8.2	22.8	1 568	492	22.2	1 734	142	12.8	2 215	44.1	7.2	276	26.8
Knott County	4 769	6.5	28.7	707	424	20.4	1 526	102	13.1	1 317	36.1	4.2	199	28.7
Knox County	7 369	9.1	25.7	1 596	459	21.2	2 485	128	12.8	3 349	35.9	6.4	245	33.5
Laurel County	11 902	9.5	18.6	3 517	509	21.2	3 345	145	12.5	3 683	45.5	3.3	280	25.8
Lawrence County (pt.)	911	10.4	20.0	102	433	21.6	222	124	13.4	232	26.3	12.5	227	35.0+
Lee County	2 072	8.4	27.5	365	354	19.2	538	132	13.7	688	40.1	9.9	177	27.5
Leslie County	3 656	9.1	22.6	534	430	18.2	1 195	100—	12.1	1 055	29.8	11.7	192	26.4
Letcher County	7 644	5.1	32.4	1 328	477	21.2	2 924	123	12.6	2 087	42.5	7.9	226	26.9
McCreary County	4 095	8.5	22.6	1 093	364	24.5	1 301	108	11.7	1 384	40.5	6.5	217	32.2
Magaffin County	3 462	11.0	21.9	346	370	24.1	775	139	12.8	978	31.6	5.5	197	35.0+
Martin County	3 385	6.5	22.1	423	549	16.9	1 141	128	12.9	915	43.4	6.7	256	29.8
Menifee County	1 507	10.4	23.2	365	358	26.7	350	126	12.1	335	47.8	5.1	214	26.7
Morgan County	3 129	9.3	29.3	574	364	25.5	723	129	14.3	960	39.2	6.1	223	27.6
Owsley County	1 381	8.1	24.0	192	329	27.9	319	128	14.9	467	35.3	4.1	140	31.5
Perry County	7 947	7.7	25.3	1 341	507	20.0	3 125	111	12.5	2 651	35.5	7.0	231	24.8
Pike County	20 101	7.8	25.5	3 594	572	21.6	6 852	127	12.2	6 047	36.7	3.8	301	26.8
Pulaski County	14 283	9.9	23.1	4 079	469	19.1	4 347	128	11.9	4 583	44.9	4.9	263	24.6
Rockcastle County	4 274	9.3	27.0	953	372	22.1	1 262	128	13.4	1 190	40.9	5.6	197	24.9
Wayne County	4 951	9.2	25.8	1 384	366	21.8	1 435	113	12.9	1 566	31.1	4.3	216	28.3
Whitley County	8 606	8.3	24.8	2 352	478	21.2	2 780	123	12.4	3 547	42.9	4.8	270	31.8
Wolfe County	1 823	9.1	24.1	226	339	30.3	421	128	14.6	628	40.6	3.3	162	31.4
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Middlesborough city	2 581	5.6	37.0	640	492	21.1	1 320	139	13.2	1 897	35.3	6.7	255	26.7
Somerset city	2 436	7.6												

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units					
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With o mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent		
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Medion selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Medion gross rent (dollars)	Medion gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989	
District 6—Con. COUNTY															
Anderson County -----	4 464	13.0	21.7	1 860	475	16.8	1 045	140	12.2	974	44.0	3.2	328	22.2	
Bath County -----	2 800	8.5	26.4	589	362	18.0	845	135	12.8	859	35.0	6.5	207	25.2	
Bourbon County -----	4 538	9.1	27.6	1 832	525	18.9	1 536	153	13.5	2 712	40.2	6.4	317	28.2	
Boyle County -----	6 495	8.3	25.7	2 884	512	18.4	2 081	146	12.2	2 988	40.1	3.1	301	26.1	
Clark County -----	7 492	10.4	25.0	3 301	546	17.8	2 074	162	12.3	3 481	44.7	2.6	325	24.9	
Estill County -----	3 991	6.3	28.9	813	381	20.3	1 438	125	13.0	1 366	42.7	6.7	253	26.2	
Fayette County -----	47 460	10.9	22.8	31 632	673	18.4	10 843	171	11.7	42 069	49.8	1.5	394	24.9	
Franklin County -----	11 124	9.3	22.6	5 688	551	17.1	2 920	155	11.6	6 261	40.3	2.0	351	23.4	
Gorrad County -----	3 303	9.9	25.7	1 024	514	20.5	1 000	142	12.8	1 132	40.8	4.6	248	24.2	
Harrison County -----	4 120	9.8	23.6	1 444	484	18.1	998	155	12.2	1 966	33.7	5.4	274	24.6	
Jessomine County -----	7 247	12.7	16.5	3 878	592	21.3	1 446	166	11.8	3 354	46.2	3.1	351	26.3	
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	4 422	8.0	28.2	1 348	430	18.4	1 204	129	12.9	1 440	41.9	7.2	241	27.7	
Madison County -----	12 421	10.5	20.4	5 247	557	18.7	3 283	141	12.3	7 591	51.1	2.5	307	25.2	
Mercer County -----	5 393	9.4	23.4	1 991	483	18.6	1 709	139	11.9	2 020	47.3	5.0	290	25.9	
Montgomery County -----	5 131	11.1	22.3	1 945	472	19.2	1 511	146	12.1	2 181	35.7	3.1	285	26.6	
Nicholas County (pt.) -----	1 673	8.4	25.3	428	409	17.7	506	146	11.8	713	29.6	8.4	217	24.6	
Powell County -----	3 115	9.4	19.9	1 047	401	22.2	731	140	12.4	942	44.2	4.9	260	27.0	
Scott County -----	5 628	11.7	20.9	2 392	637	18.3	1 367	153	12.0	2 873	42.6	3.7	338	24.6	
Woodford County -----	5 139	10.7	18.8	3 067	668	18.2	964	163	12.7	2 084	38.6	4.9	369	23.1	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Donville city -----	2 844	7.0	28.7	1 375	491	18.9	1 051	139	11.8	2 051	38.5	2.9	297	25.5	
Frankfort city -----	5 945	9.7	28.5	3 180	553	16.1	2 033	147	11.6	5 092	40.0	2.0	345	23.5	
Georgetown city -----	2 288	13.2	23.1	1 235	593	18.6	809	157	11.7	1 896	44.5	3.3	340	24.9	
Lexington-Fayette -----	47 460	10.9	22.8	31 632	673	18.4	10 843	171	11.7	42 069	49.8	1.5	394	24.9	
Nicholasville city -----	3 139	13.5	14.9	2 260	531	21.7	685	152	12.6	1 808	51.1	1.5	374	25.6	
Richmond city -----	2 902	10.1	28.0	1 225	525	20.2	1 117	138	12.6	4 307	52.4	2.1	307	27.1	
Winchester city -----	3 570	10.6	29.7	1 735	495	18.4	1 340	162	12.5	2 631	45.3	2.1	317	25.3	



Table 32. **Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	3 685 296	17.5	20	22 455	22 624	26 937	27 119	11 387	11 556
District 1 -----	614 226	18.3	42	20 165	20 498	24 591	25 009	8 906	9 298
COUNTY									
Adair County (pt.) -----	15 321	14.1	295	14 730	16 927	18 648	21 179	5 430	6 980
Allen County -----	14 628	16.1	216	16 876	18 932	20 577	22 713	5 987	7 908
Ballard County -----	7 902	30.9	273	18 223	20 664	23 780	26 329	7 782	9 689
Butler County -----	11 245	23.4	226	16 694	18 434	19 895	21 667	6 172	7 722
Caldwell County -----	13 232	14.6	276	16 903	19 138	21 457	25 879	7 360	9 941
Calloway County -----	30 735	14.6	236	18 513	20 266	23 938	26 418	8 665	10 435
Corliss County -----	5 238	25.5	300	17 923	20 803	22 583	26 023	7 319	10 288
Christian County -----	68 941	14.6	115	20 512	21 552	23 105	24 570	10 930	12 469
Clinton County -----	9 135	23.5	249	10 652	12 044	13 750	15 519	4 045	4 919
Crittenden County -----	9 196	15.7	327	16 657	20 494	21 803	25 203	7 940	10 596
Cumberland County -----	6 784	25.1	201	12 226	13 820	14 795	17 479	4 917	6 247
Fulton County -----	8 271	13.6	467	14 480	17 851	18 836	24 292	7 124	10 065
Graves County -----	33 550	16.7	199	19 824	21 466	25 255	27 142	7 687	8 933
Henderson County -----	43 044	15.4	197	24 752	26 312	29 292	30 972	11 327	13 389
Hickman County -----	5 566	24.8	306	18 643	21 675	22 948	26 378	6 438	8 971
Hopkins County -----	46 126	20.7	148	21 561	22 780	26 393	27 858	10 122	10 980
Livingston County -----	9 062	20.6	312	19 700	22 036	24 353	27 284	6 729	8 451
Logan County -----	24 416	18.7	189	20 311	22 247	25 380	26 959	7 599	9 432
Lyon County -----	6 624	21.5	351	18 555	21 625	23 423	26 343	8 738	11 209
McCracken County -----	62 879	14.8	181	21 975	23 331	27 565	29 387	9 941	11 234
McLean County -----	9 628	30.7	192	19 576	21 458	24 068	26 875	7 492	9 185
Marshall County -----	27 205	18.3	205	21 643	23 312	26 067	28 221	8 623	10 462
Monroe County -----	11 401	19.4	292	14 120	16 237	18 272	20 807	5 454	6 693
Muhlenberg County -----	31 318	17.7	185	17 854	19 504	21 757	23 668	8 065	9 800
Ohio County -----	21 105	22.2	145	17 485	18 906	20 243	21 686	7 378	9 256
Russell County -----	14 716	25.5	206	16 038	17 548	20 244	21 738	5 731	6 842
Simpson County -----	15 145	14.0	306	20 918	22 748	23 980	27 181	9 495	13 755
Todd County -----	10 940	27.7	222	19 382	20 983	23 069	25 496	6 801	8 698
Trigg County -----	10 361	22.3	276	18 765	21 252	23 789	26 006	7 173	9 481
Union County -----	16 557	21.3	266	22 669	24 926	28 421	31 483	9 199	11 665
Webster County -----	13 955	24.2	202	20 193	22 186	24 708	26 839	7 278	8 934
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Fort Campbell North CDP -----	18 861	13.0	130	18 286	19 705	18 261	19 680	—	17 500
Henderson city -----	25 945	15.0	247	21 069	23 358	26 940	29 986	10 685	12 637
Hopkinsville city -----	29 809	13.6	215	20 609	22 096	25 108	27 058	10 881	13 493
Madisonville city -----	16 200	14.6	348	20 061	22 849	26 211	30 450	10 523	11 953
Murray city -----	14 439	13.4	351	15 727	18 579	23 707	28 847	8 233	10 510
Paducah city -----	27 256	14.3	308	16 455	18 137	22 401	24 943	8 572	10 140
District 2 -----	614 833	17.8	44	23 011	23 412	26 838	27 225	10 572	10 982
COUNTY									
Adair County (pt.) -----	39	20.5	3 402	—	50 000	—	50 000	—	—
Borren County -----	34 001	16.4	186	18 638	20 345	22 599	24 416	7 776	9 431
Breckinridge County -----	16 312	24.4	195	16 889	18 594	20 794	23 090	7 140	8 731
Bullitt County -----	47 567	20.1	121	28 781	30 108	31 079	32 237	12 942	15 283
Cosley County -----	14 211	19.8	211	14 139	15 808	17 219	19 205	4 923	6 269
Daviess County -----	87 189	14.5	139	23 768	25 028	29 015	30 304	11 157	12 110
Edmonson County -----	10 357	18.9	200	14 079	16 115	16 367	18 557	6 021	7 466
Grayson County -----	21 050	16.4	218	16 342	18 174	19 682	21 827	7 103	8 908
Green County -----	10 371	22.3	268	17 082	19 957	22 114	23 947	5 925	7 270
Hancock County -----	7 864	28.3	255	24 605	27 671	28 338	31 326	8 718	11 710
Hardin County -----	89 240	18.0	109	23 927	24 934	26 762	27 744	12 727	14 320
Hart County -----	14 890	21.6	207	14 749	16 581	18 571	20 528	5 513	6 833
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	51 334	15.6	202	32 936	34 449	35 444	36 918	15 530	18 201
Lorue County -----	11 679	15.1	344	20 635	23 813	24 831	27 280	7 418	10 650
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	4 326	18.9	445	15 736	18 728	17 221	20 900	6 509	11 080
Morion County -----	16 499	20.0	222	17 061	19 734	21 454	23 826	7 794	10 323
Meade County -----	24 170	28.1	126	23 126	24 225	24 795	26 129	10 070	12 724
Metcalfe County -----	8 963	21.4	233	13 395	15 905	17 173	20 068	5 283	6 450
Nelson County -----	29 710	17.5	185	23 269	25 132	26 419	28 164	10 318	12 432
Spencer County -----	6 801	21.2	375	21 249	24 102	24 801	27 583	7 576	11 734
Taylor County -----	21 146	13.6	260	20 015	22 151	24 699	27 051	7 443	9 609
Warren County -----	76 673	15.3	153	23 501	24 849	29 299	30 679	11 547	12 769
Washington County -----	10 441	16.1	313	19 350	21 569	21 692	23 971	7 035	9 634
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Bowling Green city -----	40 641	14.2	242	19 207	20 923	26 514	28 796	10 987	12 470
Elizabethtown city -----	18 167	14.3	379	22 218	24 618	28 221	31 605	12 055	14 254
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	276	12.7	2 568	16 831	40 898	26 355	49 761	2 809	18 796
Fort Knox CDP -----	21 495	37.6	72	20 918	21 659	20 928	21 666	10 036	14 991
Glasgow city -----	12 351	14.2	378	16 248	19 616	22 294	25 762	8 370	10 737
Highview CDP (pt.) -----	3 762	11.8	822	30 322	36 885	32 891	39 492	11 858	19 009
Jeffersontown city (pt.) -----	28	10.7	20 045	—	125 000	—	125 000	—	10 000
Owensboro city -----	53 549	14.1	187	21 347	22 575	26 978	28 766	11 084	12 245
Radcliff city -----	19 772	15.0	224	24 231	26 083	25 970	27 946	17 530	20 124
Valley Station CDP (pt.) -----	7 562	14.0	356	31 204	34 493	32 911	36 060	13 348	21 607
District 3 -----	613 603	18.2	57	26 431	26 796	32 577	33 149	15 514	15 952
COUNTY									
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	613 603	18.2	57	26 431	26 796	32 577	33 149	15 514	15 952



Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 3—Con. PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	16 130	15.0	284	36 651	39 384	39 120	42 043	24 162	26 945
Highview CDP (pt.)	11 052	17.4	324	37 534	40 589	40 662	43 988	19 661	25 415
Jeffersonstown city (pt.)	23 193	13.6	340	37 733	40 229	42 680	46 171	24 851	28 037
Louisville city	269 063	14.7	85	19 847	20 419	25 441	26 170	12 252	12 916
Newburg CDP	21 647	14.0	186	21 147	23 409	23 911	26 364	12 804	15 346
Okolono CDP	18 902	14.2	227	25 536	28 010	30 160	32 976	13 571	15 980
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	25 131	13.4	213	27 846	29 983	30 971	32 843	12 906	15 795
St. Dennis CDP	10 326	13.0	317	21 612	25 888	26 197	30 321	10 585	14 305
St. Matthews city	15 800	19.1	315	31 287	33 199	39 618	42 130	23 105	25 651
Shively city	15 535	14.5	259	23 410	26 098	29 142	32 051	13 906	16 099
Volley Station CDP (pt.)	15 278	14.8	245	27 325	30 131	30 523	32 899	12 049	15 738
District 4	614 245	19.0	46	26 160	26 564	31 052	31 461	11 997	12 424
COUNTY									
Boone County	57 589	15.8	169	33 658	35 284	38 103	39 898	16 386	18 721
Boyd County	51 150	13.8	200	22 911	24 758	29 119	31 021	9 544	11 318
Brocken County	7 766	29.5	221	18 678	20 968	23 490	26 141	7 288	9 430
Campbell County	83 866	20.3	113	28 651	29 805	34 347	35 587	13 983	15 232
Carroll County	9 292	17.2	346	18 932	21 491	22 476	26 034	9 611	12 693
Carter County	24 340	16.5	175	16 221	18 018	19 753	21 919	6 260	7 529
Elliott County	6 455	20.7	253	12 316	15 648	15 381	19 238	4 276	6 056
Fleming County	12 292	17.3	294	16 684	19 370	21 233	23 948	5 583	7 185
Gallatin County	5 393	23.7	357	20 298	22 725	23 879	27 815	7 829	10 917
Grant County	15 737	24.0	217	23 394	25 529	27 397	29 586	8 823	11 619
Greenup County	36 742	22.2	165	23 668	25 377	28 040	30 049	8 677	10 311
Henry County	12 823	28.2	214	21 644	23 565	25 769	27 410	7 898	9 952
Kenton County	142 031	17.6	109	30 147	30 884	35 686	36 611	15 995	17 182
Lawrence County (pt.)	10 718	24.2	289	14 544	16 856	17 636	19 620	6 322	8 053
Lewis County	13 029	20.9	219	14 822	16 707	18 077	20 755	5 524	6 719
Mason County	16 666	19.9	226	19 571	21 497	23 426	25 537	8 489	10 737
Nicholas County (pt.)	631	15.1	874	8 833	20 694	9 609	22 915	4	9 997
Oldham County	33 263	21.4	234	37 411	39 430	41 005	43 310	14 677	18 178
Owen County	9 035	25.8	230	19 889	22 261	24 089	26 386	6 613	9 095
Pendleton County	12 036	23.3	200	21 501	23 704	25 819	27 915	8 996	11 534
Robertson County	2 124	48.6	245	18 281	20 971	22 291	25 209	7 325	10 362
Rowan County	20 353	14.9	228	14 940	16 892	18 030	20 830	6 344	8 330
Shelby County	24 824	15.2	284	27 058	30 085	32 058	34 717	11 366	13 891
Trimble County	6 090	27.2	273	21 118	24 162	25 380	28 479	8 743	12 290
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Ashland city	23 622	15.6	298	20 803	23 075	27 747	30 567	8 912	10 934
Covington city	43 264	16.1	157	20 373	21 632	25 156	27 316	11 892	13 625
Erlanger city	15 979	16.2	261	32 278	34 847	36 470	39 294	17 419	20 365
Florence city	18 624	12.6	283	29 824	32 743	36 238	39 321	13 465	18 057
Fort Thomas city	16 032	19.8	316	35 705	38 258	43 025	46 169	17 931	21 273
Independence city	10 444	15.4	327	34 291	37 345	36 601	39 893	15 117	19 446
Newport city	18 871	14.6	232	17 642	19 724	21 387	24 875	9 725	11 876
District 5	614 119	16.8	40	14 890	15 213	17 591	18 004	6 551	6 822
COUNTY									
Bell County	31 506	14.0	183	12 357	13 848	15 024	16 657	6 076	7 258
Breathitt County	15 703	19.9	192	11 652	13 376	13 859	16 259	5 261	6 718
Clay County	21 746	18.2	168	12 096	13 526	13 922	15 471	5 075	6 608
Floyd County	43 586	17.6	145	15 097	16 225	17 521	19 019	7 138	8 338
Harlan County	36 574	19.4	134	14 166	15 398	17 369	18 988	6 370	7 361
Jackson County	11 955	18.5	232	11 242	12 554	13 433	16 001	5 071	5 981
Johnson County	23 248	14.5	249	14 815	16 814	17 843	20 330	6 687	8 532
Knott County	17 906	20.7	175	12 383	14 303	14 961	17 038	5 278	6 410
Knox County	29 676	12.4	259	11 945	13 507	14 514	16 335	5 682	6 695
Laurel County	43 438	14.0	188	17 855	19 313	20 304	21 651	6 874	8 360
Lawrence County (pt.)	3 280	14.5	569	11 511	16 399	13 982	18 918	3 939	6 994
Lee County	7 422	22.2	323	11 410	13 545	13 676	15 599	4 998	6 551
Leslie County	13 642	16.9	225	12 266	15 270	15 038	17 917	4 843	7 019
Letcher County	27 000	17.5	165	14 376	15 857	17 229	19 335	6 080	7 782
McCreary County	15 603	12.7	168	9 832	11 321	11 465	13 030	4 656	5 963
Mogaffin County	13 077	19.1	192	11 627	13 015	12 504	15 298	5 617	8 201
Martin County	12 526	23.7	244	13 925	16 151	16 838	19 727	5 562	6 655
Menifee County	5 092	22.0	244	13 229	15 923	15 345	17 887	6 184	10 164
Morgan County	11 648	20.7	241	12 237	14 270	14 873	17 212	5 375	6 535
Owsley County	5 036	16.7	394	7 424	10 089	9 253	13 690	3 475	5 087
Perry County	30 283	15.3	183	15 509	16 894	17 766	20 388	6 648	8 457
Pike County	72 583	15.2	133	16 994	18 043	20 031	21 281	7 117	8 072
Pulaski County	49 489	16.8	151	17 591	18 805	21 241	22 343	7 090	8 279
Rockcastle County	14 803	26.4	163	14 237	15 782	17 462	18 818	5 369	6 261
Wayne County	17 468	13.8	199	11 764	13 898	14 907	17 002	4 462	5 598
Whitley County	33 326	14.6	197	14 284	15 706	17 088	19 061	6 418	7 785
Wolfe County	6 503	20.5	258	10 090	11 910	11 596	14 081	4 344	6 001
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Middlesborough city	11 328	14.2	284	13 639	16 258	16 565	19 873	6 671	8 764
Somerset city	10 733	16.9	394	15 712	18 068	21 582	24 455	7 614	10 137
District 6	614 270	15.1	57	25 167	25 586	30 241	30 723	13 601	14 233

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) —Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
District 6—Con. COUNTY									
Anderson County -----	14 571	14.7	338	26 650	28 977	29 934	32 167	11 191	14 832
Both County -----	9 692	24.6	222	14 964	16 922	18 427	21 019	5 449	7 157
Bourbon County -----	19 236	18.6	251	21 598	23 447	25 724	28 337	8 128	10 340
Boyle County -----	25 641	19.8	202	22 183	24 178	27 167	29 254	8 896	11 078
Clark County -----	29 496	13.5	265	24 270	26 420	28 033	30 225	11 102	14 130
Estill County -----	14 614	15.7	223	14 997	17 114	17 838	20 722	5 926	7 641
Fayette County -----	225 366	13.4	119	27 553	28 560	35 376	36 496	17 110	18 044
Franklin County -----	43 781	13.7	211	26 763	28 309	31 849	34 082	16 070	18 335
Garrard County -----	11 579	15.1	343	19 631	22 447	23 997	28 319	7 144	10 052
Harrison County -----	16 248	16.5	259	20 571	23 138	25 405	27 635	8 086	10 741
Jessamine County -----	30 508	14.4	235	26 104	28 148	29 490	31 333	10 819	12 487
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	15 719	15.2	243	16 230	18 690	20 653	23 560	5 198	6 572
Madison County -----	57 508	14.4	158	20 661	22 115	26 219	27 946	9 222	11 100
Mercer County -----	19 148	18.1	233	21 617	24 279	26 658	28 732	9 051	11 176
Montgomery County -----	19 561	18.0	224	19 094	21 087	23 380	25 722	6 505	8 148
Nicholas County (pt.) -----	6 094	27.0	255	17 282	20 381	21 935	25 956	7 424	9 981
Powell County -----	11 686	18.5	231	15 834	17 884	18 371	20 663	5 938	7 572
Scott County -----	23 867	15.9	274	26 350	28 944	30 362	32 417	11 253	13 992
Woodford County -----	19 955	15.6	311	31 572	34 184	35 828	38 517	14 704	17 679
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Donville city -----	12 420	14.9	322	19 986	22 250	25 532	28 420	8 636	11 910
Frankfort city -----	25 968	13.8	255	24 706	26 553	30 198	33 035	15 972	18 375
Georgetown city -----	11 414	13.5	375	21 070	24 752	26 178	30 884	10 456	13 684
Lexington-Fayette -----	225 366	13.4	119	27 553	28 560	35 376	36 496	17 110	18 044
Nicholasville city -----	13 603	14.1	280	23 672	26 483	26 987	29 665	10 023	11 995
Richmond city -----	21 155	13.2	274	14 629	16 531	19 321	23 802	8 421	10 853
Winchester city -----	15 799	12.8	355	20 317	22 783	24 117	26 964	9 669	13 411



**Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
<b>The State</b> -----	<b>1 506 845</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>25.0</b>
District 1 -----	258 589	18.7	470	477	142	144	17.3	17.9	12.4	12.8	276	280	24.2	24.7
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) -----	6 417	14.3	371	424	111	128	17.5	22.1	11.4	14.3	216	252	23.4	28.2
Allen County -----	6 381	16.2	414	477	134	148	18.1	23.2	11.6	14.5	211	249	22.5	26.8
Ballard County -----	3 553	32.2	410	461	129	140	15.9	19.2	11.2	13.2	195	237	20.3	24.1
Butler County -----	4 698	23.8	373	420	126	138	18.7	21.7	12.2	15.1	184	223	22.6	26.8
Caldwell County -----	5 794	14.6	411	466	127	139	17.8	21.8	11.8	14.6	218	241	21.8	26.3
Calloway County -----	13 242	15.5	488	540	158	169	16.2	18.9	12.4	14.3	261	284	24.9	28.2
Carlisle County -----	2 295	27.1	353	435	138	154	13.6	18.1	12.3	15.5	216	254	17.5	24.3
Christian County -----	23 429	15.3	475	502	138	148	17.4	19.5	11.8	13.4	324	335	23.3	24.6
Clinton County -----	4 189	23.7	301	361	112	124	17.9	23.8	12.3	15.0	179	213	26.5	32.3
Crittenden County -----	4 039	16.3	375	445	114	129	13.2	17.7	10.4	13.4	218	247	23.0	29.0
Cumberland County -----	3 051	25.3	307	364	111	125	20.7	23.8	11.3	14.4	156	206	22.1	26.4
Fulton County -----	3 684	13.4	422	489	147	169	17.2	25.4	11.7	15.5	233	278	26.2	31.3
Graves County -----	14 528	16.5	430	464	141	150	16.4	18.8	11.4	12.9	252	272	23.0	25.5
Henderson County -----	17 932	15.3	534	565	139	149	15.4	17.2	11.8	13.6	311	326	23.2	25.1
Hickman County -----	2 374	26.6	348	395	141	159	13.9	18.3	11.2	14.1	195	228	16.9	24.6
Hopkins County -----	19 325	20.7	478	501	141	147	16.1	17.6	11.4	12.5	262	275	24.4	26.7
Livingston County -----	4 177	20.9	424	491	138	153	17.9	21.9	12.3	15.3	282	335	17.5	24.9
Logan County -----	10 303	19.4	444	478	140	149	15.6	18.1	12.5	14.4	260	283	22.8	25.9
Lyon County -----	3 460	22.1	502	593	137	152	14.7	20.3	10.4	13.4	215	268	21.5	26.5
McCracken County -----	27 581	14.7	501	530	148	156	15.1	16.5	11.6	12.8	283	298	23.8	25.6
McLean County -----	4 042	31.0	418	461	135	146	14.4	17.3	11.3	13.5	211	233	20.0	23.9
Marshall County -----	12 528	17.8	506	537	148	160	17.8	20.2	11.1	12.7	266	294	23.2	27.8
Monroe County -----	4 882	19.0	334	377	111	128	16.0	20.3	12.9	16.1	176	205	19.0	25.5
Muhlenberg County -----	12 754	17.8	431	460	134	142	16.8	19.3	11.4	12.9	236	256	23.2	26.6
Ohio County -----	8 680	22.4	412	456	135	144	16.0	18.7	11.6	13.4	254	275	22.0	26.1
Russell County -----	7 375	25.4	365	395	112	122	17.4	20.6	12.0	14.0	215	241	22.2	26.5
Simpson County -----	6 172	14.4	465	517	145	163	19.4	22.8	10.9	13.5	301	327	21.4	25.0
Todd County -----	4 415	28.8	402	438	137	150	18.6	21.7	11.8	14.0	230	264	23.4	27.7
Trigg County -----	5 284	22.0	441	481	148	163	16.4	20.1	12.0	14.5	231	260	22.4	27.9
Union County -----	6 091	23.2	513	551	154	168	15.9	18.7	11.5	13.5	269	290	20.2	23.7
Webster County -----	5 914	25.1	435	470	141	152	14.9	17.5	12.5	14.5	238	264	20.5	24.1
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fort Campbell North CDP -----	2 957	14.7	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	365	377	22.5	24.2
Henderson city -----	11 355	15.0	516	562	136	147	14.9	17.3	11.6	13.8	307	323	23.4	25.5
Hopkinsville city -----	12 236	13.6	464	498	138	150	16.8	19.4	11.4	13.5	296	315	23.0	25.2
Madisonville city -----	7 146	14.5	471	518	144	159	15.0	17.8	10.3	12.5	263	284	24.4	28.1
Murray city -----	5 546	14.0	528	613	162	177	16.2	20.5	12.6	15.6	252	278	25.5	28.8
Paducah city -----	13 150	14.3	443	491	145	156	15.7	18.3	11.7	13.5	248	265	24.8	27.0
District 2 -----	243 616	17.9	502	510	142	145	17.9	18.4	12.0	12.4	307	312	24.3	24.8
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Adair County (pt.) -----	17	11.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barren County -----	14 202	16.4	454	488	131	141	15.7	18.0	12.0	13.8	247	265	22.5	25.0
Breckinridge County -----	8 261	23.7	433	467	136	149	18.2	21.3	12.4	14.8	228	252	24.0	28.6
Bullitt County -----	16 629	20.0	519	539	149	159	17.5	18.9	10.8	12.4	326	342	21.2	23.4
Casey County -----	6 046	20.9	323	376	111	124	15.2	19.1	11.9	14.6	191	221	21.1	26.2
Daviess County -----	35 041	14.6	478	497	142	149	15.7	16.9	11.3	12.4	280	292	24.2	25.8
Edmonson County -----	5 009	19.0	395	466	120	135	21.2	24.2	11.4	14.5	201	253	28.2	40.0
Grayson County -----	10 446	16.9	373	415	116	126	18.5	21.9	11.3	13.4	234	257	23.1	27.0
Green County -----	4 523	23.8	364	402	115	127	15.5	19.1	11.0	13.5	175	231	21.9	27.0
Hancock County -----	3 080	29.3	470	522	137	155	13.6	16.7	10.3	13.1	255	287	17.5	23.5
Hardin County -----	32 375	17.5	568	590	143	151	19.7	20.9	11.1	12.4	347	358	23.2	24.2
Hart County -----	6 501	21.4	367	399	121	132	17.9	21.4	12.1	14.7	214	235	22.5	27.8
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	18 521	15.7	547	570	172	182	17.1	18.5	10.8	12.5	383	398	22.4	24.9
Larue County -----	4 824	15.3	413	461	128	143	17.4	21.4	11.2	14.3	208	243	21.5	27.0
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	1 736	19.6	296	383	107	129	17.1	23.3	9.0	13.7	151	213	23.1	39.3
Marion County -----	6 115	19.9	383	421	135	146	19.9	22.6	11.4	13.7	218	240	24.3	28.1
Meadow County -----	8 907	27.9	524	550	147	159	18.0	20.4	11.0	12.9	354	370	21.4	23.0
Metcalfe County -----	3 793	22.8	362	429	108	126	14.9	20.1	11.1	14.5	187	219	25.5	31.5
Nelson County -----	11 078	17.4	460	486	142	153	16.6	18.9	11.1	12.9	280	305	22.6	25.9
Spencer County -----	2 640	22.3	504	559	148	172	18.0	22.1	10.2	13.9	267	296	21.7	27.2
Taylor County -----	8 798	13.8	396	435	132	144	15.1	17.8	11.2	13.7	261	285	23.6	27.0
Warren County -----	31 065	15.5	555	579	149	158	17.8	19.4	11.5	12.8	330	344	26.1	28.0
Washington County -----	4 009	16.8	416	473	128	142	14.7	19.7	10.2	13.1	190	240	20.3	29.7
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Bowling Green city -----	17 501	14.4	540	584	148	161	18.7	20.9	11.4	13.2	324	339	26.8	28.9
Elizabethtown city -----	7 914	13.8	540	598	141	158	17.3	20.4	10.5	13.1	303	330	22.2	24.3
Fern Creek CDP (pt.) -----	104	14.4	315	974	112	178	1.0	19.0	6.5	16.8	—	—	—	—
Fort Knox CDP -----	4 346	48.2	546	754	8	93	9.1	33.9	—	—	389	396	22.1	22.9
Glasgow city -----	5 395	14.2	442	514	122	139	15.2	19.1	10.8	13.4	240	268	22.7	25.8
Highview CDP (pt.) -----	1 402	12.1	551	639	147	190	15.1	20.6	7.1	16.6	374	435	22.5	29.7
Jeffersonton city (pt.) -----	13	15.4	—	—	8	93	—	—	1.4	18.6	—	—	—	—
Owensboro city -----	23 074	14.2	457	480	139	148	15.0	16.5	11.3	12.7	274	287	24.5	26.4
Rodcliff city -----	8 251	15.0	626	672	146	166	21.1	23.4	9.1	12.6	364	380	23.5	25.5
Valley Station CDP (pt.) -----	2 607	13.8	451	498	170	188	15.2	18.7	9.3	13.2	415	492	16.8	24.0
District 3 -----	264 057	18.2	553	560	178	180	16.7	17.1	12.1	12.5	342	345	24.6	25.0
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Jefferson County (pt.) -----	264 057	18.2	553	560	178	180	16.7	17.1	12.1	12.5	342	345	24.6	25.0

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 3—Con. <b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Fern Creek CDP (pt.)	5 892	15.3	576	612	175	191	14.1	16.1	9.4	12.7	416	453	20.4	22.9
Highview CDP (pt.)	4 111	16.6	534	575	178	193	14.4	16.8	9.7	12.3	370	396	12.4	16.8
Jeffersonton city (pt.)	9 356	13.6	663	705	168	188	16.6	18.7	10.0	13.2	424	451	18.7	21.4
Louisville city	124 018	14.7	485	498	175	179	17.4	18.3	12.6	13.3	305	311	26.1	26.8
Newburg CDP	8 119	14.5	419	459	160	174	15.7	18.2	11.2	14.2	340	359	27.4	31.4
Okolona CDP	7 297	14.5	488	522	162	173	15.4	17.8	10.2	12.7	314	326	24.1	27.1
Pleasure Ridge Park CDP	9 538	13.6	456	482	153	164	14.5	16.4	10.8	12.8	305	333	23.1	27.4
St. Dennis CDP	4 033	12.8	471	522	156	175	15.9	19.8	10.1	13.5	298	328	30.9	42.0
St. Matthews city	8 235	19.3	626	675	174	185	16.1	18.7	10.7	13.0	471	492	20.4	21.9
Shively city	6 852	14.3	457	494	162	171	13.8	16.5	10.4	12.4	316	331	24.0	27.9
Valley Station CDP (pt.)	5 561	15.1	425	459	146	159	14.0	16.3	10.4	12.8	358	399	22.2	25.4
District 4	243 137	19.3	580	588	163	165	17.3	17.7	11.9	12.3	333	338	23.9	24.4
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Boone County	21 476	15.7	680	706	170	182	17.2	18.6	10.7	12.4	414	427	23.1	24.9
Boyd County	21 365	14.0	496	527	159	167	14.9	16.6	11.4	12.7	288	308	23.3	25.1
Brocken County	3 166	30.0	433	477	138	155	15.8	19.8	11.9	14.8	214	243	19.0	24.0
Campbell County	32 910	20.2	586	605	176	181	16.1	17.1	11.4	12.3	363	373	24.6	26.1
Carroll County	3 870	17.2	418	498	139	157	13.2	17.5	10.3	13.4	248	274	22.1	26.1
Carter County	9 290	16.1	405	463	127	138	16.9	20.5	11.3	13.4	259	286	25.4	31.8
Elliott County	2 639	21.1	331	492	107	134	16.2	30.5	9.8	14.0	168	241	24.0	48.0
Fleming County	5 163	17.4	340	416	129	143	14.9	19.1	10.6	13.5	190	229	23.7	28.1
Gallatin County	2 290	25.6	355	423	138	156	14.7	19.9	10.2	13.9	246	286	21.1	25.4
Grant County	6 543	24.2	499	544	158	177	17.1	20.3	11.6	14.4	281	311	23.1	24.9
Greenup County	14 657	23.0	470	491	155	161	15.9	17.4	11.7	12.9	310	328	22.1	24.8
Henry County	5 447	28.8	447	484	138	149	15.5	18.2	11.5	13.6	257	279	22.4	26.6
Kenton County	56 086	17.8	622	639	177	182	16.8	17.7	11.7	12.6	365	375	22.9	23.7
Lawrence County (pt.)	4 383	24.8	455	502	127	140	16.1	20.5	10.7	13.4	247	279	27.1	34.2
Lewis County	5 328	21.6	359	415	121	135	16.8	21.0	11.4	13.9	189	225	21.2	27.6
Mason County	7 089	19.8	434	480	140	153	15.9	19.1	11.3	13.3	230	257	21.1	24.2
Nicholas County (pt.)	271	16.2	219	668	—	—	3.5	87.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham County	11 202	21.8	718	752	177	191	18.9	20.3	10.7	12.7	355	379	23.1	25.9
Owen County	4 723	24.1	414	480	137	156	17.3	21.4	10.9	13.9	212	240	22.5	28.5
Pendleton County	4 782	24.7	478	526	143	162	20.1	22.6	11.6	14.7	258	290	22.8	26.8
Robertson County	955	48.9	350	403	130	150	14.7	20.7	9.9	13.3	136	192	18.1	23.3
Rowan County	7 375	15.4	403	465	129	145	16.6	21.0	11.9	14.8	241	264	24.4	28.3
Shelby County	9 617	15.0	548	591	142	157	18.3	20.9	10.8	13.1	285	313	22.4	25.0
Trimble County	2 510	27.7	453	503	156	177	17.5	21.4	10.2	13.5	245	293	21.2	28.8
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Asland city	11 021	15.6	477	515	163	172	14.2	16.3	11.1	12.7	276	301	23.3	25.4
Covington city	19 117	16.2	481	509	161	171	16.5	18.5	11.9	13.6	297	311	25.3	26.8
Erlanger city	6 081	16.0	578	613	166	180	14.6	16.9	10.5	13.6	385	406	19.8	22.3
Florence city	7 336	12.4	621	667	156	175	14.9	17.5	10.0	13.3	402	419	23.2	26.0
Fort Thomas city	6 544	19.6	698	749	201	219	15.9	18.2	10.6	12.6	416	436	22.2	26.0
Independence city	3 686	15.7	598	644	172	189	17.1	20.4	10.3	14.5	422	461	21.8	26.4
Newport city	8 059	14.9	448	490	166	181	15.6	19.3	11.5	14.3	319	340	25.8	28.9
District 5	245 585	17.1	455	466	122	124	20.8	21.4	12.3	12.7	240	246	27.2	28.1
<b>COUNTY</b>														
Bell County	12 568	14.0	444	495	112	123	17.4	21.3	11.7	13.5	214	240	25.3	28.7
Breathitt County	6 127	20.8	457	596	113	129	18.1	24.9	11.6	14.1	191	218	23.7	29.3
Clay County	7 930	19.1	316	386	101	114	17.5	21.6	11.2	13.3	188	217	25.7	31.1
Floyd County	17 169	17.9	467	516	122	130	21.6	23.7	12.0	13.4	255	278	26.1	28.9
Harlan County	14 735	20.0	426	464	112	120	17.2	20.0	11.6	12.8	218	233	26.4	28.9
Jackson County	4 895	19.4	301	340	103	118	18.3	22.9	11.6	14.6	151	188	23.9	28.7
Johnson County	9 381	14.6	464	525	132	154	20.5	23.9	11.6	14.1	263	290	24.5	28.9
Knott County	6 718	20.9	396	450	94	108	17.9	23.3	12.0	14.2	185	214	25.3	32.3
Knox County	11 731	12.8	435	483	122	134	18.9	23.4	11.7	13.9	234	256	31.7	36.4
Laurel County	16 923	14.1	491	529	140	150	20.2	22.3	11.6	13.4	269	291	23.9	27.6
Lawrence County (pt.)	1 301	15.8	328	517	103	145	17.2	23.9	10.0	16.8	201	258	26.5	67.5
Lee County	3 025	22.4	311	397	124	140	16.1	22.7	11.9	15.5	156	199	24.8	30.4
Leslie County	5 038	17.2	395	465	80	98	15.4	21.0	10.8	13.4	172	212	23.1	36.3
Letcher County	10 808	18.4	446	508	118	128	19.6	22.7	11.7	13.4	212	240	24.5	29.4
McCreary County	6 039	12.5	342	387	100	115	22.8	26.9	10.3	13.1	203	230	29.6	34.9
Maggoffin County	4 800	19.8	334	412	125	152	20.9	28.9	11.2	14.4	179	217	28.8	45.0
Martin County	4 697	24.3	505	592	121	135	14.5	19.3	11.7	14.0	234	275	26.4	33.1
Menifee County	2 421	22.7	330	385	117	136	23.9	29.4	10.1	14.1	186	236	23.9	29.4
Morgan County	4 562	21.5	323	406	121	136	21.9	29.1	12.6	16.0	203	244	25.2	30.0
Owsley County	2 137	16.9	270	395	117	139	22.1	41.0	11.8	18.1	121	193	24.5	44.5
Perry County	11 565	15.3	477	538	106	117	17.9	22.3	11.6	13.3	217	245	23.2	26.8
Pike County	28 760	15.6	555	589	124	131	20.6	22.7	11.7	12.8	291	309	25.3	28.3
Pulaski County	22 328	16.6	455	482	125	132	18.0	20.1	11.3	12.6	255	271	23.6	25.8
Rockcastle County	5 958	27.7	351	393	123	132	20.8	23.5	12.4	14.4	179	216	22.9	27.2
Wayne County	7 791	13.8	344	388	105	121	20.2	23.4	11.5	14.3	201	230	26.3	30.8
Whitley County	13 399	14.7	455	500	117	129	19.9	22.5	11.5	13.4	258	281	29.6	33.9
Wolfe County	2 779	20.5	287	406	115	141	22.8	34.3	12.2	16.9	144	185	26.7	40.6
<b>PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION</b>														
Middlesborough city	4 849	14.0	453	534	131	146	17.8	24.2	11.7	14.7	236	271	24.5	29.0
Somerset city	4 633	16.7	427	480	122	136	14.0	18.1	10.9	13.3	235	258	24.0	27.1
District 6	251 861	15.2	586	596	152	155	18.3	18.8	11.9	12.4	350	355	24.7	25.2



Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Median gross rent (dollars)		Median gross rent as o percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds					
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
District 6—Con. COUNTY														
Anderson County-----	5 804	14.5	452	498	132	148	15.2	18.4	10.7	13.7	312	344	20.3	24.2
Both County -----	4 021	26.2	337	387	129	140	15.9	20.0	11.6	14.0	189	223	23.0	27.4
Bourbon County -----	7 781	18.9	502	548	146	160	17.4	20.3	12.4	14.7	306	329	26.0	30.4
Boyle County -----	10 191	20.7	493	530	141	151	17.3	19.5	11.3	13.1	291	310	24.6	27.7
Clark County -----	11 635	13.6	519	573	156	169	16.5	19.1	11.2	13.4	312	339	23.5	26.6
Estill County -----	5 863	15.8	360	404	118	132	17.8	21.8	11.7	14.4	235	271	23.9	29.1
Fayette County -----	97 742	13.3	665	681	168	174	18.0	18.9	11.3	12.2	390	397	24.5	25.3
Franklin County -----	18 543	13.7	534	567	149	161	16.1	18.0	10.8	12.5	344	357	22.5	24.3
Gorrad County -----	4 929	15.7	483	552	136	149	18.4	22.0	11.3	14.4	231	266	21.7	26.7
Harrison County -----	6 488	16.6	460	510	146	165	16.4	19.9	10.8	13.6	256	291	23.1	26.3
Jessamine County -----	11 209	14.6	573	617	157	175	20.5	22.1	10.6	13.1	335	363	24.7	28.0
Lincoln County (pt.) -----	6 249	15.8	405	455	122	136	16.5	20.2	11.5	14.4	223	260	26.0	29.4
Madison County -----	21 456	14.4	540	575	137	146	17.7	19.8	11.5	13.2	300	314	24.3	26.4
Mercer County -----	8 212	18.3	465	502	134	144	17.2	20.1	10.9	12.9	278	302	24.3	27.5
Montgomery County -----	7 759	17.6	454	491	141	153	17.7	20.6	11.0	13.2	275	296	24.5	29.2
Nicholas County (pt.) -----	2 659	28.2	379	444	139	155	15.4	19.9	10.4	13.2	194	239	22.3	29.1
Powell County -----	4 458	18.7	383	427	131	149	20.2	24.2	10.9	14.0	248	272	24.8	29.1
Scott County -----	9 173	16.3	615	658	146	161	16.9	19.7	10.7	13.2	324	352	23.5	26.0
Woodford County -----	7 689	15.8	636	700	154	173	16.9	19.4	11.1	14.2	356	382	21.8	24.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Donville city -----	5 210	15.4	461	521	131	146	16.9	20.7	10.4	13.2	284	310	23.4	27.9
Frankfort city -----	11 880	13.7	531	574	142	154	14.9	17.3	10.6	12.7	338	352	22.5	24.4
Georgetown city -----	4 506	13.7	554	626	146	167	16.4	20.5	10.0	13.4	323	357	23.5	27.0
Lexington-Fayette -----	97 742	13.3	665	681	168	174	18.0	18.9	11.3	12.2	390	397	24.5	25.3
Nicholasville city -----	5 220	14.4	508	554	142	164	20.6	22.8	10.6	14.5	356	391	24.1	27.6
Richmond city -----	7 869	13.4	486	565	130	145	17.7	22.5	11.0	14.2	297	317	25.7	28.6
Winchester city -----	6 592	12.9	468	530	154	169	16.5	20.2	11.1	14.0	303	332	23.8	27.2

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas:  
1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## BLOCK GROUP (BG)

### Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

### Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

### Northeast Region

#### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

#### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

### Midwest Region

#### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

#### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

### South Region

#### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



#### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

#### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

#### **West Region**

#### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

#### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

#### **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

#### **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

##### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

#### **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

## GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

### Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

### Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

## United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

## GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

### Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

### Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/



block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State  
County "A"  
County "B"  
County "C"  
  
Place "X"  
Place "Y"  
Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

### Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

### Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

### Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

### Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,



each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

**Correctional Institutions**—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

**Prisons**—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

**Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

**Current Population Survey**—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

**Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years. ....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over. ....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons. ....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over. ....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons. ....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons. ....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons. ....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons. ....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons. ....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons. ....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons. ....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.\*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



**Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesia <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

### **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

### **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

### **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.



# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

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### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit



# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

## All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

# Renter

## White Householder

## Householder of Hispanic origin

## Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

## Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
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## Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

## Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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## American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
---------	--

## Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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# Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely



reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage



Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kentucky

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.2
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.2	1.9	1.0	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.2	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.5	2.5	1.1	0.9
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied



by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
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CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
00 00 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 800000	00 00 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 800000
10 10 10	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 901010	10 10 10	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 901010
20 20	<input type="radio"/> 2020	20 20	<input type="radio"/> 2020
30 30	<input type="radio"/> 3030	30 30	<input type="radio"/> 3030
40 40	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4040	40 40	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4040
50 50	<input type="radio"/> 5050	50 50	<input type="radio"/> 5050
60 60	<input type="radio"/> 6060	60 60	<input type="radio"/> 6060
70 70	<input type="radio"/> 7070	70 70	<input type="radio"/> 7070
80 80	<input type="radio"/> 8080	80 80	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 8080
90 90	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 9090	90 90	<input type="radio"/> 9090

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

**1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

**b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

**2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

**4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

**5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

**6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

**7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

**H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

**b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.



## **What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana -**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91



The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	First name Middle Initial	Last name	First name Middle Initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Other relative</b> of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a <b>RELATIVE</b> of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If <b>NOT RELATED</b> to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If <b>Indian (Amer.)</b>, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If <b>Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</b>, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If <b>Other race</b>, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If <b>Yes</b>, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									



**PERSON 7**

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_ Middle initial \_\_\_\_\_

If a **RELATIVE** of Person 1:

☐ Husband/wife ☐ Brother/sister

☐ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ☐ Father/mother or Grandchild

☐ Stepson/stepdaughter ☐ Other relative \_\_\_\_\_

If **NOT RELATED** to Person 1:

☐ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ☐ Unmarried partner

☐ Housemate, roommate ☐ Other nonrelative \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Male ☐ Female

☐ White

☐ Black or Negro

☐ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Eskimo

☐ Aleut

☐ Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

☐ Chinese ☐ Japanese

☐ Filipino ☐ Asian Indian

☐ Hawaiian ☐ Samoan

☐ Korean ☐ Guamanian

☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other API \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Other race (Print race) \_\_\_\_\_

a. Age \_\_\_\_\_ b. Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

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2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0

4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0

5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0

6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0

7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0

8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0

9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0

☐ Now married ☐ Separated

☐ Widowed ☐ Never married

☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)

☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano

☐ Yes, Puerto Rican

☐ Yes, Cuban

☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) \_\_\_\_\_

☐

☐

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD**

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and reason(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ and reason(s). \_\_\_\_\_

☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
- ☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ☐ A building with 2 apartments
- ☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
- ☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
- ☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ☐ Rented for cash rent?
- ☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a **ONE-FAMILY HOUSE** —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household **OWNS** OR IS **BUYING** this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
- ☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
- ☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
- ☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
- ☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
- ☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
- ☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
- ☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
- ☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
- ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
- ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
- ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
- ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you **PAY RENT** for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
- ☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
- ☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
- ☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
- ☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
- ☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
- ☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
- ☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
- ☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
- ☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
- ☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
- ☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
- ☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**FOR CENSUS USE**

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12		
1 1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24		
2 2		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
3 3	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>		
4 4	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1		
5 5	<input type="radio"/> For sale only	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T		
6 6	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied	<input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
7 7	<input type="radio"/> For migrant workers	<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6		
8 8	<input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA JIC 2		
9 9	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<b>F. Cov.</b>		
		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which <b>FUEL</b> is used <b>MOST</b> for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have <b>COMPLETE</b> kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	



**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b  
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }  
☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment  
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment  
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

PERSON 1		
Last name	First name	Middle initial
<b>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		
<b>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — <i>Skip to 11</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		
<b>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</b> <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		
<b>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?</b> Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		
<b>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?</b> Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		
<b>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?</b> (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		
<b>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes — <i>Skip to 15a</i> <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</b> (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		
<b>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 16</i>		
<b>b. What is this language?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		
<b>c. How well does this person speak English?</b> <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all		
<b>16. When was this person born?</b> <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — <i>Go to 17a</i> <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — <i>Go to questions for the next person</i>		
<b>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — <i>Skip to 18</i> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 18</i>		
<b>b. Was active-duty military service during —</b> Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		
<b>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years		
<b>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</b> <b>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</b> <b>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
<b>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
If this person is a female — <b>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</b> None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		
<b>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — <i>Skip to 25</i>		
<b>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours		
<b>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?</b> If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. <b>a. Address (Number and street)</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)		
<b>b. Name of city, town, or post office</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<b>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</b> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits		
<b>d. County</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div>		
<b>e. State</b> <b>f. ZIP Code</b> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div>		



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van    ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus    ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car    ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated    ☐ Worked at home  
☐ Railroad    ☐ Ferryboat    ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab.    ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Drove alone    ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people    ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people    ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people    ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ a.m.  
☐ p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — Skip to 28

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

- ☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 27

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

- ☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

- ☐ 1990    ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989    ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988    ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.**

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?**

If now on active duty in the Armed

Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?**

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Manufacturing    ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

- ☐ Yes  
☐ No — Skip to 32

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?**

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —**

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

☐ Yes — \$ .00  
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?**

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$ .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

**User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations**—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).



Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.



**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants  MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas  1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



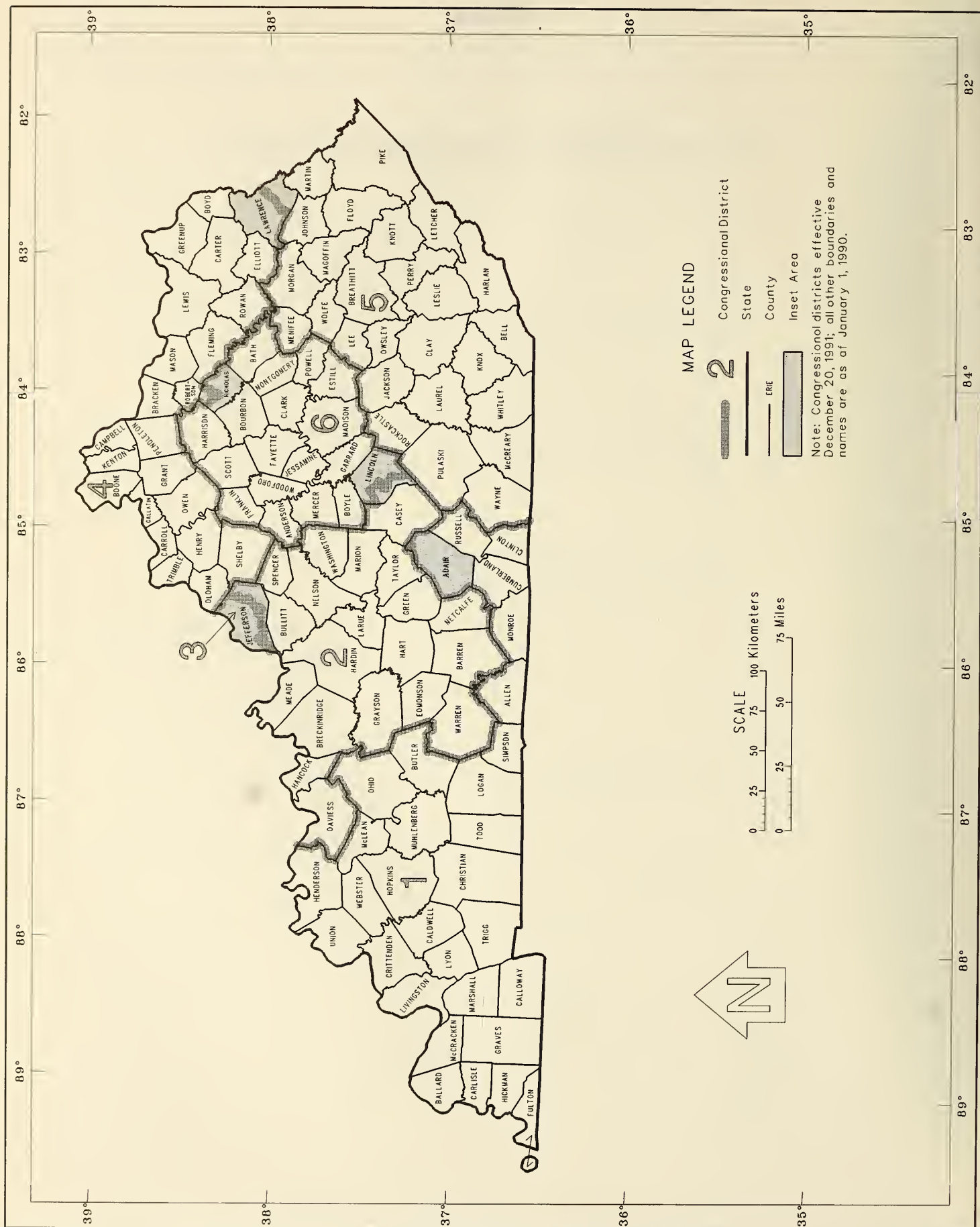


# **APPENDIX G.**

## **Maps**



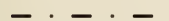


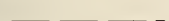

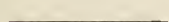


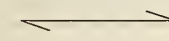
Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

# Congressional Districts (6 Districts)





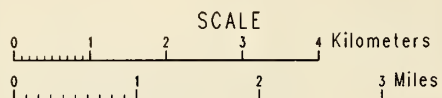
Congressional District Inset Map Legend

	2	Congressional District
		State
		County
	YORK	County Subdivision
	ROME	Incorporated Place
	Zena	Census Designated Place
	Lake Erie	Large River, Lake, or Water Body
	Main St	Feature
	A	Inset Area
	*	An asterisk following a place name indicates that the place is coextensive with a county subdivision. The county subdivision name is shown only when it differs from the place name.
		A fishhook joins contiguous and/or discontiguous parts of the same geographic entity.

Note: Congressional districts effective December 20, 1991; all other boundaries and names are as of January 1, 1990. Where State, county, and/or county subdivision boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol for only the highest-ranking of these geographic entities. Where a State, county, and/or county subdivision boundary coincides with a place boundary, the map does not show the place boundary symbol.

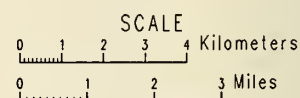
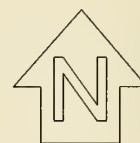
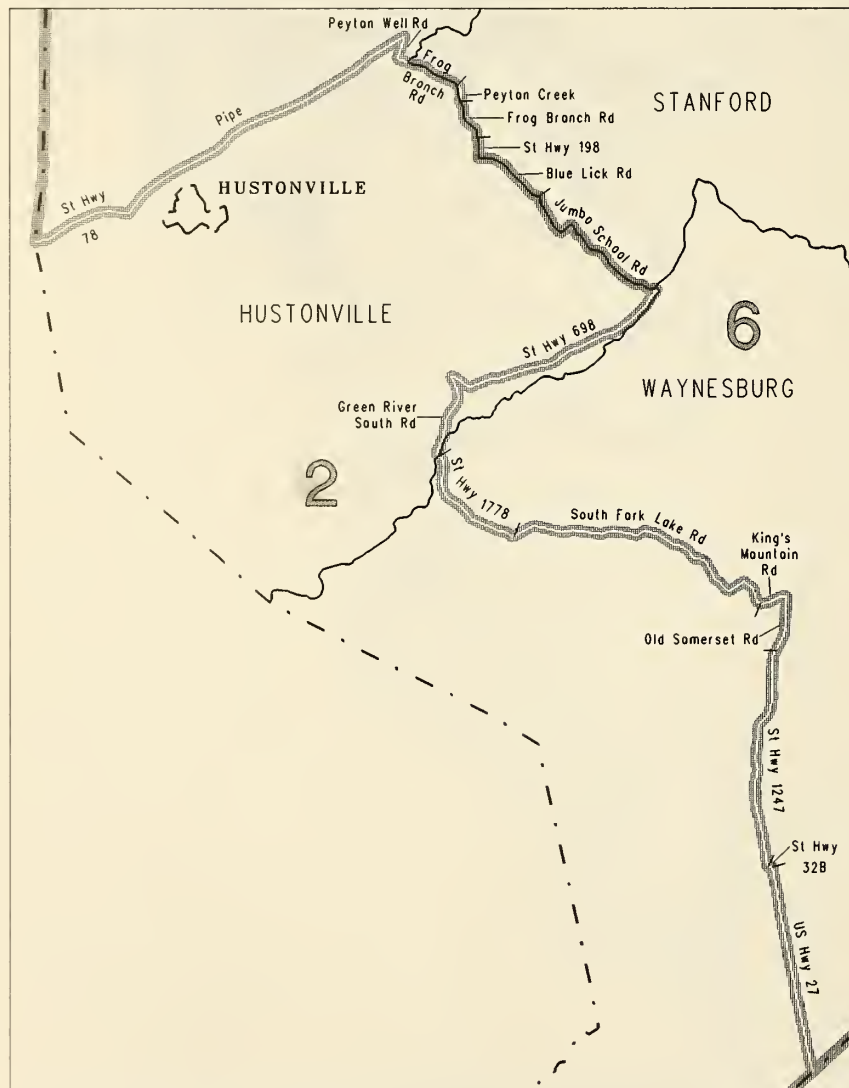
# Congressional Districts - Insets

## ADAIR COUNTY (PART)



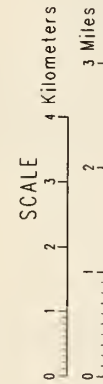
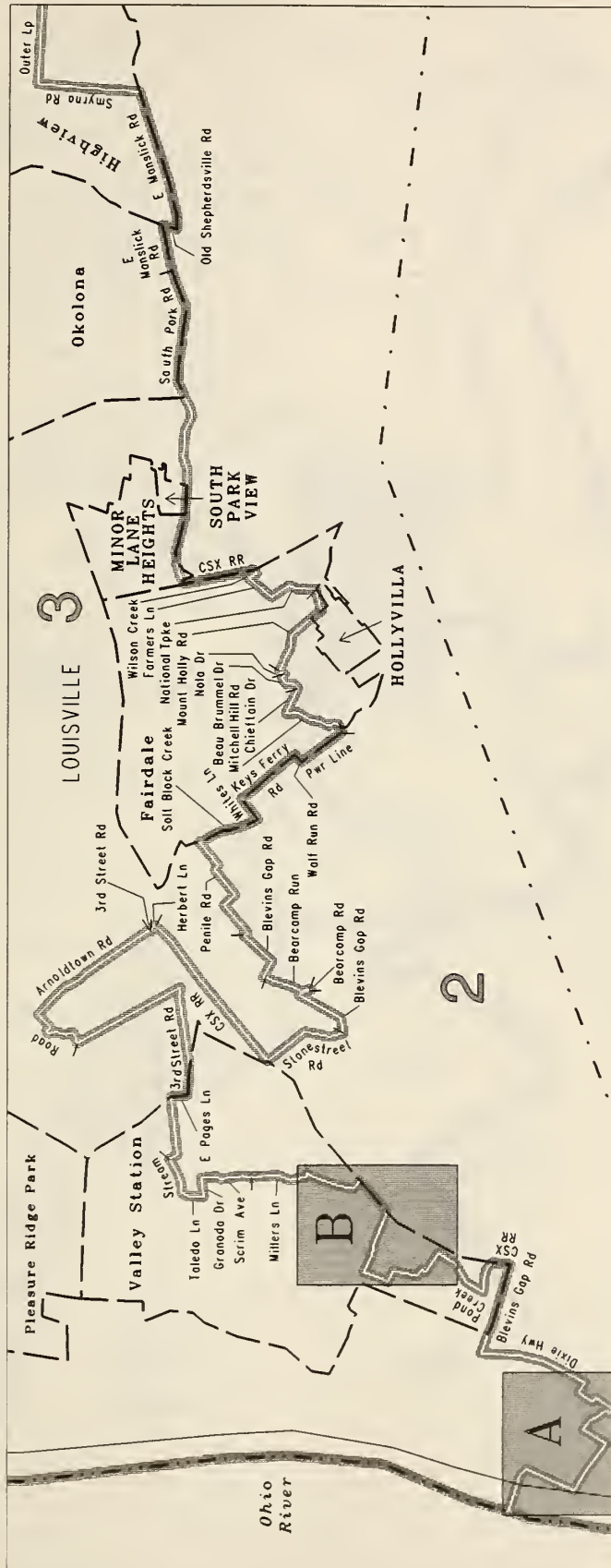
INSET LOCATION

## LINCOLN COUNTY (PART)



INSET LOCATION



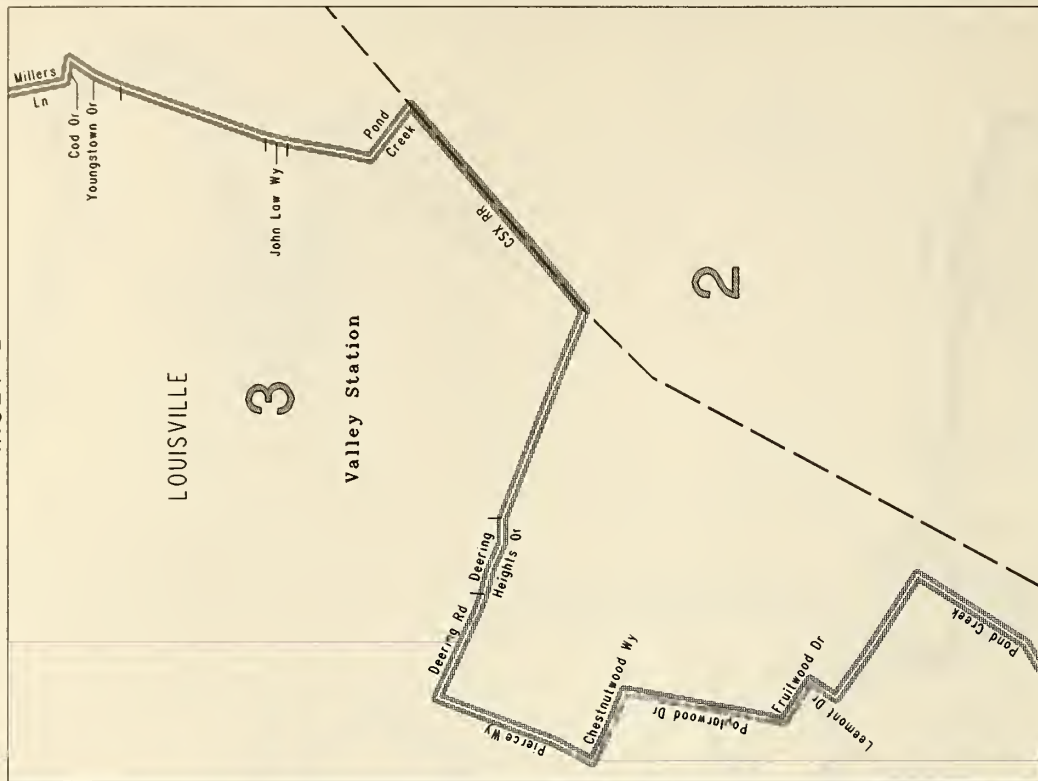


JEFFERSON COUNTY

INSET A

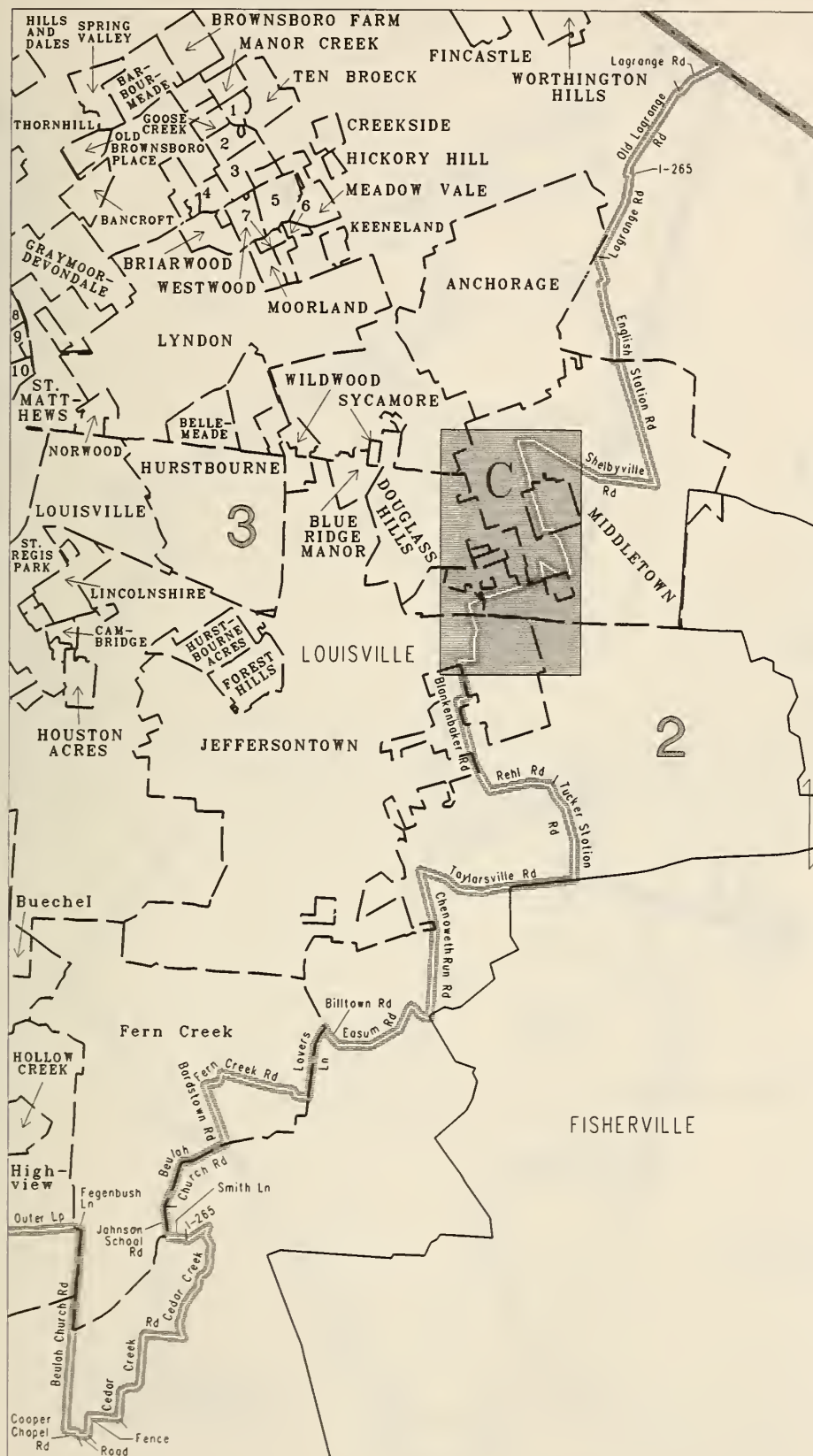


INSET B





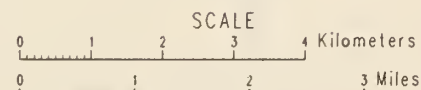
JEFFERSON COUNTY (PART)



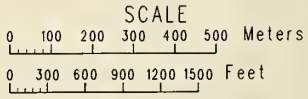
INSET LOCATION

KEY

- 1 BROECK POINT
- 2 MURRAY HILL
- 3 LANGDON PLACE
- 4 PLANTATION
- 5 ROLLING HILLS
- 6 MEADOWBROOK FARM
- 7 WHIPPS MILLGATE
- 8 WINDY HILLS
- 9 WOODLAWN PARK
- 10 BEECHWOOD VILLAGE

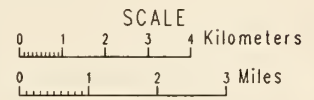
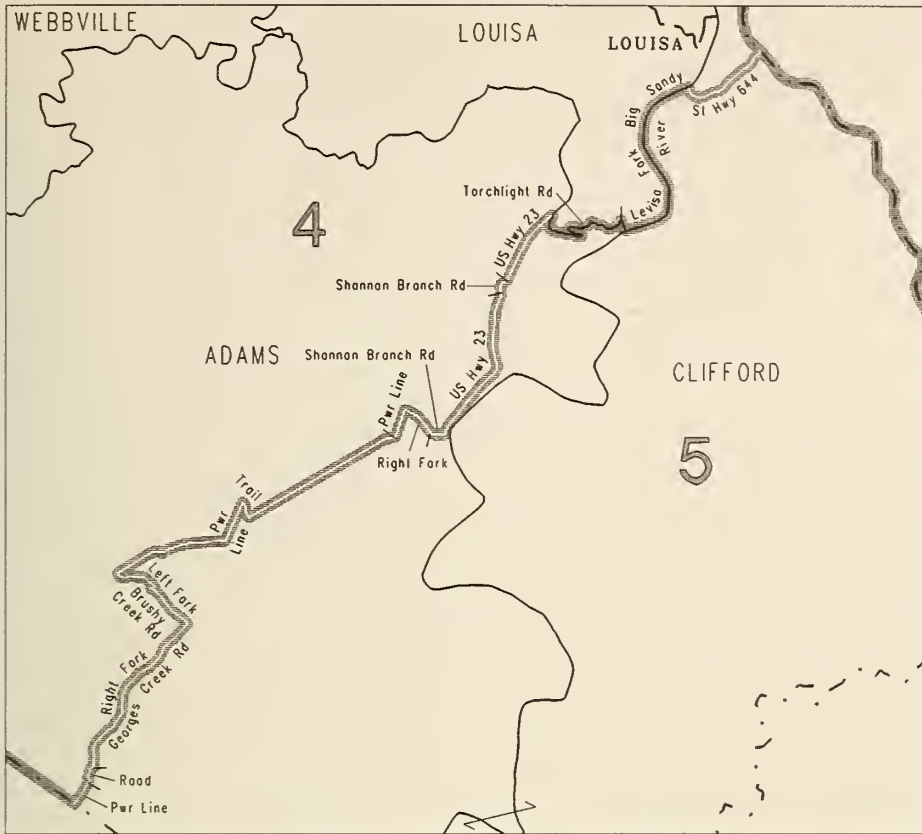


JEFFERSON COUNTY - INSET C

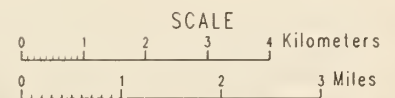
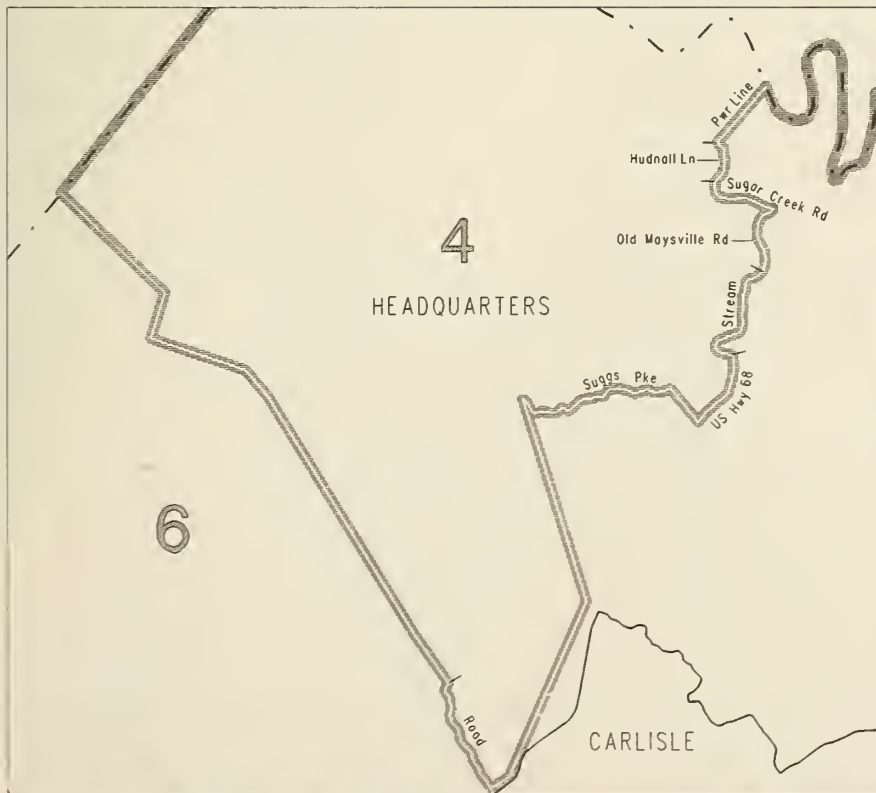


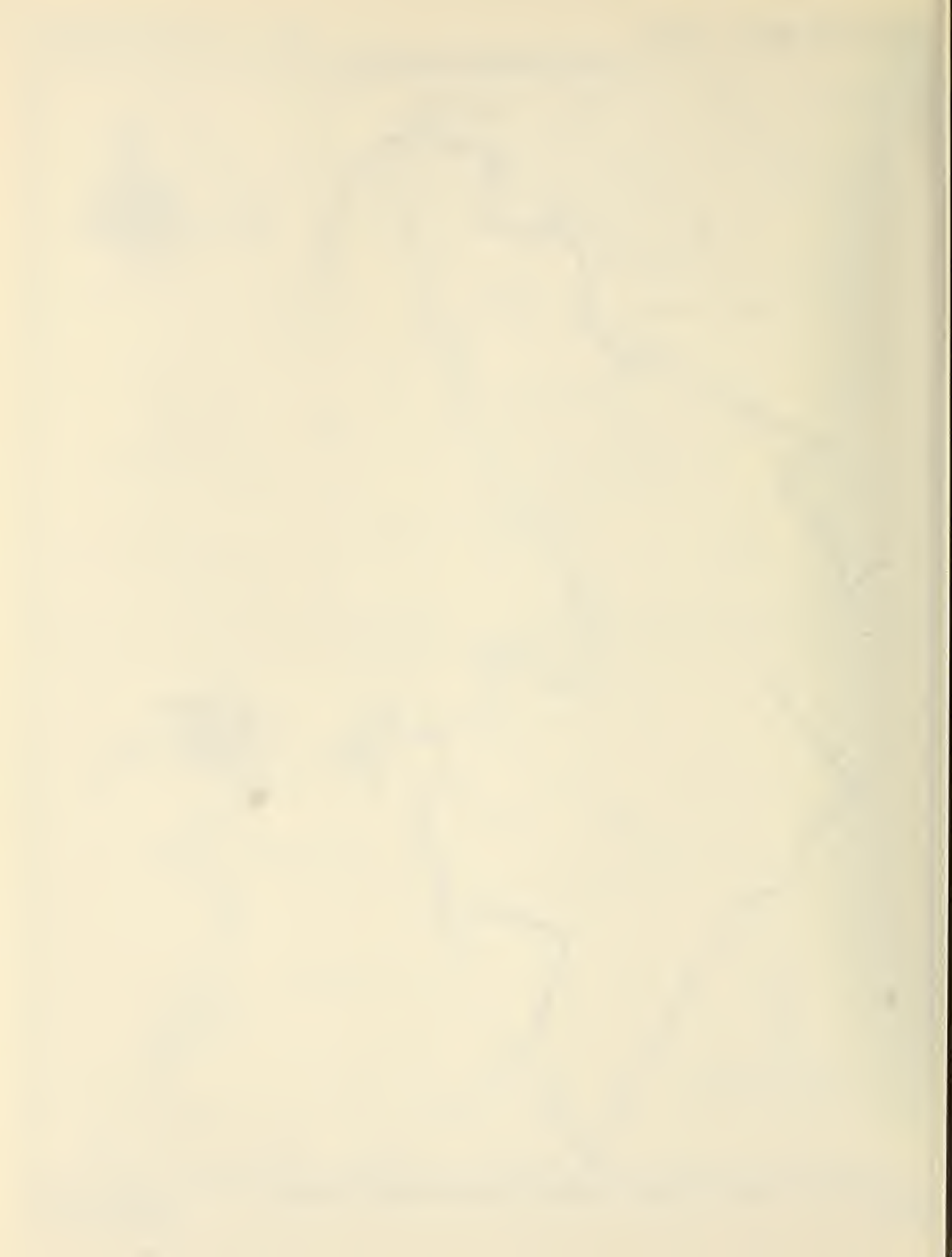


LAWRENCE COUNTY (PART)

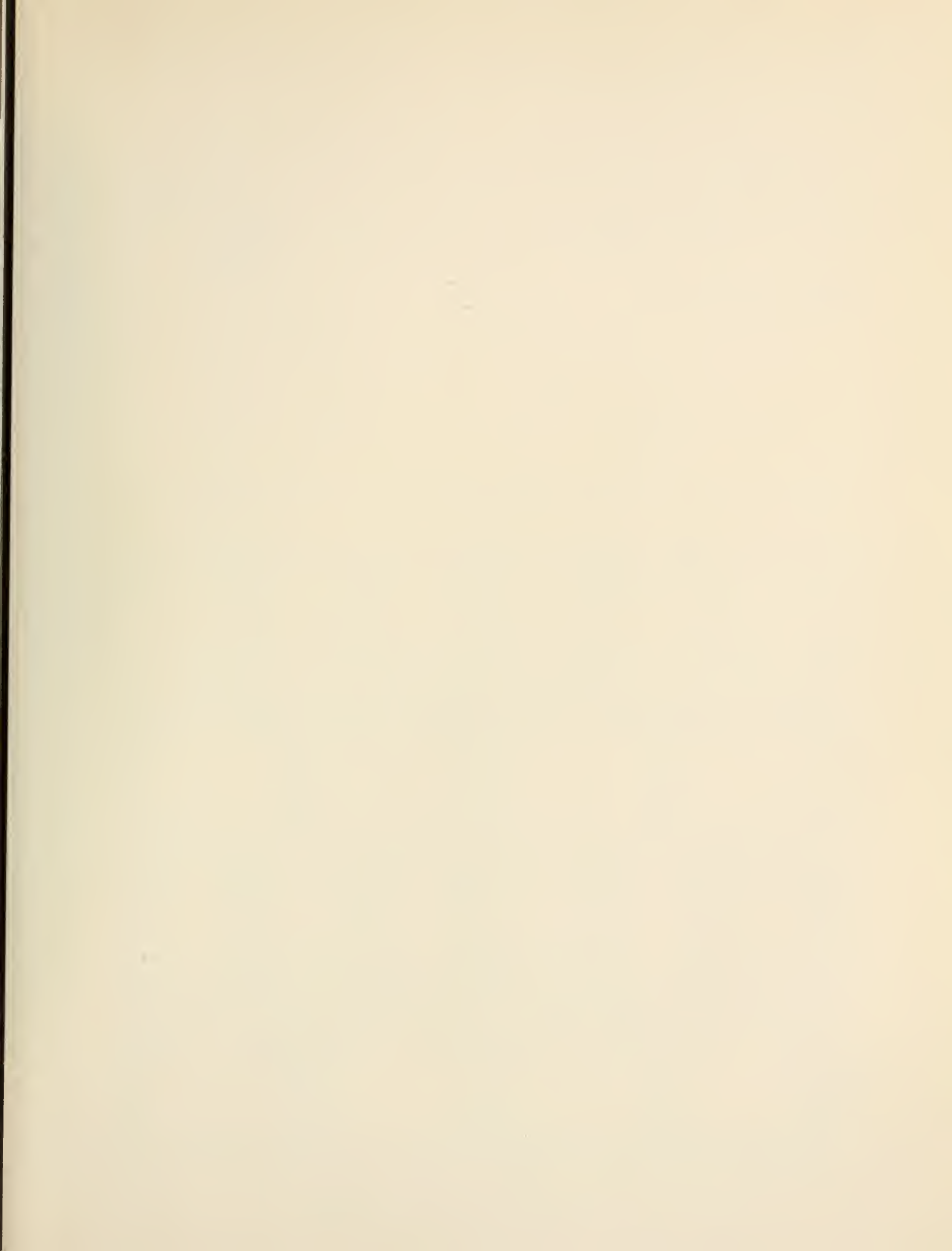


NICHOLAS COUNTY (PART)













Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(17-20)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics

Census REF HA 201 1990  
.A574x CPH-4-(17-20)  
Census of population and  
housing (1990)

Population and housing  
characteristics for ...

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